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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 3, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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| Industrial Product Price Index, November 1989 | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the fifth consecutive month, the IPPI posted a month-to-month decline (-0.2%); its annual rate of change (0.5%) was the lowest since March 1987. | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RMPI decreased 0.2% in November to 100.0. | |
| Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, November 1989 | 5 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 1.0% over October 1989. | |
| Crude Oil and Natural Gas, September 1989 | 7 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales of natural gas posted their first decline of this year, dropping 3.8% below September 1988. | |
| Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Second Quarter 1989 | 8 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian production of primary energy in the second quarter of 1989 reached 2 679 petajoules (PJ), up 46 PJ (1.7%) from the corresponding quarter of the previous year. | |

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MAJOR RELEASE

Industrial Product Price Index

November 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged down 0.2% to 130.4 in November 1989, from October's revised level of 130.6. This was the fifth consecutive month-to-month drop in the index as a whole. Monthly declines of 1.5% for primary metal products, 0.7% for chemical products and an estimated drop of 0.4% for petroleum and coal products were partially offset by increases of 3.6% for tobacco and tobacco products and 0.8% for beverages.

Since November 1988, the IPPI has risen 0.5%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has steadily declined during the past eight months. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -0.6% in November 1989. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -5.5% in November. The finished products index has also started to show a declining annual rate of change, from 3.3% in June 1989 to 2.4% in November. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.4%.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index declined (-1.5%) in November, as it has almost every month in 1989, mainly in response to price decreases of 9.1% for copper and copper alloy products and 3.0% for nickel products. The aluminum products index, up 0.6%, was the only moderating force on the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 10.5%, with decreases ranging from 27.9% for nickel products to 4.2% for other

non-ferrous metal products. The iron and steel products index was the only component to show an increase (0.1%).

- The chemical products index fell (-0.7%) for the eighth consecutive month, primarily due to lower prices for industrial chemicals (-1.1%), which reflected the continuing downward movement of prices in November for synthetic resins (-2.0%) and for organic industrial chemicals (-1.8%). During the past 12 months, the chemical products index has fallen 4.3%.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index declined 0.4% during the past month, largely as a result of lower prices for gasoline. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 9.1%.
- The tobacco and tobacco products index jumped 3.6% in November, mainly due to a 4.6% increase for cigarettes and tobacco manufactured products. During the past 12 months, the tobacco and tobacco products index has risen 4.6%.
- With an increase of 1.7% in November, the ale, beer, stout and porter price index was the main reason for the 0.8% rise in the beverages index. Over 12 months, the beverage index has risen 4.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The November 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ☐

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² November 1989	% Change	
			November 1989/ October 1989	November 1989/ November 1988
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	130.4	-0.2	0.5
Total IPPI Excluding Petroleum and Coal Products³	89.3	134.2	-0.1	-0.4
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.6	-0.3	-0.8
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	125.0	-0.9	-5.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.4	-0.2	0.8
Finished goods	38.4	134.8	0.1	2.4
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	140.2	0.3	2.9
Capital equipment	10.2	136.7	0.0	1.6
All other finished goods	17.9	131.2	0.0	2.6
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.1	0.1	1.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	131.0	0.1	0.7
Beverages	1.9	157.8	0.8	4.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	171.3	3.6	4.6
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	134.1	-0.4	0.7
Textile products	2.4	121.3	0.2	1.8
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	129.4	0.0	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	129.7	-0.8	5.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	144.6	0.1	3.4
Paper and paper products	8.1	144.0	-0.1	0.0
Printing and publishing	2.4	159.3	0.1	3.6
Primary metal products	8.8	127.1	-1.5	-10.5
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.0	0.2	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4.8	137.4	0.1	3.8
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.1	-0.1	-0.9
Electrical and communication products	5.0	136.6	0.1	1.6
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	143.4	0.0	2.1
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	98.3	-0.4	9.1
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.4	-0.7	-4.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.0	0.1	2.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	85.1	0.5	-11.5

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

November 1989

Monthly Change

Despite an increase in the crude oil price index, which in 1989 has usually determined the direction of change of the total index, the Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.2% between October and November 1989, to a preliminary level of 100.0. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 1.5%. Of seven components of the RMPI, four fell, two rose and one did not change. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 1.9%, mainly as a result of an estimated 2.0% increase in crude mineral oil prices.
- A decrease of 1.9% in the vegetable products index was caused mainly by lower prices for potatoes (-41.0%) and citrus and tropical fruit (-8.0%).
- The non-ferrous metals index was down 5.3%, as prices fell for concentrates of almost all base metals.

Annual Change

Between November 1988 and November 1989, the RMPI increased 7.2%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 3.5%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 29.5%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, which was up 39.0%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (33.5%) and cattle for slaughter (5.4%) were largely responsible for the animal products index rising by 5.9%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 18.0%, as prices for virtually all metal concentrates have fallen, the most notable decreases being for nickel (-27.0%), copper (-21.9%), silver (-16.2%) and gold (-12.2).
- The vegetable products index was also down (-8.7%), as prices for some commodity groups were significantly lower than a year ago: grains (-16.0%), oilseeds (-17.9%), natural rubber (-15.8%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-30.1%). Prices of unrefined sugar were, however, higher by 33.1%. Potato prices, having been higher through most of 1989 are now at approximately the same level as in November 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The November 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Index		% Change	
	Relative Importance	November 1989 ¹	November 1989/ October 1989	November 1989/ November 1988
Raw materials total	100	100.0	-0.2	7.2
Mineral fuels	45	86.0	1.9	29.5
Vegetable products	11	87.6	-1.9	-8.7
Animal and animal products	20	116.5	-0.4	5.9
Wood products	8	132.1	0.0	2.1
Ferrous materials	2	101.3	-0.6	-8.9
Non-ferrous metals	11	107.8	-5.3	-18.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	131.9	0.2	-0.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	111.6	-1.5	-3.5

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of November sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.2 million cubic metres (m³), an increase of 1.0% over the month of October. This represents the fourth gain in the last five months.

Results for the four main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales posted their fourth increase in the last five months as volumes rose 1.2% above October levels, while diesel fuel sales rose for the third time in the last four months. Following an increase of 10.2% in October, heavy fuel sales were down 2.7% in November, while light fuel sales decreased for the first time in four months, recording volumes 3.2% below October levels.

Unadjusted Sales

Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 2.0% from November 1988, recording a volume of 7.3 million m³.

Only one of the four main products contributed to this monthly decline. Motor gasoline sales were down 2.8% from November 1988. Diesel fuel sales rose 3.2%, while light fuel sales were up 1.5% for the same period. Heavy fuel sales registered a gain of 2.4% over November last year.

Following this November decrease, total product sales for the first 11 months of 1989 are now up 3.6% over those recorded during the same period last year. Within this total, heavy fuel sales have climbed 22.9%, while sales of diesel fuel oil and motor gasoline have risen 2.6% and 1.6% respectively. Light fuel sales are up 1.3% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The November 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	August 1989	September 1989	October 1989 ^r	November 1989 ^p	November 1989/ October 1989
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	7 732.2	6 965.9	7 149.2	7 217.4	1.0
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 945.9	2 788.4	2 852.0	2 885.3	1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 486.7	1 382.9	1 443.3	1 464.3	1.5
Light Fuel Oil	491.9	563.5	600.6	581.5	-3.2
Heavy Fuel Oil	1 225.4	784.9	865.1	841.9	-2.7

	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	November 1988	November 1989 ^p	Total January- November 1988	Total January- November 1989	Cumulative 1989/1988
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	7 426.4	7 281.2	75 807.8	78 539.0	3.6
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 907.8	2 826.5	31 199.4	31 711.8	1.6
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 428.5	1 474.4	15 350.9	15 744.8	2.6
Light Fuel Oil	678.9	688.8	5 736.2	5 812.9	1.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	934.9	957.1	6 967.9	8 560.6	22.9

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

September 1989

Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.4 billion cubic metres, posted an eighth consecutive gain, rising 8.6% over September 1988. Gas exports were up 17.0% over September 1988. Sales in Canada were down for the first time this year, dropping 3.8% below September 1988. On a cumulative basis, marketable production is now up 5.4% above comparable 1988 levels, while sales are 8.7% higher than January-September 1988 sales. Exports of natural gas have increased 4.1% over the same period.

Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in September 1989 amounted to 8.1 million cubic metres, a decrease of 1.5% from September 1988. Exports, up

5.8% over September 1988, rose for the first time this year. Imports were down 5.7% from September last year. As a result, year-to-date imports are now 7.0% above those recorded during the first nine months last year. Refinery receipts in September were down 7.3% from the same month last year.

Available on CANSIM: Matrices 127 and 128.

The September 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	September 1989	% Change from September 1988	January - September 1989	% Change from January - September 1988
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 052.9	-1.5	72 737.7	-2.7
Exports	3 324.7	5.8	28 327.0	-8.9
Imports	2 240.4	-5.7	21 119.6	7.0
Refinery receipts	6 811.0	-7.3	65 678.2	1.9
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	7 413.3	8.6	69 611.4	5.4
Exports	3 119.1	17.0	27 268.7	4.1
Canadian sales	3 038.4	-3.8	40 954.8	8.7

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada

Second Quarter 1989

Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy in the second quarter of 1989 reached 2 679 petajoules (PJ), up 46 PJ (1.7%) over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The production of natural gas and its by-products reached 971 PJ, an increase of 67 PJ (6.9%) over the second quarter of 1988. This natural gas increase was partly offset by the declines in the production of primary electricity of 12 PJ or 3.8%, of coal, down 6 PJ or 1.5%, and of crude oil, down 5 PJ or 0.5%. Of the current quarter's production, natural gas and its by-products contributed 38.7%, crude oil 35.1%, coal 14.5% and electricity 11.5%.
- Imports of energy products reached 535 PJ, up (13.1%) over the same period of a year earlier. Within this amount, crude oil increased 32 PJ, while coal declined 11 PJ. For the first six months of the year, imports of crude oil were up 33 PJ (6.7%) to a level of 527 PJ, while coal imports declined slightly to 160 from 161 PJ.
- Energy exports for the quarter were down 52 PJ (4.6%) from a year earlier, to 1 078 PJ. Declines were reported for crude oil, down 54 PJ to 364 PJ; for coal, down 8 PJ to 208 PJ; and electricity, down 8 PJ to 22 PJ. Natural gas exports were up 38 PJ, reaching 338 PJ. For the first six months of 1989, exports of crude oil were 732 PJ, a decline of 77 PJ, or 9.4%, from the level a year earlier.
- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption during the second quarter was 2 026 PJ, an increase of 102 PJ (4.0%) over a year earlier. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 77 gigajoules (equivalent to approximately 2 220 litres of motor gasoline), 4.0% above that of a year earlier.
- In the second quarter, final energy demand, including that used for non-energy purposes, rose 79 PJ, or 5.0%, over the 1988 level to reach 1 661 PJ. Industrial use increased 20 PJ to 524 PJ, up 4.0%. For the same period, farm and residential use, excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuels, increased 7 PJ, or 3.0%, to 232 PJ. Commercial and government use, excluding aviation fuels, increased 7 PJ, to 215 PJ, or 3.0%. In the transportation sector, including all aviation fuel use, an increase of 14 PJ, or 3.0%, was recorded, bringing the total for transportation use to 472 PJ.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

The second quarter 1989 issue of the *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$30.25/\$121) will be available the third week of January, 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1989

Production of process cheese in November 1989 totalled 5 433 526 kilograms, a decrease of 6.5% from October 1989 and a decrease of 24.5% from November 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 70 907 215 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 71 280 149 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 387 042 kilograms, an increase of 35.0% over October 1989 and an increase of 8.0% over November 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 185 109 kilograms, compared to the 4 483 829 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Mineral Wool

November 1989

Manufacturers shipped 3 780 679 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in November 1989, down 16.6% from the 4 533 008 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 18.9% from the 4 658 938 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of November 1989 totalled 38 360 568 square metres, an increase of 1.5% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The November issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

November 1989

Manufacturers shipped 22 792 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1989, down 11.8% from the 25 854 thousand square metres shipped in November 1988 and down 7.7% from the 24 705 thousand square metres shipped in October 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 259 939 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.5% from the January to November 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The November 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Human Resource Training and Development Survey

1986-87

Data from the Human Resource Training and Development Survey indicate that employers in Canada spent an estimated \$1.4 billion supporting and/or directly providing training to their employees in 1986-87.

The data show that approximately one in four small firms, those with less than 10 employees, are trainers, while nine out of 10 large firms, those with 1000 or more employees, directly provide or support training for their employees.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-5870), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Pack of Processed Peas

1989

Data on processed peas for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Peas* (32-023 Vol.18, No.4, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division ■

Heritage Institutions

1987-88

Data from the 1987-88 Survey of Heritage Institutions are now available.

Tables will be released in the Spring 1990 issue of *Heritage Institutions* (87-207). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes),**
November 1989.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Industry Price Indexes, October 1989.**

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products, September 1989.**

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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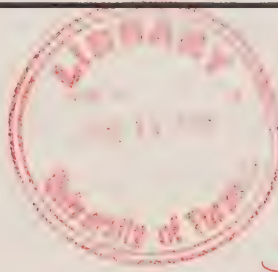
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: December 1989



Socio-economic Characteristics of the Farm Population - Agriculture-Population Linkage Database 1986

Data from the linkage between the 1986 Census of Agriculture and Census of Population databases are now available in a descriptive publication entitled *Socio-economic Characteristics of the Farm Population*. In this publication, authors describe the characteristics of male and female farm operators, farm wives and families as well as the environment of the farm population - farms and farm dwellings.

The publication *Socio-economic Characteristics of the Farm Population* (96-114, \$33) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Rick Burroughs (613-951-8711), Agriculture Division.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,**
October 1989.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

✓ **Primary Iron and Steel,**
October 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries,**
November 1989.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances,**
November 1989.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,**
November 1989.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks,**
May 1989.
✓ **Catalogue number 63-002**
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

✓ **Retail Trade,**
August 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries: \$20.20/\$202).

✓ **Building Permits,**
September 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

✓ **Socio-economic Characteristics of the Farm Population – Agriculture,**
1986 Census.
Catalogue number 96-114
(Canada: \$33; Other Countries: \$43).

**The
Daily**

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

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Adhesives Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 22, 1989
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	July-September 1988	December 13, 1989
Air Conditioning Equipment and Commercial Refrigeration Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 8, 1989
Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 22, 1989
Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 15, 1989
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Cement	October 1989	December 5, 1989
CEO	December 1989	December 21, 1989
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Youth, Canada's – Focus on Canada Series	1986 Census	December 6, 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 5, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: January 8 to 12



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

October 1989

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 363 kilotonnes in October 1989, up 6.0% over the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure was 58 597 kilotonnes, up 0.6% over the previous year.

Exports in October fell 11.0% from October 1988 to 2 391 kilotonnes, while imports decreased 18.5% to 1 500 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 27 082 kilotonnes, 0.8% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 375 kilotonnes, a difference of 3.2% from October 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems

1988

Canada's 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of \$11.7 billion in 1988, up 6.5% over 1987. Operating expenses were \$8.8 billion, an increase of 13.7% over 1987. Net operating revenue was \$2.9 billion, a decrease of 10.5% from 1987. Telephone toll messages increased 14.0% to 2.5 billion.

The *Communications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (56-001, \$7.80/\$47) is scheduled for release the week of January 8. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

November 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 945 296 metric bundles in November 1989, a decrease of 7.7% from the 2 108 500 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-November 1989 shipments were 36 203 497 bundles up 1.5% over 35 659 314 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The November 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

October 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$52.4 million in October 1989. Operating revenues of \$633.2 million were up \$3.9 million over the October 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 0.6% from October 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered an decrease of 0.3%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 1.0%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The October 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10.00/\$100) will be released the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

October 1989

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in October 1989 decreased 5.0% from October 1988, to 37 384 gigawatt hours (GWh). Exports decreased 41.9% to 1 468 GWh, while imports climbed from 568 GWh to 1 622 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 391 740 GWh, down 2.4% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 20 180 GWh, were down 33.0%, while imports, at 9 168 GWh, were up 81.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The October 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Cement

November 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 976 599 tonnes of cement in November 1989, a decrease of 4.2% from the 1 019 003 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 22.0% from the 1 252 156 tonnes shipped in October 1989.

January-to-November 1989 shipments were 11 126 825 tonnes, down 0.1% from the 11 134 296 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .

The November 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

November 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3 348 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1989, a decrease of 14.3% from 3 908 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1988.

January-to-November 1989 shipments amounted to 39 736 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a 3.6% decrease from 41 229 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending December 23, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 23, 1989 totalled 255 811 tonnes, an increase of 0.9% over the preceding week's total of 253 443 tonnes, but down 2.0% from the year-earlier level of 260 914 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 15 105 157 tonnes, an increase of 5.1% over 14 371 975 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Farm Product Price Index**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents**,
October 1989.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: 18/\$180).

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**The
Daily**

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 8-12
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
January		
8	Housing Starts	November 1989
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1989
9	New Housing Price Index	November 1989
10	Help-wanted Index	December 1989
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1989
11	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics (Final Data)	Third Quarter 1989
11	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1989
12	Labour Force Survey	December 1989
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 8, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator, October 1989

2

- Continued slow growth in the leading indicator in October
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts, November 1989

4

Campus Bookstores, 1988-89

4

*Received
11 JAN '90*



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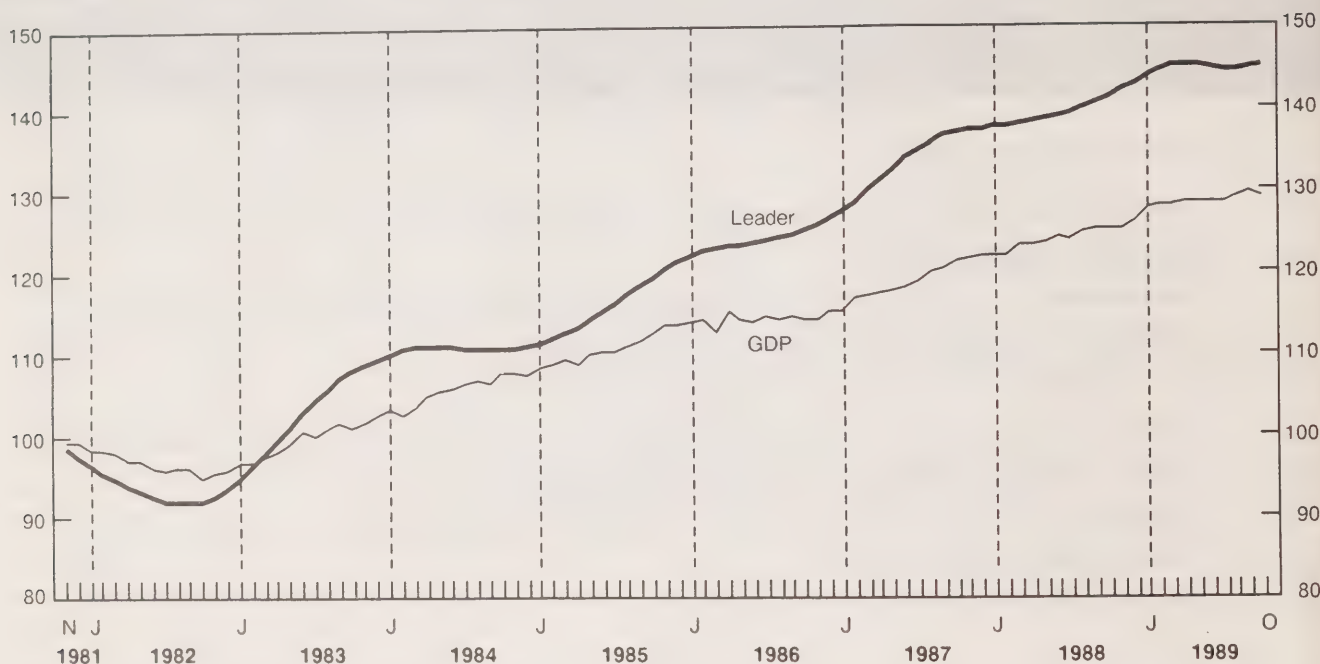
Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator

October 1989

The composite leading indicator continued to rise slowly in October, up 0.3%, after a 0.1% gain in September and three decreases in the summer. Seven of the 10 components increased, with auto demand the major source of weakness in both domestic and export demand. In particular, the indicators of manufacturing activity picked up as a result of rising new orders for business investment. Housing demand also continued to be vigorous. These gains are consistent with continued slow growth in the short-term.

Most of the indicators of household demand firmed, with the exception of auto sales. The housing index was particularly strong, up 1.5%, due largely to gains in sales of existing homes in Western Canada. Furniture and appliance sales continued to grow

steadily, while employment in personal services turned up. Sales of durable goods posted an eighth straight decline, as auto sales weakened again.

New orders for durable goods registered their largest gain in over a year, despite the slowdown in the auto industry which had led growth in August and September. Other transportation equipment rebounded strongly, while non-automotive consumer goods industries also posted increases. The ratio of shipments to finished goods stocks remained at high levels, as lower stocks accompanied stable shipments. The average workweek was unchanged.

The leading indicator for the United States was little changed for the second straight month, after four consecutive monthly declines. This levelling-off originated in financial markets and domestic demand. Preliminary data for November show that weak industrial prices remain the principal break in growth in the overall index.

The Toronto Stock market continued to post modest gains in October, while the real money supply was stable after six months of decline.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division. ☐

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, order the January issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210), available the week of January 22. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	August	September	October	September	October
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.0	0.1	0.3	144.7	145.1
Unsmoothed	0.7	0.7	0.6	146.1	146.9
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.3	0.3	1,091 ⁴	1,094 ⁴
Other durable goods sales	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2	3,802 ⁴	3,793 ⁴
House Spending Index ¹	-1.0	0.6	1.5	137.5	139.5
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	0.1	0.2	1.2	10,220 ⁴	10,345 ⁴
Shipment-to-inventory ratio – (finished goods ²)	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	1.46	1.46
Average workweek(hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	38.6
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.0	0.1	0.1	1,716	1,717
United States Composite Leading Index (1967 = 100)	-0.1	0.0	0.0	193.5	193.4
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	2.3	1.8	1.2	3,867	3,914
Money supply (M1) (\$1981)³	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	25,965 ⁴	25,954 ⁴

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts

November 1989

Highlights

Total (All Areas)

Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, 210,000 dwelling units were started in November, a 5.0% decrease from the 221,000 units reported in October.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Starts in urban centres declined 5.9% in November to a level of 175,000 units.

On a regional basis, gains were registered in Ontario and the Prairies while the Atlantic region, Quebec and British Columbia reported decreases.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 25, 29, 4091, 4092.

Order the November 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$13.70/\$137), scheduled

for release the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Pichette (613-951-2585), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. ■

Campus Bookstores

1988-89

Retail sales of 298 Canadian campus bookstores reached a total of \$368 million during the 1988-89 academic year, an increase of 10% from the previous year.

Textbooks accounted for 61% of total sales, other books 8%, stationery and supplies 11%, and miscellaneous items accounted for 20%.

The 1989 issue of *Campus Bookstores* (63-219, \$21) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske, Retail Trade Section, Industry Division (613-951-9236). ■

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 9, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New Motor Vehicle Sales, November 1989** 2
Seasonally adjusted, new motor vehicle sales increased 2.2% over October 1989.
- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, November 1989** 4
The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.4% over the year-earlier level.
- **New Housing Price Index, November 1989** 5
Price increases for most cities in Southwestern Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia contributed to a 0.6% increase in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in November 1989.
- **University Enrolment, 1989-1990** 6
A record high 515,000 full-time students attended Canadian universities this fall, 3% more than in 1988.

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*Revised
12 JAN 90*



Statistics
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MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

November 1989

Highlights

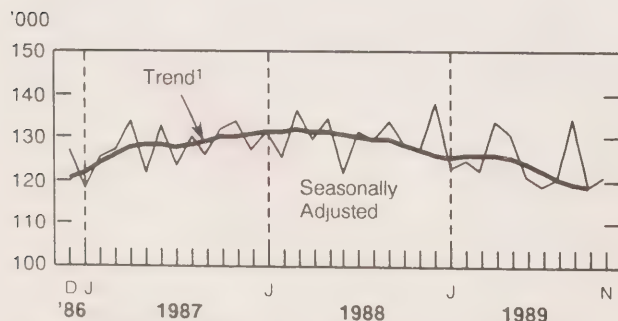
Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 121,000 units in November 1989, an increase of 2.2% over the revised October 1989 level. In November, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (+4.4%) and passenger car sales (+1.1%).
- The 2.2% increase in November followed a sharp decline of 11.9% in October. New motor vehicles have experienced a generally downward trend in sales since the beginning of the year.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded an increase of 3.0% in November 1989 to 53,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars decreased by 2.7% to 26,000 units. The November increase for North American passenger car sales followed a decline of 19.0%, whereas the decrease in imported passenger car sales followed a gain of 1.6%.

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 113,000 units in November 1989, down 7.3% from the year-earlier level. Passenger car sales recorded a decline of 10.2%, while commercial vehicle sales decreased 1.4%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars increased 1.3% over the level in November 1988, as a gain in Japanese cars (+4.3%) more than offset a sales decline in imports from "other countries" (-7.2%). Sales of North American passenger cars decreased 15.1% from the year-earlier level.
- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 25.4% in November 1989, from 21.9% a year earlier. The Japanese share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 66.4% from 70.2% in November 1988.
- Eight provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in November 1989 compared to November 1988. Gains were recorded in British Columbia (+7.0%) and Manitoba (+3.9%).
- For the first 11 months of 1989, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 4.4% from the same period last year, to 1,394,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down 6.3% to 634,000 units, while imported passenger car sales dropped 3.2% to 302,000 units. Commercial vehicle sales totalled 459,000 units during this period, down 2.6% from a year earlier.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The November 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

November 1989

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	August 1989 ^r	September 1989 ^r	October 1989 ^r	November 1989 ^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	119,952 + 1.2	134,002 + 11.7	118,096 -11.9	120,701 + 2.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	53,987 + 0.7	63,208 + 17.1	51,190 -19.0	52,724 + 3.0
Overseas	27,292 + 7.8	26,200 -4.0	26,625 + 1.6	25,912 -2.7
Total	81,279 + 3.0	89,408 + 10.0	77,815 -13.0	78,636 + 1.1
Commercial Vehicle	38,672 -2.3	44,594 + 15.3	40,282 -9.7	42,065 + 4.4
	Unadjusted			
	November 1989	Change 1989/1988	January- November 1989	Change 1989/1988
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	113,476	-7.3	1,394,267	-4.4
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,716	-15.1	633,525	-6.3
Japan	18,662	+ 4.3	232,540	+ 1.2
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,997	-7.2	69,260	-15.5
Total	73,375	-10.2	935,325	-5.3
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	33,558	-5.7	395,885	-7.0
Overseas	6,543	+ 28.3	63,057	+ 38.3
Total	40,101	-1.4	458,942	-2.6

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1989

The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) showed no change in November from October's figure of 157.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.4%, to 157.3 from 149.3.

On a monthly basis, the composite indexes for Ottawa and London showed an increase of 0.1% each, as plasterers in both cities, and asbestos workers in Ottawa received increments in their existing wage packages.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

November 1989
(1981 = 100)

	November 1989	October 1989	November 1988	% change	
				November 1989/ October 1989	November 1989/ November 1988
CANADA	157.3	157.3	149.3	-	5.4
St. John's	151.0	151.0	142.8	-	5.7
Halifax	174.8	174.8	167.4	-	4.4
Saint John	157.7	157.7	149.5	-	5.5
Quebec City	157.8	157.8	149.7	-	5.4
Chicoutimi	157.1	157.1	149.1	-	5.4
Montreal	157.4	157.4	149.4	-	5.4
Ottawa	164.7	164.5	156.4	0.1	5.3
Toronto	160.8	160.8	152.0	-	5.8
Hamilton	159.9	159.9	151.9	-	5.3
St. Catharines	161.8	161.8	153.9	-	5.1
Kitchener	166.9	166.9	158.3	-	5.4
London	164.4	164.2	156.3	0.1	5.2
Windsor	160.7	160.7	153.3	-	4.8
Sudbury	163.3	163.3	155.5	-	5.0
Thunder Bay	161.9	161.9	154.1	-	5.1
Winnipeg	144.1	144.1	140.6	-	2.5
Vancouver	147.8	147.8	140.2	-	5.4
Victoria	147.2	147.2	140.0	-	5.1

- Nil or zero.

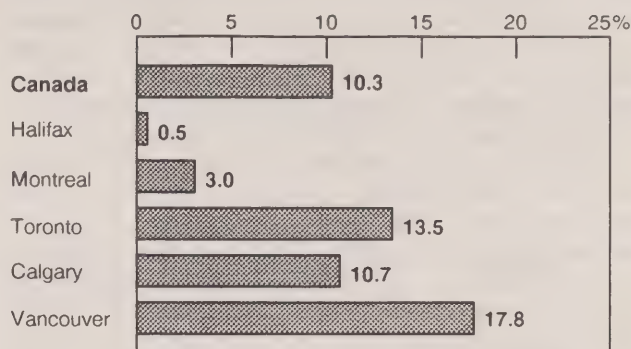
New Housing Price Index

November 1989

Price increases for most cities in Southwestern Ontario, Alberta and B.C. contributed to a 0.6% increase in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in November 1989.

- The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 152.2 in November, up 0.6% over October 1989. Price gains in Vancouver (2.8%), Calgary (1.8%), Hamilton (1.5%), St. Catharines-Niagara (1.4%), Edmonton (1.2%) and Kitchener-Waterloo (1.0%) contributed to this monthly increase.
- Between October 1989 and November 1989, the estimated House Only Index increased by 0.3%, while the estimated Land Only Index increased by 1.2%.
- This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 10.3% higher than the year-earlier level.
- On a yearly basis, Vancouver (17.8%) and Toronto (13.5%) showed the largest price increases of all cities surveyed.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, November 1989



Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	November 1989	October 1989	November 1988	% change	
				November 1989/ October 1989	November 1989/ November 1988
Canada Total	152.2	151.3	138.0	0.6	10.3
Canada (House Only)	150.7	150.2	142.5	0.3	5.8
Canada (Land Only)	162.0	160.1	132.6	1.2	22.2
St. John's	125.4	125.4	117.5	-	6.7
Halifax	135.8	135.8	135.1	-	0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.9	141.9	137.8	-	3.0
Quebec City	171.7	170.6	161.9	0.6	6.1
Montreal	174.3	173.5	169.2	0.5	3.0
Ottawa-Hull	158.0	157.0	149.3	0.6	5.8
Toronto	214.0	213.7	188.5	0.1	13.5
Hamilton	197.6	194.6	181.1	1.5	9.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	191.3	188.6	171.4	1.4	11.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	199.0	197.0	181.9	1.0	9.4
London	179.8	179.1	164.1	0.4	9.6
Windsor	141.3	141.3	128.6	-	9.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	141.3	141.5	136.9	-0.1	3.2
Winnipeg	135.6	135.6	135.8	-	-0.1
Regina	121.3	121.7	118.4	-0.3	2.4
Saskatoon	113.5	113.9	113.1	-0.4	0.4
Calgary	115.7	113.7	104.5	1.8	10.7
Edmonton	105.3	104.1	96.2	1.2	9.5
Vancouver	98.6	95.9	83.7	2.8	17.8
Victoria	83.8	83.5	74.8	0.4	12.0

¹ The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

University Enrolment

1989-1990

Preliminary data for the fall of 1989 continue to reflect the growth trend that has dominated university enrolments for the last 11 years. Compared to 1988, 3% more full-time students were attending Canadian universities this fall, bringing the total to another record high of 515,000. The preliminary count of 311,500 part-time students represents an increase of almost 2% over the previous year.

University enrolment has continued to increase over the past decade, despite a decline in the population aged 18-24 years (declines of 1% to 3% annually since 1982). The decline in this population has contributed to an increased participation rate for the age group – from 10% to 13% in 1989. Another contributing factor to the rise in the participation rate of the 18-24 year old population is the increasing

proportion of individuals in this age group who attend university. Also of significance has been the increase in the number of older students attending university. In 1988, full-time students 30 years of age and over represented 10.5% of all full-time students, up from 8% in 1982.

Preliminary data on the number of students in universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have been close estimates of final enrolment counts at the national level. However, differences between preliminary and final totals at the provincial level have occasionally been significant.

For further information, contact Madeleine Pageau (613-951-1538) or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Preliminary Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities, 1989-90, and Percentage Change from 1988-89

Level and Type of Attendance	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	% Change
Undergraduate												
Full-time	11,550	2,350	23,850	15,200	103,300	181,550	17,850	19,650	43,400	34,150	452,850	3.0
Part-time	4,050	850	7,150	5,100	111,450	91,000	13,950	8,100	17,900	16,200	275,750	2.7
Graduate												
Full-time	750	--	2,450	800	19,050	23,750	2,250	1,450	5,300	6,450	62,250	4.0
Part-time	550	--	1,300	450	15,750	12,350	1,200	800	1,850	1,450	35,700	-5.1
Total Enrolment												
Full-time												
No.	12,300	2,350	26,300	16,000	122,350	205,300	20,100	21,100	48,700	40,600	515,100	3.2
% Change	7.5	7.9	4.4	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.7	4.0	5.3	5.2		
Part-time												
No.	4,600	850	8,450	5,550	127,200	103,350	15,150	8,900	19,750	17,650	311,450	1.7
% Change	-3.3	3.4	6.6	8.0	2.3	1.8	0.6	-3.6	1.6	-1.8		

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Due to rounding, detail may not always add to total

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Enrolment and Graduates of Community Colleges

1988

Data on full-time and part-time enrolment (1988-89) and graduates (1987-88 academic year) of postsecondary programs of community colleges and related institutions are now available for all provinces.

For further information on this release, contact T.M. Omiecinski (613-991-1525) or R. Lortie (613-991-1525), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations

1988

Total road motor vehicle registrations, as reported by Canada's provincial and territorial governments for the 1987 licence year, were 16,336,261.

Passenger automobiles - the largest component of the total registrations - were 12,086,001. Truck and truck tractor registrations totalled 3,706,032.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

The 1987 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations* (53-219, \$16/\$19) is scheduled for release towards the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.3% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 1.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 4.1% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending December 30, 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 30, 1989 totalled 194 318 tonnes, a decrease of 24.0% from the preceding week's total of 255 811 tonnes and down 14.0% from the year-earlier level of 226 028 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1989 was 15 299 475 tonnes, an increase of 4.4% over 14 659 815 tonnes for the same period in 1988.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

December 1989

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 68 878 tonnes for all types of sugar in December 1989, comprising 63 550 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 328 tonnes in export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 963 787 tonnes: 912 737 tonnes in domestic sales and 51 050 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 71 375 tonnes in December 1988, of which 64 724 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 651 tonnes were export sales. The 1988 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 962 030 tonnes: 911 078 tonnes in domestic sales and 50 952 tonnes in export sales.

The December 1989 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613- 951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

November 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 109 996 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November 1989, a decrease of 9.6% from the 121 679 tonnes produced in November 1988.

January-to-November 1989 production totalled 1 166 467 tonnes, down 9.8% from 1 293 444 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for November 1989, November 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The November 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

November 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 114,994 kitchen appliances in November 1989, down 17.7% from the 139,658 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 42,682 in November 1989, a decrease of 14.7% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 1,253,601 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 1,285,470 units.

The November 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Notifiable Disease Summary

Four-week Periods Ending September 23, October 21 and November 18, 1989

Statistics and new cases of notifiable diseases for the four-week periods ending September 23, October 21 and November 18, 1989 are now available by sex and five-year age group for Canada and the provinces.

Available on CANSIM: cross-classified table 00050123.

For further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Food Industries, 1986.**
Catalogue number 32-250
(Canada: \$41; Other Countries: \$49).
- ✓ **Air Passenger Origin and Destination – Domestic Report, 1988.**
Catalogue number 51-204
(Canada: \$36; Other Countries: \$43).
- ✓ **Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), October 1989.**
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).
- ✓ **Touriscope: International Travel – National and Provincial Counts, July-September 1989.**
Catalogue number 66-001
(Canada: \$36.75/\$147; Other Countries: \$40.50/\$162).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Daily**

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Statistics Canada

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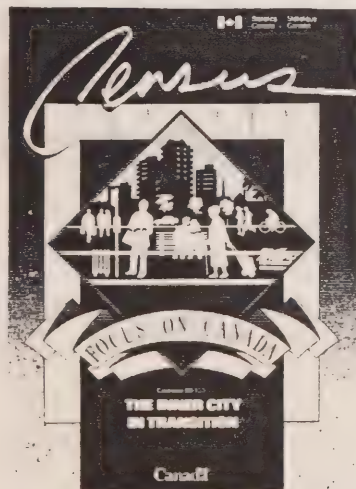
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Help-wanted Index, December 1989** 2
The preliminary Help-wanted Index declined to 135 in December. All regions contributed to the decline in the national index.
- **Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition, 1986 Census** 4
The population of inner cities increased for the first time since 1951 – up 5% between 1981 and 1986.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, November 1989 5
- Milling and Crushing Statistics, November 1989 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6



Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition 1986 Census

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition examines the changing characteristics of residents in inner cities and suburban areas over a 35-year period, using census data from 1951 to 1986. In this study, an inner city is defined as the core of a metropolitan area, including the site of the earliest development of the city, the "central business district", and the surrounding areas of mixed land uses. *The Inner City in Transition* examines the inner cities of 12 metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Ottawa-Hull, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Quebec City, Halifax, Saskatoon, Regina, and Saint John.

A shift in the trend of decreasing inner city populations occurred during the 1981-1986 period. Between 1981 and 1986, the inner city populations of all but two of these 12 census metropolitan areas rose. Saskatoon showed the largest increase, with the inner city population rising almost 14% between 1981 and 1986. Toronto followed, with an increase of close to 12% for the same period. Only Montreal and Saint John experienced a decrease in their inner city populations. Montreal's inner city population dropped by less than 1%, while Saint John's decreased by 4%.

*Received
16 JAN '90*



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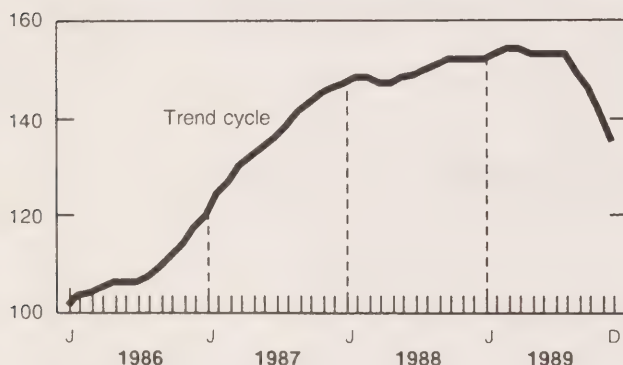
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

December 1989

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, the seasonally adjusted data are smoothed using a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average. However, users who require data which include the month-to-month irregularities may obtain seasonally adjusted data on request.

The reader should note that the three most recent values are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

Changes by region:

- After reaching 206 in July, the Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces started to decrease in August, falling to 178 in December 1989.
- The Quebec index remained virtually stable at 176 for the first half of 1989. It started to decrease in July, reaching 140 in December.
- The Ontario Help-wanted Index remained unchanged at 180 between February 1988 and January 1989. Since February 1989 the index has been declining, to 148 in December.
- After reaching 92 in September 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces declined for the third consecutive month, to 83 in December.
- The Help-wanted Index for British Columbia was revised significantly when data for December became available. After showing strong increases during the first half of 1989 (from 114 in January to 130 in June), the index started to decline in September. In December a level of 124 was recorded.

Highlights – Trend-cycle Estimates – Preliminary

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) declined for the fourth consecutive month, falling from 153 in August to 135 in December 1989. While all regions contributed to the decline, the decreases were most pronounced in Quebec and in the Atlantic provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4044) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4045), Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 10), Canada and Regions – Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1988						
December	152	190	175	180	85	109
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	200	176	167	88	129
June	153	205	176	164	88	130
July	153	206	175	162	90	130
August	153	204	174	160	91	130
September	149	198	169	157	92	128
October	146	191	162	154	90	127
November	140	184	152	151	87	125
December	135	178	140	148	83	124

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition

1986 Census

In general, inner-city populations have a high concentration of elderly persons and an under-representation of children when compared with the population in outer metropolitan areas. In 1986, only 9% of inner-city population was under age 15, compared with 20% in the outlying areas. Persons 65 years and over represented 15% of inner-city residents but only 10% of those in outlying areas.

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition focuses on the historical and contemporary differences between inner cities and suburban areas. Information on family composition, education, occupation, income, and housing is presented in the text and illustrated by a variety of maps, charts, and tables.

Highlights include:

- In the inner cities of Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon and Regina, more than three-fifths of the households in 1986 were composed of persons living alone, compared with less than one-quarter in the outlying areas.
- In 1986, 22% of families in inner cities were lone-parent families, compared with only 14% in the outlying areas.
- In 1986, immigrants constituted 30% of the inner city population, compared with 22% of the population in outlying areas.

- In 1971, there were only two metropolitan areas (Toronto and Montreal) where the proportion of the inner-city population having some university education was more than one and a half times larger than in the outlying areas. By 1986, this occurred in five metropolitan areas: Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Edmonton, and Quebec City.
- Between 1970 and 1985, the difference in incomes between inner-city and suburb families widened. In 1970, the median income of inner-city families was 70% of that of families living in outlying areas. By 1985, it had dropped to 62%.
- The rate of homeownership is much lower in inner cities than in outer metropolitan areas. In 1986, only 14% of inner-city dwellings were owner-occupied, compared to 57% of the dwellings in outlying areas.
- The average value of owner-occupied dwellings for inner cities as a whole was \$140,300 in 1986, compared with \$108,300 in the remainder of metropolitan areas.

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition (98-123, \$10) is one of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on information from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing.

Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition (98-123, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on today's release or about other titles in the *Focus on Canada Series*, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$1,516 million in November 1989, up 5.0% over the November 1988 level of \$1,444 million.

Cumulative sales for the first 11 months of 1989 totalled \$11,575 million, an increase of 4.4% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Department store sales during November 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from November 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$20.5 million (+1.0%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$9.5 million (-1.8%);
- Nova Scotia, \$57.7 million (+2.8%);
- New Brunswick, \$37.2 million (+0.4%);
- Quebec, \$268.4 million (+4.0%);
- Ontario, \$643.7 million (+6.3%);
- Manitoba, \$64.5 million (+4.0%);
- Saskatchewan, \$43.8 million (+0.9%);
- Alberta, \$165.7 million (+4.2%);
- British Columbia, \$205.3 million (+6.2%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$64.1 million (+9.2%);
- Edmonton, \$72.2 million (+1.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$31.4 million (+1.7%);
- Hamilton, \$46.0 million (+4.5%);
- Montreal, \$148.1 million (+1.6%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$69.8 million (+5.4%);
- Quebec City, \$37.0 million (+2.6%);
- Toronto, \$246.7 million (+3.5%);
- Vancouver, \$115.9 million (+5.8%);
- Winnipeg, \$58.7 million (+4.0%).

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of January 22, 1990.

Order the November 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad 613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

November 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in November 1989 was 219 057 tonnes, down 8% from the 237 575 tonnes milled in November 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 7% to 163 058 tonnes in November 1989, from 175 866 tonnes in November 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for November 1989 totalled 123 223 tonnes, down 4% from the 128 254 tonnes crushed in November 1988. The resulting oil production decreased 5% to 48 214 tonnes, from 50 950 tonnes in November 1988. Meal production decreased 3% to 70 823 tonnes, from 72 947 tonnes in November 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 35% to 106 257 tonnes in 1989, from 78 671 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 41% to 19 071 tonnes in November 1989, from 13 447 tonnes in November 1988. Meal production also increased, up 37% to 82 783 tonnes, from 60 420 tonnes in November 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).

✓ **Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching
Staff at Canadian Universities**, 1989-90 Preliminary.
Catalogue number 81-258P
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

✓ **Focus on Canada – The Inner City in Transition**,
Census 1986.
Catalogue number 98-123
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and
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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

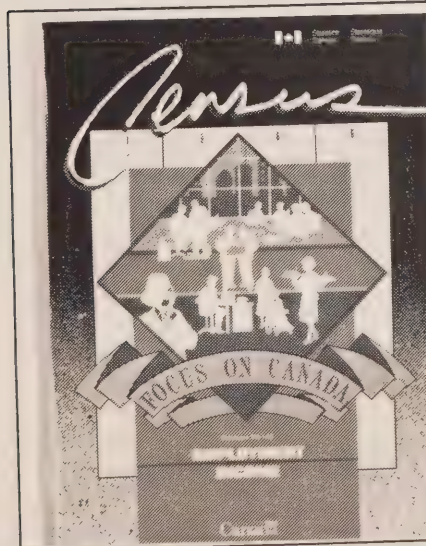
Thursday, January 11, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Estimates of Labour Income, October 1989** 3
Labour Income increased 8.3% over October 1988.
- **Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1989** 5
Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 11.1%, the second consecutive sharp decline.
- **Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income, 1986 Census** 7
Between 1980 and 1985, after adjustment for inflation, the average employment income of men dropped by 3.7%, while that of women increased by 2.9%.

(continued on page 2)



Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income 1986 Census

Employment income is an important component of our economic well-being, affecting our ability to consume and save. It is also an important source of status, influencing the perceived worth of a job. In 1985, 79% of all income consisted of employment income, that is, wages and salaries plus farm and non-farm self-employment income.

Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income examines the employment income of Canadians in 1985 by various economic and demographic characteristics. The importance of such factors as work activity, occupational group, and educational attainment in relation to employment income level is explored. The publication also analyses employment income differences by sex, marital status and region, and briefly examines the changes in employment income since 1970.

Employment Income (98-129, \$10), from the *Focus on Canada Series* is now available. See "How to Order Publications." See page 7 of today's *DAILY* for further highlights.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, November 1989	8
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

October 1989

The October 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, increased 8.3% over October 1988, to \$30.2 billion. Cumulative labour income for the first 10 months of 1989 was also 8.3% higher than for the corresponding period in 1988.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for October 1989 increased 0.9% over September, greater than both the September increase of 0.1% and the average monthly increase of 0.7% for the preceding nine months. September wages and salaries were affected by strike activity in education and related services, health and welfare services and provincial administration in the province of Quebec, as well as to smaller than usual amounts of special payments.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in forestry (2.7%), provincial administration (2.2%), education and related services (2.1%), and finance, insurance and real estate (1.7%).

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

- In October, all provinces and territories recorded changes of less than 1.0% in wages and salaries, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (2.0%), Quebec (1.6%) and British Columbia (1.4%).

Unadjusted

- The October 1989 year-to-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.5%, the same as the year-to-date change.
- Accelerations in year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries were recorded in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, education and related services, health and welfare services, federal administration and other government offices, and provincial and local administration.
- Decelerations in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries were noted in manufacturing and construction.
- Accelerations in the year-to-year growth rates of wages and salaries occurred in Prince Edward Island and Quebec, while decelerations were noted in Newfoundland, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$18/\$72) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. ☐

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	October 1989 ^p	September 1989 ^r	August 1989 ^f	October 1988
Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	236.0	299.8	335.1	227.0
Forestry	228.9	231.7	231.6	216.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	626.3	628.5	635.0	605.8
Manufacturing industries	5,513.5	5,509.3	5,489.4	5,162.7
Construction industry	2,111.4	2,148.5	2,130.1	1,895.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,541.9	2,528.2	2,527.9	2,299.0
Trade	3,649.6	3,611.8	3,617.1	3,361.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,316.9	2,295.5	2,319.2	2,120.6
Commercial and personal services	3,981.2	3,958.0	4,004.9	3,581.9
Education and related services	2,257.8	2,158.6	1,795.5	2,119.9
Health and welfare services	1,739.6	1,728.0	1,746.6	1,626.2
Federal administration and other government offices	843.1	844.6	881.8	777.6
Provincial administration	650.5	640.6	667.3	614.1
Local administration	548.2	543.6	559.2	506.0
Total wages and salaries	27,244.9	27,126.6	26,940.7	25,113.8
Supplementary labour income	2,947.0	2,930.7	2,913.6	2,762.4
Labour income	30,191.8	30,057.3	29,854.3	27,876.2
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	211.0	211.2	211.2	203.6
Forestry	206.9	201.4	206.2	198.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	623.6	624.7	629.4	602.9
Manufacturing industries	5,508.0	5,488.4	5,472.9	5,157.7
Construction industry	1,849.1	1,851.4	1,836.0	1,666.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,528.0	2,508.3	2,504.0	2,286.3
Trade	3,647.1	3,622.3	3,612.7	3,359.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,329.9	2,290.7	2,283.3	2,132.5
Commercial and personal services	3,894.0	3,864.2	3,845.0	3,518.8
Education and related services	2,185.1	2,140.1	2,167.6	2,050.9
Health and welfare services	1,754.7	1,741.3	1,730.8	1,640.0
Federal administration and other government offices	851.7	848.4	863.7	785.5
Provincial administration	655.4	641.5	646.0	618.5
Local administration	552.3	550.6	545.7	509.9
Total wages and salaries	26,852.4	26,619.3	26,591.9	24,757.1
Supplementary labour income	2,907.8	2,880.7	2,877.8	2,723.2
Labour income	29,760.2	29,500.0	29,469.7	27,480.2

^p Preliminary estimates.^r Revised estimates.^f Final estimates.

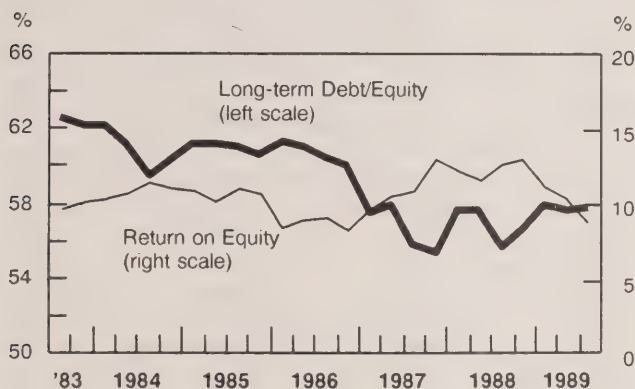
Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1989

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the third quarter of 1989 showed that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations declined 11.1% (\$0.9 billion) from the previous quarter, to \$7.4 billion. This decline was similar to the 12.1% fall registered in the second quarter, which had reversed a 3.1% profit increase in the first quarter. The current level of profits is the lowest since the first quarter of 1987.

Industrial Corporations – Financial Ratios



Sales rose 1.6% to \$240.6 billion in the third quarter, an acceleration from the modest advances of less than 1% in the two earlier quarters of 1989. Nonetheless, the current change in sales was slightly less than the average quarterly change recorded in 1988.

The profit decline was widespread as 31 of the 47 industries were down. Fifteen industries posted increases and one remained unchanged. Profits fell in the mining industries by \$190 million (28%), and in the manufacturing industries by \$850 million (18%), while the other industries (including wholesale, retail and services) registered a \$117 million (4%) increase in operating profits.

Note to Users: Reclassifications of enterprises from government-owned to the business sector affected the second to third quarter comparability of sales, profits and balance sheet levels in the transportation industry. The information in this release covers all corporations in Canada, except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

Income statement information for corporations of all sizes and balance sheet and income statement information for corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million are now available.

The most significant profit declines were in primary metals (\$202 million), petroleum and coal (\$147 million) and metal mining (\$134 million). The largest operating profit increase was in the transportation industry (\$109 million).

Balance Sheet Data Summary – Corporations With Assets Exceeding \$10 Million (Unadjusted)

Generally, reclassifications of enterprises from government-owned to the business sector have a relatively minor effect on the level of balance sheet items but can have a major effect on changes in balance sheet items. In the current quarter, the impact of reclassifications on changes in balance sheet items was large enough to affect comparisons with changes in other quarters. One item not significantly affected by the reclassification was share capital, which increased \$4.3 billion, the largest increase in at least two years.

Financial Ratios

Return on Equity (Annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, fell to 8.5% in the third quarter from 10.1% in the second quarter and 10.9% in the first quarter of 1989. The current ratio is the lowest since the 7.9% registered in the final quarter of 1986 and is a result of the recent weakening in profits.

Long-term Debt-to-Equity: This ratio remained virtually flat at 57.7% in the third quarter, following the 57.6% registered in the second quarter and 57.9% in the first quarter of 1989. Throughout 1988 the ratio averaged 56.9%.

More detailed statistics for the 47 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the third week in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1989
(\$ billions)

	3rd Q 1989	2nd Q 1989	1st Q 1989	4th Q 1988
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding \$10 million				
Current Assets	171.9	167.7	164.1	166.1
Short-term Investments	21.4	20.2	20.0	22.4
Accounts Receivable	72.4	69.7	68.1	67.5
Inventories	65.0	64.9	64.0	63.0
Current Liabilities	136.7	134.8	133.3	133.7
Bank Loans	20.9	20.7	20.1	19.9
Accounts Payable	72.3	71.1	70.4	74.2
Short-term Commercial Paper and Bankers' Acceptances	20.5	20.0	20.0	17.1
Working Capital (Current Assets minus Current Liabilities)	35.2	32.9	30.8	32.4
Long Term Investments	113.8	110.5	108.2	106.4
Fixed Assets	293.3	286.6	282.1	275.4
Total Assets	601.1	585.9	574.2	566.1
Long Term Debt	137.4	133.1	131.9	127.9
Bank Loans	33.7	34.2	34.1	33.5
Bonds	61.6	58.4	54.8	55.4
Shareholders Equity	237.9	231.2	228.0	225.8
Share Capital	111.2	106.9	105.8	104.2
Retained Earnings	112.3	110.0	107.5	106.7
Capital Expenditures	11.0	10.9	9.2	12.6
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	138.5	136.1	134.9	133.6
Operating profits	5.0	5.9	6.8	6.6
Pre-tax Profits	8.3	9.2	10.0	10.6
After-tax profits	5.1	5.8	6.2	7.2
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	8.5%	10.1%	10.9%	12.7%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	57.7%	57.6%	57.9%	56.6%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	240.6	236.7	236.1	233.9
Operating profits	7.4	8.3	9.5	9.2
Pre-tax profits	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.3
After-tax profits	7.5	8.3	8.9	9.8

Focus on Canada Series – Employment Income

1986 Census

Employment income for full-year, full-time workers in 1985 rose with age. It peaked for men in the 40 to 44 year age group at \$35,478, and at \$22,392 for women in the 35-39 year age group. Thereafter it declined steadily for both men and women, until 65 years of age, when it dropped substantially.

Highlights

- Between 1980 and 1985, the real average employment income of women working full-year, full-time rose 2.2%, while that of men working full-year, full-time declined by 0.6%. As a result, the ratio of female-to-male earnings increased to 65.5% in 1985, from 63.8% in 1980.
- The gap between female and male earnings was much narrower for part-year or part-time workers. In 1985, the average employment income for women working part-year or part-time was \$6,731. In comparison, men working part-year or part-time in 1985 earned, on average, \$7,573.
- There was considerable regional disparity in employment income. Average employment income in 1985 ranged from \$13,131 in Prince Edward Island and \$13,954 in Newfoundland, to \$19,864 in Ontario and \$20,392 in the Northwest Territories. The regional differences in employment income are reduced when comparisons are made only for full-year, full-time workers.

- Females tend to work disproportionately in low-wage jobs like clerical, services and sales. Almost 60% of them were in clerical, service and sales occupations.
- Higher education, especially a university degree, is associated with higher income for both sexes. Nevertheless, in 1985, women with a university degree still earned only slightly more than a male high school graduate.
- Married men had the highest average employment income among men (\$28,199), but the average employment income of married women (\$13,748) was only slightly above the overall female average.
- After adjustment for inflation, overall average employment income increased substantially between 1970 and 1980, but declined between 1980 and 1985. In real terms, average employment income increased slightly for females (3%), but declined for males (4%) between 1980 and 1985.

Employment Income is one of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. *Employment Income* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of tables and charts. The publication will serve as an excellent reference for home, school, or office.

Employment Income (98-129, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about other titles in the Focus on Canada Series, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending January 6, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 6, 1990 totalled 241 079 tonnes, an increase of 24.1% over the preceding week's total of 194 318 tonnes, but down 15.5% from the year-earlier level of 285 247 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 241 079 tonnes, a decrease of 15.5% from 285 247 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1989

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for November 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 58 943 tonnes in November 1989, a decrease of 6.0% from the 62 702 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The November 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

November 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1989 totalled 128 727 tonnes, an increase of 2.4% over the 125 667^r tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 454 305 tonnes, down 9.1% from the 1 600 692^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The November 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

November 1989

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 465 229 cubic metres in November 1989, a 3.9% increase over 4 296 062^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 726 365 cubic metres, down 3.7% from 4 907 431^r cubic metres in November 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 239 859 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.8% from 8 477 014^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 22 530 126 cubic metres, an increase of 9.4% over 20 601 342^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 43 615 519 cubic metres, an increase of 2.5% over 42 533 154^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 1.1% to 52 516 186^r cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 51 920 137^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 94 038 763^r cubic metres, was up 2.1% over 92 142 865^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The November 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage, (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production of Eggs

November 1989

Canadian egg production in November 1989 was 38.2 million dozen, a 1.2% decrease from November 1988. The average number of layers decreased 2.8% between November 1988 and 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,136 from 2,102.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Air Carrier Operations in Canada**, July-September 1988.

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$23/\$92; Other Countries: \$27.50/\$110).

✓ **Labour Force Information**, December 1989.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72).

(Available Friday at 7 a.m.)

✓ **Book Publishing in Canada**, 1987-88.

Catalogue number 87-210

(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: 19).

✓ **Focus on Canada – Employment Income**, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 98-129

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries \$11).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 12, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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The unemployment rate reached 7.7 (+0.1).
- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, November 1989** 6
The number of one or more nights trips to Canada by non-residents was slightly below the November 1988 level, while Canadian travel abroad continued to show strong growth.
- **Sentencing in Youth Courts, 1984-85 to 1988-89** 8
In 1988-89, over 80% of the 35,094 young persons appearing in youth courts were male. These data do not include Ontario and the Northwest Territories.
- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential, November 1989** 9
With a decrease of 0.2% in November, the 12-month change is now 2.3%.
- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential, November 1989** 10
With an increase of 0.1% in November, the 12-month change is now 2.1%.

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Sentencing in Youth Courts

1984-85 to 1988-89

This Juristat Bulletin is the first in a series prepared by the Youth Justice Program of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The Program collects information on young persons involved in the justice system in Canada. The Youth Court Survey generates statistical information on three types of counts: charges, cases and persons. The survey is intended to be a census of Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts in provinces and territories participating in this survey. Please note that Ontario is excluded for all years and the Northwest Territories since 1986-87; and that the other jurisdictions may be under-reporting their counts. Consequently, these data must be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive measures of volume and case characteristics.

The Juristat Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 1, *Sentencing in Youth Courts* (85-002, \$3.70/\$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, see page 8 of today's *DAILY* for highlights.

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Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

December 1989

Overview

The estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey show little overall change in the labour market for December 1989. The unemployment rate reached 7.7 (+0.1) after posting a slight increase for the third consecutive month. Employment decreased by 23,000 with the decline concentrated mostly in Quebec.

Employment

For the week ended December 16, 1989, the seasonally adjusted level of employment fell by 23,000 to 12,545,000. The employment/population ratio declined to 61.9 (-0.2).

- The estimated level of employment decreased by 39,000 among men, while it increased by 16,000 among women.
- Employment declined by 18,000 in the 15-24 age group and remained virtually unchanged for persons aged 25 and over.
- There was no overall change in full-time employment, with a decrease of 32,000 among men being offset by an equal increase among women. The decline of 14,000 in part-time employment was concentrated among women (-11,000).
- There was little or no change in the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment in the major industries. Slight declines were noted in agriculture, manufacturing and construction, while the finance, insurance and real estate sector showed a slight gain.
- Although employment in manufacturing decreased slightly in December, this represents the fourth consecutive monthly decline.
- The estimated level of employment declined by 18,000 in Quebec, with little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 16,000 to 1,048,000 in December 1989. The unemployment rate reached 7.7 (+0.1) and the participation rate was 67.1, equalling the average rate recorded in the last two quarters.

- The rise in unemployment was observed among women (+15,000) and was concentrated among those aged 25 and over.
- The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 11.6 for persons aged 15 to 24 and increased by 0.2 to 6.8 for those aged 25 and over.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed rose by 12,000 in Quebec and 10,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate rose by 0.5 in New Brunswick (13.3) and 0.4 in Quebec (9.6). It also edged up in Prince Edward Island (15.8), Nova Scotia (10.3) and Ontario (5.5). The rate fell by 0.7 in Newfoundland (16.4) and 0.5 in Saskatchewan (7.0). It declined slightly in Manitoba (7.7) and Alberta (7.0), and remained the same in British Columbia (8.4).

Changes since December 1988

(Unadjusted estimates)

- Employment rose by an estimated 187,000 (+1.5%) to 12,379,000. The year-over-year increase was 3.2% for women and only 0.2% for men.
- Full-time employment increased by 147,000 (+1.4%), while part-time employment rose by 39,000 (+2.0%).
- Employment in the goods-producing industries declined by 1.2% as a result of declines in the primary and manufacturing sectors.
- Employment in the service-producing industries increased by 2.7%, with the finance, insurance and real estate sector showing the largest gain (+7.6%).

- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 34,000 (+3.5%) to 1,005,000.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.1 to 7.5.
- The participation rate increased by 0.2 to 66.0, and the employment/population ratio reached 61.1 (+0.1).

1989 Annual Averages

Overall employment rose moderately in 1989 to 12,486,000 (+2.0%) following the strong gains noted during the previous year. The number of unemployed remained virtually unchanged at 1,018,000 and the unemployment rate eased 0.3 to 7.5.

- Annual average employment rose by an estimated 241,000 with 140,000 of these gains noted among women.
- Average employment rose by an estimated 257,000 (+2.6%) among persons aged 25 and over while it declined slightly for those aged 15 to 24.
- Full-time employment, on an annual average basis, rose by an estimated 234,000 (+2.3%) to 10,597,000 while there was little change in part-time employment.
- Employment grew by 2.3% in the service-producing industries and by 1.2% in the goods-producing industries. Strong gains were noted in transportation, communications and other utilities (+6.2%) and in construction (+5.3%) while employment declined in agriculture (-3.5%) and in the other primary industries (-2.1%).
- Annual average employment rose by 5.7% in British Columbia, 4.0% in Newfoundland, 2.3% in Alberta, 1.8% in Nova Scotia and Ontario. There was little or no change for the remaining provinces in 1989.
- The annual average unemployment rate declined by 1.2 in British Columbia (9.1), 0.8 in Alberta (7.2), 0.6 in Newfoundland (15.8) and by 0.3 in Nova Scotia (9.9) and Manitoba (7.5).

Notes to Data Users

1. The release dates for 1990 will be:

February 10	August 4
March 10	September 8
April 7	October 6
May 5	November 10
June 9	December 8
July 7	January 12/91

2. The publication *Historical Labour Force Statistics* (Cat. No. 71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, will be published towards the beginning of February 1990.
3. 1989 Annual average tables will appear in Section C of the December issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001).

- The rate rose by 1.1 in Prince Edward Island (14.1) and by 0.5 in New Brunswick (12.5). There was little change in the unemployment rate in Quebec (9.3), Ontario (5.1) and Saskatchewan (7.4).
- The participation rate and the employment/population ratio increased to 67.0 (+0.3) and 62.0 (+0.4), respectively in 1989. These gains were largely due to increases among women.

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information call:

Ray Ryan	(613) 951-0053
Ken Bennett	(613) 951-4720
Hélène Lavoie	(613) 951-2301
General Inquiries	(613) 951-9448

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the December 1989 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of January 1990, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-0010, \$6/\$60). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988
Seasonally Adjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,593	13,600	13,368
Employment (,000)	12,545	12,568	12,352
Unemployment (,000)	1,048	1,032	1,016
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	7.6	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	67.1	67.2	66.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.9	62.1	61.8
Unadjusted Data			
Labour Force (,000)	13,384	13,469	13,163
Employment (,000)	12,379	12,485	12,192
Unemployment (,000)	1,005	985	971
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.3	7.4
Participation Rate (%)	66.0	66.5	65.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	61.1	61.7	61.0

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

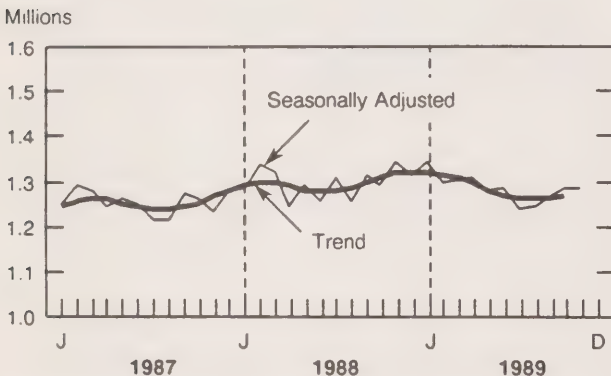
November 1989

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates for November 1989 indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada was down 1.5% from November 1988. In the first 11 months of 1989, this volume decreased 2.8% from the same period in 1988. Overnight trips by residents of the United States decreased 5.1%, while the number by overseas residents rose 7.7% to date in 1989.

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents

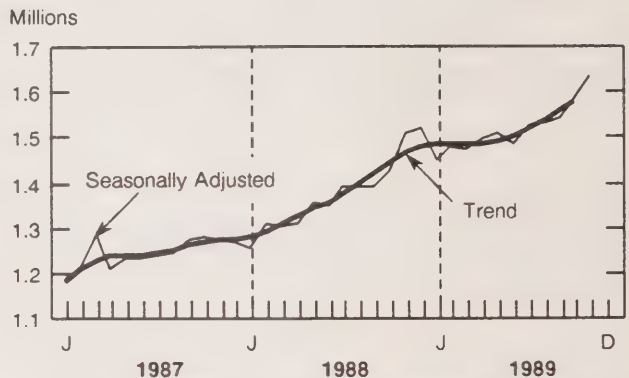


- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents increased 14.5% over November 1988, to reach a new November record level. In the first 11 months of 1989, Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (11.5%) than trips to other countries (7%).
- Total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 17.6% above November 1988. Same-day travel to the United States, representing almost three-quarters of total Canadian re-entries, was 18.7% higher than in November 1988.

Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the November volume of foreign travel to Canada on trips of one or more nights increased for the fourth consecutive month, reversing the generally downward trend set since the beginning of 1989.

Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were 3.3% above the revised October figure. The level of travel outside Canada has followed a generally upward trend since the beginning of 1987.

Note to Users:

The short-term trend, derived from seasonally adjusted figures, provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada.

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The trend for the last month is not shown in the charts, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The November 1989 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available mid-January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1989

	November 1989 ^P	% Change 1989/1988	January-November 1989 ^P	% Change 1989/1988
Unadjusted				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	683,317	-1.5	14,383,765	-2.8
United States	550,734	-2.9	11,573,567	-5.1
Other Countries	132,583	4.4	2,810,198	7.7
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,216,547	14.5	17,167,771	10.7
United States	1,036,188	15.4	14,369,580	11.5
Other Countries	180,359	9.2	2,798,191	7.0
Total Number of Trips²				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	2,156,092	-2.4	35,928,105	-3.0
United States	2,005,632	-2.8	32,823,063	-3.8
Other Countries	150,460	3.9	3,105,042	5.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	4,739,211	17.6	58,266,629	16.7
United States	4,558,852	18.0	55,468,438	17.2
Other Countries	180,359	9.2	2,798,191	7.0
1989				
	November ^P	October ^r	September	August
Seasonally Adjusted³				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,285,200	1,280,400	1,263,100	1,242,500
United States	1,028,300	1,026,700	1,004,900	994,900
Other Countries	256,900	253,700	258,200	247,500
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,635,600	1,583,200	1,538,700	1,527,400
United States	1,374,600	1,324,300	1,289,500	1,284,500
Other Countries	261,000	259,000	249,200	242,800
Total Number of Trips²				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,214,100	3,229,600	3,181,600	3,162,900
United States	2,931,600	2,952,300	2,901,600	2,893,300
Other Countries	282,600	277,400	280,000	269,600
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,669,300	5,554,200	5,398,100	5,273,000
United States	5,408,200	5,295,200	5,148,900	5,030,200
Other Countries	261,000	259,000	249,200	242,800

¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States.

² Includes same day travel.

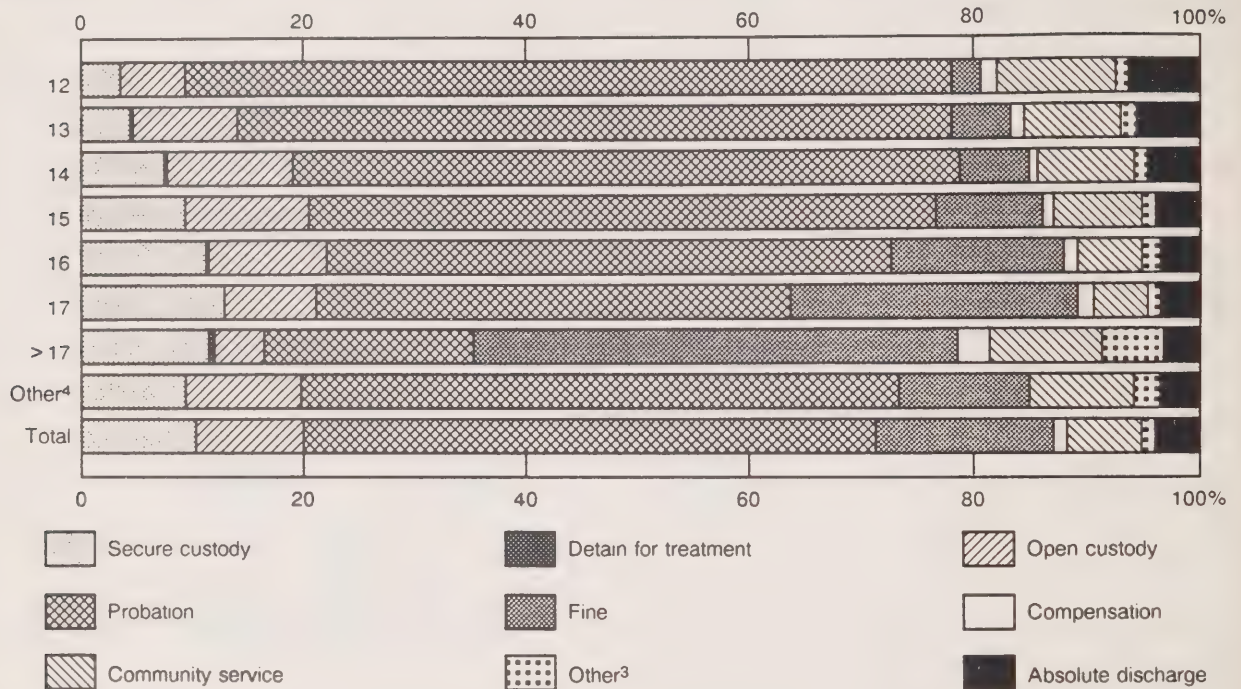
³ Totals may not add up due to rounding.

^P Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Percentage Distribution of Young Persons¹ Found Guilty by Most Serious Disposition² and Age, 1988-89

Total = 28,228



¹ Excludes Ontario and Northwest Territories. Calculations are subject to rounding error.

² Refers to most significant disposition for a person.

³ Includes prohibition, seizure, forfeiture and all other types of dispositions.

⁴ Refers to all other young persons, including those for whom age is unknown.

Sentencing in Youth Courts

1984-85 to 1988-89

In 1988-89, 35,094 young persons appeared in youth courts, little changed from the numbers in 1986-87 and 1988-89. Over 80% of young persons appearing in youth courts were male.

Over the period of 1986-87 to 1988-89, approximately 80% of young persons appearing in youth courts were found guilty of at least one charge. About 14% had the proceedings stayed or withdrawn, 4% were found not guilty or had the charges dismissed, and less than 1% were transferred to adult court or incurred other decisions.

Highlights

- The majority of youths found guilty of at least one offence were 15 to 17 years of age. Over the period of 1986-87 to 1988-89, 15-year-olds accounted for 19% of young offenders, 16-year-olds for 26%, and 17-year-olds for 31%.
- In 1988-89, half of the young offenders received a term of probation, with or without accompanying conditions or an additional disposition. Some 16% received fines, 10% received terms of secure custody, and another 10% received open custody. Approximately 7% were assigned community service orders as the most serious

disposition, and the remaining 6% either received an absolute discharge or another type of disposition.

- The years between 1986-87 and 1988-89 witnessed a relative growth in the proportion of young offenders to serve "other" dispositions (up 63%), terms of open custody (up 11%), community service orders (up 8%) and fines (up 4%). By contrast, there was during the same period a relative decline in the proportion of youth receiving secure custody (down 1%), probation (down 2%), absolute discharge (down 21%), and community dispositions such as compensations, restitution or payment to the purchaser of stolen property (down 14%). Detention for treatment continues to be very rarely used.
- Young offenders 15 years old and under are more likely to receive a term of probation and less likely to receive fines than older youths. Young offenders aged 16 or 17 represent two-thirds of all youths serving a secure custody order. In keeping with both the spirit and the letter of the YOA, few 12- or 13-year-olds are ordered to secure custody. By contrast, almost 45% of all youths held in open custody are under 16.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 1, *Sentencing in Youth Courts*, 1984-85 to 1988-89 (85-002, \$3.70/\$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dianne Hendrick (613-951-6648) or Bert Soubliere (613-951-6649), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

November 1989

The Residential Construction Building Materials Price Index (1981=100) declined 0.2% to 143.8 in November, from the revised figure for the previous month. However, it was 2.3% higher than a year ago.

Between October and November 1989, there were a number of price decreases, notably for plywood other than Douglas Fir (-4.1%), copper pipe and fittings (-3.3%), Douglas Fir plywood (-1.0%) and lumber (-0.4%), which more than offset price increases for particleboard (1.6%), building wires and cables (1.1%) and paints (0.5%).

Between November 1988 and November 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 3.3%, due mainly to increases for plumbing fittings (8.3%), hot water heating equipment (7.4%) and sanitaryware (4.9%). A 2.6% increase in the price of electrical materials was due principally to incandescent lighting fixtures (10.9%). Architectural materials increased 2.2%, as a result of price increases for plywood other than Douglas Fir (25.8%), Douglas Fir plywood (16.3%), clay bricks and blocks (8.8%) and windows and sash (5.4%). Structural materials increased 1.9%, attributable mainly to increases in prices for particleboard (23.7%), ready-mix concrete (2.7%) and nails, tacks and staples (7.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential

November 1989
(1981 = 100)

	November 1989	October 1989	November 1988	% Change	
				November 1989/ October 1989	November 1989/ November 1988
Total materials	143.8	144.1	140.6	-0.2	2.3
Architectural materials	142.5	142.9	139.4	-0.3	2.2
Structural materials	143.2	143.2	140.5	-	1.9
Mechanical materials	156.3	156.7	151.3	-0.3	3.3
Electrical materials	137.9	137.5	134.4	0.3	2.6

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

November 1989

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose 0.1% to 143.6 in November, from the revised figure for the previous month. It was also 2.1% higher than a year ago.

Between October and November 1989, a small number of price increases were observed, primarily for building wires and cables (3.6%), steel structural shapes (0.9%) and concrete reinforcing bars (0.8%), which more than offset decreases in prices for plywood other than Douglas Fir (-4.1%), Douglas Fir plywood (-1.0%) and lumber (-0.4%).

Between November 1988 and November 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 3.0%, mainly attributable to plumbing fittings (8.3%), sanitaryware

(4.9%) and hot water heating equipment (7.4%). Prices for electrical materials increased by 2.9%, principally due to incandescent lighting fixtures (10.9%). Structural materials were up 2.0%, due mainly to price increases for ready-mix concrete (2.7%) and particleboard (23.7%). Architectural materials rose 1.8%, primarily due to increases in prices for plywood other than Douglas Fir (25.8%), thermal insulations (10.9%), clay bricks and blocks (8.8%) and Douglas Fir plywood (16.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential

November 1989
(1981 = 100)

	November 1989	October 1989	November 1988	% Change	
				November 1989/ October 1989	November 1989/ November 1988
Total materials	143.6	143.4	140.6	0.1	2.1
Architectural materials	143.5	143.7	141.0	-0.1	1.8
Structural materials	140.2	139.9	137.4	0.2	2.0
Mechanical materials	154.5	154.5	150.0	-	3.0
Electrical materials	137.8	136.7	133.9	0.8	2.9

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Rolled Steel

November 1989

Rolled steel shipments for November 1989 totalled 1 164 130 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% over the preceding month's total of 1 110 175 tonnes and an increase of 2.3% over the year-earlier level of 1 137 727 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 1 247 0500 tonnes, an increase of 1.7% over 12 261 067 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The November 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

December 1989

December 1989 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Electric Lamps

December 1989

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes) for December 1989 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009,\$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Bed Spring and Mattress Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the bed spring and mattress industry (SIC 2691) totalled \$351.7 million, up 8.2% over \$325.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Commercial Printing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other commercial printing industry (SIC 2819) totalled \$4,486.0 million, up 6.3% over \$4,220.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Book Publishing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled \$834.0 million, up 15.7% over \$720.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact R. Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Fabricated Structural Metal Products Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other fabricated structural metal products industries (SIC 3029) totalled \$1,387.7 million, up 13.3% over \$1,225.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Dies, Moulds and Patterns Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal dies, moulds and patterns industry (SIC 3062) totalled \$753.7 million, up 4.9% over \$718.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Metal Plumbing Fixtures and Fittings Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the metal plumbing fixtures and fittings industry (SIC 3091) totalled \$254.8 million, up 14.3% over \$222.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the turbine and mechanical power transmission

equipment industry (SIC 3194) totalled \$704.0 million, up 9.4% over \$643.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact W.L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Jewellery and Silverware Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the jewellery and silverware industry (SIC 3921) totalled \$397.7 million, down 1.9% from \$405.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Sporting Goods Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the sporting good industry (SIC 3931) totalled \$788.4 million, up 4.2% over \$756.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Sign and Display Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the sign and display industry (SIC 3971) totalled \$580.9 million, up 0.6% over \$577.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1989.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 10 No.1: Sentencing in Youth Courts, 1984-85 to 1988-89.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.40/\$44).

System of National Accounts – Canada's Balance of International Payments, Third Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 67-001

(Canada: \$26.25/\$105; Other Countries: \$31.50/\$126).

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Daily**

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 15 - 19
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
January		
15	Farm Product Price Index	November 1989
17	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	November 1989
19	Consumer Price Index	December 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 15, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

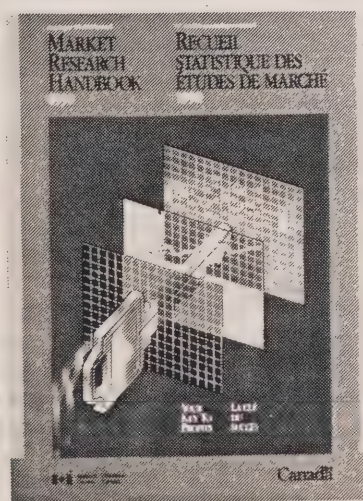
MAJOR RELEASE

- **Farm Product Price Index, November 1989** 2
Farm prices increased 0.3% over October 1989.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, October 1989	4
Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics, 1988 (Preliminary Estimates)	4
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, November 1989	5
Railway Carloadings, November 1989	5
Steel Ingots, November 1989	5
Construction Type Plywood, November 1989	5
Oils and Fats, November 1989	6
Steel Exports, December 1989	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



Market Research Handbook 1990

The *Market Research Handbook* is a complete source of information on Canadian consumer and industrial markets.

In addition to providing a demographic overview of Canada's provinces and territories, this edition has been extensively revised to offer comprehensive profiles of 46 urban centres across the country. The most recent Census data have been added, as well as statistics on international trade, personal income and expenditures, the merchandising and services sectors, industry price indexes, the labour force and other information essential to developing sound marketing and expansion strategies.

With over 600 pages, the 1990 *Market Research Handbook* contains over 170 statistical tables and more than 40 charts and graphs. Footnotes accompany most data tables and refer the reader to other Statistics Canada sources for more detailed data.

The 1990 *Market Research Handbook* (63-224, \$89/\$107) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

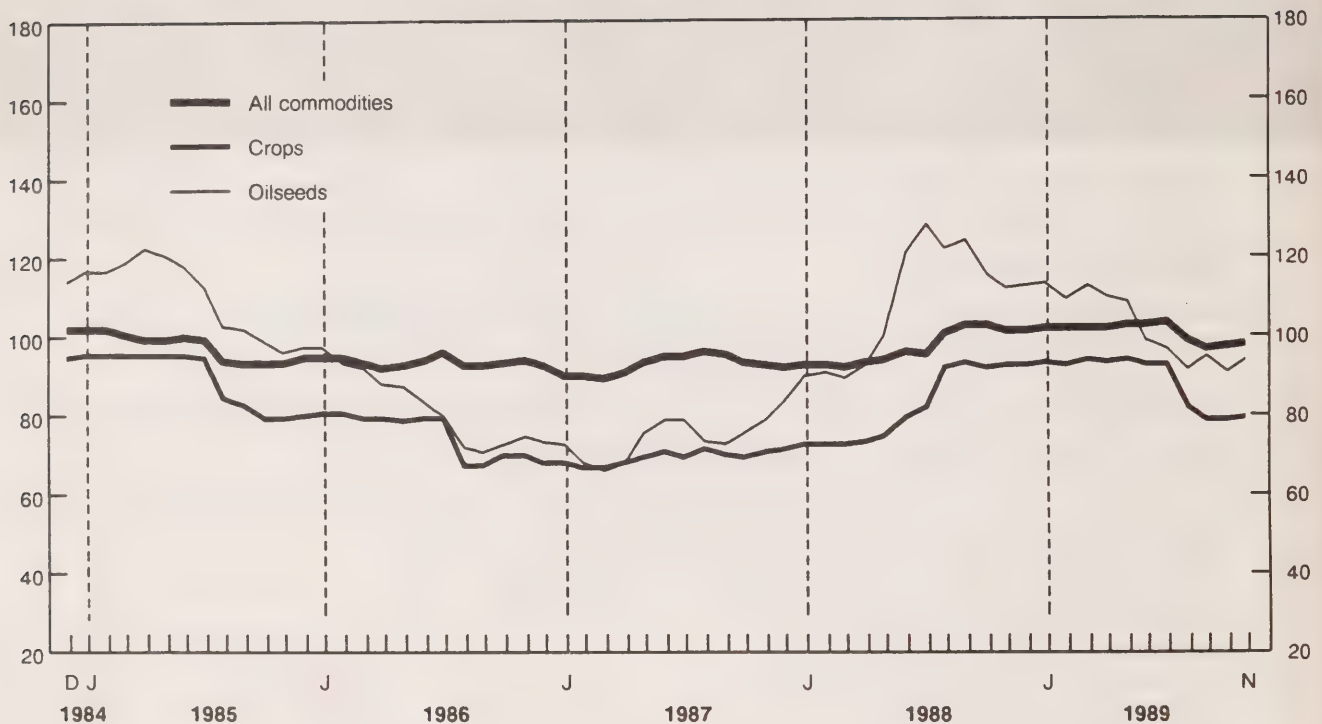
For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Michel Mallette (613-951-0564), Industry Division.

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MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

November 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 97.4 in November, up 0.3% over the revised October level of 97.1. The crops index recorded a 1.1% increase, while the livestock and animal products index declined slightly (-0.3%). The overall index remained 3.4% below the year-earlier level of 100.8. Cereal and oilseed prices have been much lower for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 to July 31) compared to the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between October and November 1989 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-2.8%
• Prince Edward Island	8.6%

• Nova Scotia	-0.7%
• New Brunswick	4.6%
• Quebec	-0.4%
• Ontario	0.5%
• Manitoba	1.1%
• Saskatchewan	0.4%
• Alberta	-0.1%
• British Columbia	-1.1%
• Canada	0.3%

Crops

The crops index rose 1.1% in November to 79.2, as prices for oilseeds, cereals and potatoes all increased. However, the index stood 14.1% below the year-earlier level of 92.2. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have returned to levels similar to those of the 1986-87 and 1987-88 crop years. Prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The oilseeds index increased 4.0% in November to 93.9, as higher canola and soybean prices offset a small decline in flaxseed prices. Despite the increase in November, the oilseeds index has trended down during the past 16 months. The index has declined 26.5% from its peak in July 1988.
- The cereals index rose 0.4%, to 67.1 in November. The full impact of the October increase in Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) initial prices for soft white wheat and barley was not felt until November, since the adjusted prices came into effect on October 5. As well, the prices received by producers for deliveries of the CWB increased, reflecting the higher grades of grain marketed during November.
- Following a 1.2% decline in October, the cattle index fell a further 0.7% in November, to 110.7. Contributing to the decline was a November increase in cattle slaughter in North America, compared to the year-earlier period. However, the index stood 1.9% above the November 1988 level of 108.6, as North American slaughter in 1989 remained below 1988 levels.
- The hog index fell to 96.4 in November, a 0.6% decrease from the October level of 97.0. Despite this decline, the index has risen during 1989 to 20.7% above the year-earlier level of 79.9. Reduced hog slaughter in both Canada and the United States over the past seven months has contributed to the trend toward higher prices during this period.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.3% in November to 114.0, largely as a result of declines in cattle and hog prices. Egg prices also fell in November, while dairy and poultry prices registered increases. Although the livestock index declined in November, it has generally trended higher during 1989, mainly as a result of stronger hog prices over the past seven months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The November issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, 6.80/\$68) is scheduled for release January 31. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

October 1989

Highlights

- A year-to-date comparison of scheduled services data reported by Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair, as of October 1989, shows a decrease of 4.5% from 1988 in domestic passenger-kilometres, while international passenger-kilometres rose by 8.1%.
- During the first quarter 1989, the number of passengers (for all city-pairs) travelling on transborder scheduled services totalled 1,942,550, up 7.8% over the first quarter 1988.
- Preliminary data reported by three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair – indicate that 63.4% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1988, up from 54.6% in 1987. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 68.5% of total volume in 1988, which represents an increase of 7.4 percentage points compared to a year earlier.

A special review entitled *Scheduled Transborder Air Passenger Origin and Destination Statistics – Passengers, 1968 to 1988* is now available.

Other recent releases from the Aviation Statistics Centre include *Air Carrier Operations in Canada*, July-September 1988 (51-002), *Air Passenger Origin and Destination: Domestic Report*, 1988 (51-204), and *Air Charter Statistics*, 1988 (51-207).

The Vol. 22, No. 1 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates for 1988 on fare type utilization are now available.

Data reported by three major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair – indicate that 63.4% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares in 1988, up from 54.6% in 1987. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 68.5% of total volume in 1988; the comparable figure for 1987 was 61.1%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization – 69.8% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare in 1988. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

Also, on the highly competitive long-haul transcontinental routes, such as Calgary-Toronto, Edmonton-Toronto, Montreal-Vancouver, Ottawa-Vancouver and Toronto-Vancouver, the number of discount fares offered increased notably. Buoyant discount fares are also the outcome of the 'price war' between the Level I air carriers, which stimulated the increase of seat sales on domestic scheduled markets, where competition was particularly intense.

The Olympic Games in Calgary also had an impact on the utilization of discount fares during the first quarter of 1988. Finally, the transfer of scheduled services by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. to their affiliates on low-density regional and local routes, where discount fares were available to a lesser extent, resulted in an increased utilization of discount fares, in relative terms.

The Vol. 22, No. 1 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

November 1989

In November 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 131,739,666 fare passengers, an increase of 4.3% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1988 showed a decrease of 1.3%.

Operating revenues totalled \$97,073,680, up 5.0% over October 1989 and up 4.4% over November 1988.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,298,033 fare passengers down 5.4% from the previous month and down 3.8% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$16,143,998, a 14.5% decrease from the October 1989 operating revenues but an increase of 10.7% over November 1988.

Available on CANSIM; matrices 351 and 352.

The November 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

November 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.0 million tonnes in November 1989, a decrease of 6.3% from the November 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total year-to-date loadings in Canada showed a decrease of 6.6% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 4.8%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.90/\$79) is to be released the fourth week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release and for seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Steel Ingots

November 1989

Steel ingot production for November 1989 totalled 1 201 014 tonnes, a decrease of 9.4% from 1 325 619 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 14 225 267 tonnes, up 5.7% over 13 453 141 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

- The November 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

November 1989

Canadian firms produced 187 468 cubic metres of construction type plywood during November 1989, an increase of 0.6% over the 186 443 cubic metres produced during November 1988.

January-to-November 1989 production totalled 1 990 937 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from the 1 994 315 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The November 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Oils and Fats

November 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in November 1989 totalled 61 650 tonnes, an increase of 11.3% over the 55 366 tonnes produced in October 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 561 594 tonnes, a decrease of 1.3% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 568 733 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 421 tonnes in November 1989, down from the 10 389 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 110 094 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 109 056 tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 9 613 tonnes in November 1989, from 5 057 tonnes in October 1989. The cumulative sales-to-date in 1989 were 68 786 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 69 730 tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The November 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports

December 1989

Data on preliminary steel exports for December 1989 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, December 1989 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **The Sugar Situation**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 4: **Pack of Processed Peas**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).
- ✓ **Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: 4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island)**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Cement**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Gypsum Products**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).
- ✓ **Aviation – Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report**, 1988.
Catalogue number 51-205
(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$48).
- ✓ **Railway Operating Statistics**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Market Research Handbook**, 1990.
Catalogue number 63-224
(Canada: \$89; Other Countries: \$107).
- ✓ **Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).
- ✓ **Government Expenditures on Culture in Canada**, 1982-83 to 1986-87.
Catalogue number 87-517
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$42).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 16, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1989	2
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard, November 1989	2
The Dairy Review, November 1989	2
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products, January 1, 1990	2
Soft Drinks, December 1989	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

4

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19 JAN 90*



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 1.7% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 4.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 4.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.3% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

November 1989

Canadian firms produced 193 802 cubic metres of waferboard in November 1989, an increase of 46.3% over the 132 443 cubic metres produced in November 1988. Particleboard production reached 113 804 cubic metres, up 13.6% over 100 156 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for November 1989 was 7 698 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (82,856 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). The production of hardboard for November 1988 is confidential.

Production of waferboard during the first 11 months of 1989 totalled 1 983 268 cubic metres, up 29.2% over the 1 535 549 cubic metres produced during the same period a year earlier. Particleboard production was 1 158 501 cubic metres, up 4.4% over the 1 109 388 cubic metres in January to November 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 86 508 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (931,165 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch), up 135.5% over the 36 728 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm (395,338 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The November 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

November 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 394 tonnes in November, a 1.5% increase over a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese totalled 7 846 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from November 1988.

An estimated 577 281 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in October 1989, a decrease of 3.9% from October 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 10 months of 1989 to 6 211 060 kilolitres, a decrease of 3.3% from the January-October 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The November 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on February 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

January 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at January 1st, 1990 and revised figures for December 1st, 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order Production and *Stocks of Eggs and Poultry*, (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

December 1989

Data on soft drinks for December 1989 are now available.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,\$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
- ✓ **Apparent Per Capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1988.**
Catalogue number 32-230
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).
- ✓ **Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products)**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Communications Service Bulletin**, Vol. 20, No. 1: **Telephone Statistics**, 1988.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$7.80/\$47; Other Countries: \$9.30/\$56).
- ✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
(Available Wednesday, January 17, 1990 at 7 a.m.).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 17, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), November 1989** 2
The significant drop in imports resulted in a \$679 million surplus for November.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps, December 1989	4
Fruit and Vegetable Production, January 1990	4
Export and Import Price Indexes, November 1989	4
Manufacturing Shipments of Selected Clothing Commodities, 1988	4
Cancer in Canada, 1985	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



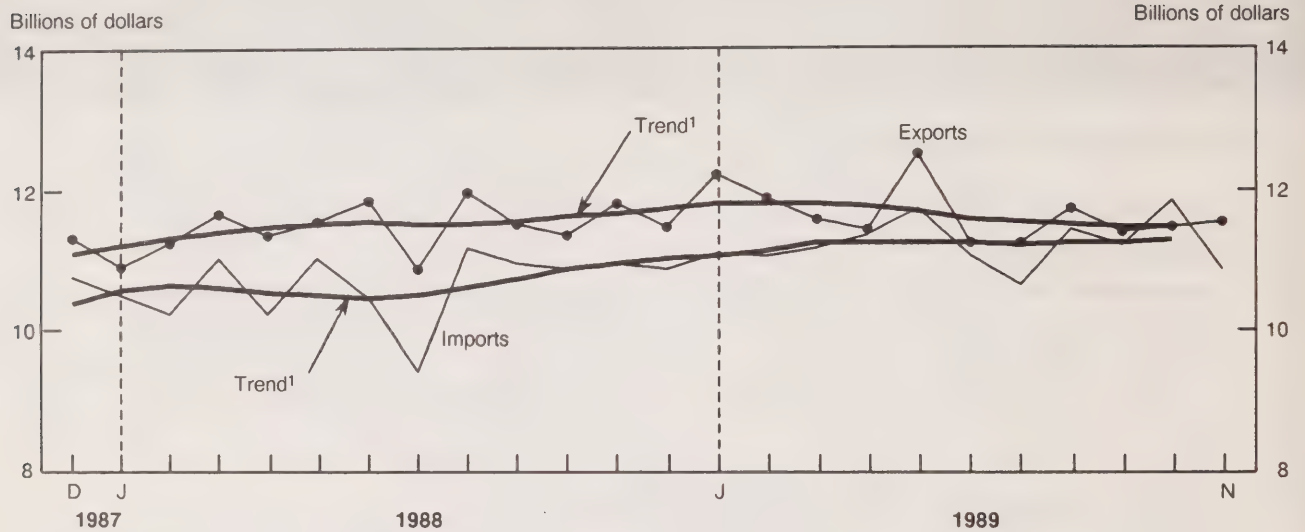
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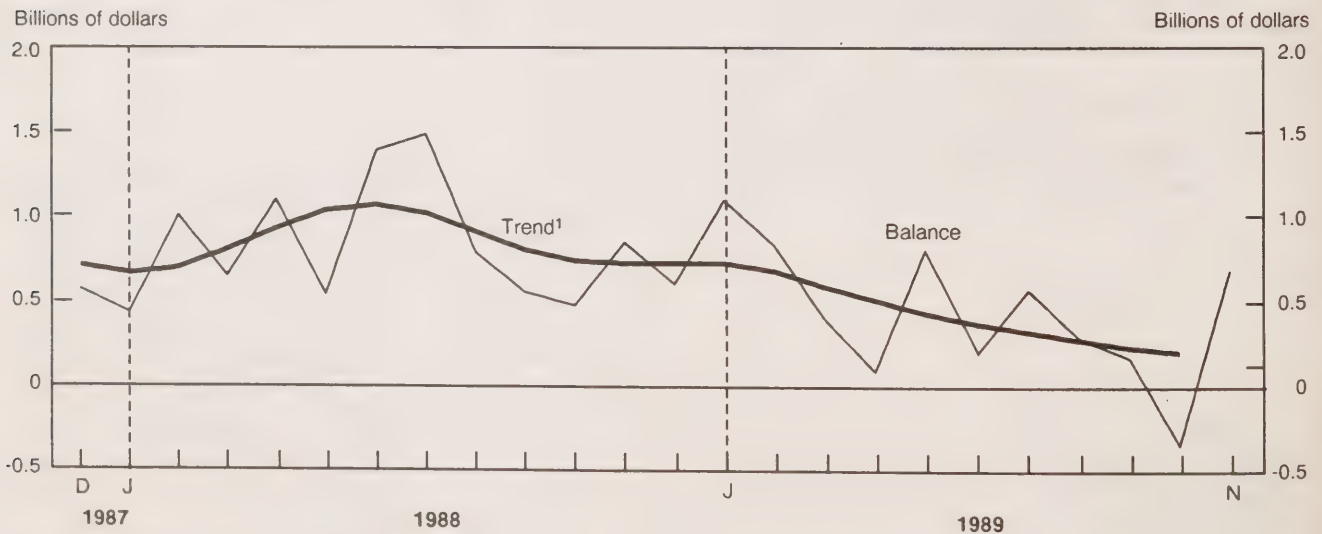
Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Merchandise Trade (Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance (Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

November 1989

Merchandise exports totalled \$11.5 billion in November, 0.5% higher than in October. The results for the trend and the seasonally adjusted data tend to show some stagnation in exports over the past six months. The sharp increases in exports of wheat, passenger cars and aircraft are primarily responsible for the growth in total exports in November.

Imports declined significantly (\$1 billion) to \$10.8 billion, from the peak of \$11.8 billion reached in October. This decline contrasts sharply with the strong increase registered in October, which was the main factor responsible for the trade deficit. The slump in imports in November is mainly attributable to the drop of almost half a billion dollars in imports of automotive products.

As a result of the marked drop in imports and the slight increase in exports, Canada's trade balance

showed a \$679 million surplus in November. This is a definite reversal from the \$356 million revised deficit observed in October. The trade balance for the first 11 months is more than \$4.5 billion lower than the surplus recorded for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Lamps

December 1989

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 27,606,729 light bulbs and tubes in December 1989, a decrease of 5.2% from the 29,120,963 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1989 amounted to 251,445,645 light bulbs and tubes, down 5.0% from the 264,708,420 sold during the January-December period in 1988.

The December 1989 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

January 1990

The most recent estimates of fruit and vegetable production and value are now available. This month's publication also contains a report on quantity and value of fruits processed in 1988 by Canadian companies.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1373, 1375-1381, 1383-1390, 1392, 1393, 1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5619, 5623.

The *Fruit and Vegetable Production* publication (22-003, \$17.20/\$69) will be available late in January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact L. Macartney (613-951-3854), Agriculture Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

November 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981=100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to November 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to November 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The November 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Manufacturing Shipments of Selected Clothing Commodities

1988

Estimates for domestically manufactured shipments of clothing commodities subject to import restraints (i.e. import control groups monitored by Industry, Science and Technology Canada) are now available from the 1988 Survey of Manufactures.

For further information, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Cancer in Canada

1985

Provincial and territorial cancer registries reported a total of 90,997 new cases of cancer diagnosed in 1985, an increase of 4.1% over the 87,436 cancers diagnosed in 1984.

Cancer incidence data are now available in advance of publication. For additional information please contact Leslie Gaudette (613-951-1740) or Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Touriscope: International Travel – Advance Information**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 18, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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*Received
at 14h 40*



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Ten-day Period Ending December 31, 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 13.2% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 23.1% and the number of cars loaded decreased 21.2% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending January 13, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 13, 1990 totalled 264 974 tonnes, an increase of 9.9% over the preceding week's total of 241 079 tonnes, but down 12.8% from the year-earlier level of 303 744 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 471 613 tonnes, a decrease of 14.0% from 548 241 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Tobacco Products

December 1989

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.40 billion cigarettes in December 1989, a 15.9% decrease from the 4.04 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1988. Production for January-to-December 1989 totalled 48.79 billion cigarettes, down 9.4% from 53.86 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1988.

Domestic sales in December 1989 totalled 4.32 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 13.7% from the 5.00 billion cigarettes sold in 1988. Year-to-date sales for 1989 totalled 47.60 billion cigarettes, down 6.8% from the 1988 cumulative amount of 51.05 billion cigarettes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the December 1989 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

October 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for October 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly* (32-011, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **System of National Accounts – Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, October 1989.

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).

✓ **Consumer Price Index**, December 1989.

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).
(Available Friday, January 19, 1990 at 7 a.m.)

✓ **Wholesale Trade**, October 1989.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ **Education Statistics Bulletin**, Vol. 12, No. 1:
**Education Price Index – Selected Inputs,
Elementary and Secondary Level**, 1987 and 1988.
Catalogue number 81-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 19, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

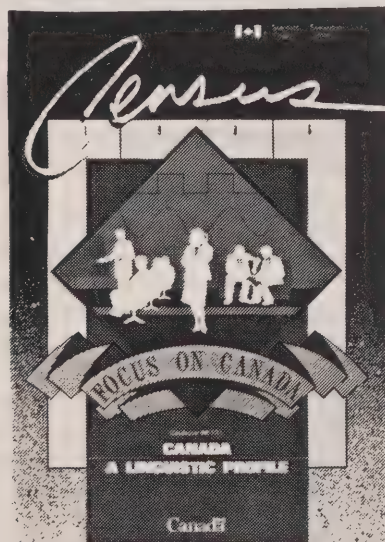
MAJOR RELEASE

● Consumer Price Index, December 1989

3

In December, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.1%, down slightly from the 5.2% rate reported in November.

(continued on page 2)



Canada: A Linguistic Profile 1986 Census

Language diversity, language mobility and bilingualism are among the facets that make up Canada's linguistic situation. Linguistic diversity is increasing as a result of changes in immigration patterns. More persons are reporting a mother tongue other than English or French, particularly in the Toronto, Vancouver and Montreal metropolitan areas. The proportion of francophones in Quebec is continuing to increase, as is the proportion of anglophones in the rest of Canada. However, in all regions of the country, persons whose mother tongue is neither English nor French have tended to adopt English as their home language.

Bilingualism is rising in Canada. In the past 15 years, more Canadians have been learning the other official language. However, bilingualism varies significantly among the provinces. The majority of bilingual people are found in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. Data have also shown that bilingualism is making greater advances among people under 25 years of age. In Canada, bilingualism continues to be more common

among persons whose mother tongue is French than among persons whose mother tongue is English.

Canada - A Linguistic Profile is one in the **Focus on Canada Series**, a series devoted to social trends and issues derived from the results of the 1986 Census of Population. *Canada - A Linguistic Profile* was prepared by Robert Bourbeau, professor at the Department of Demography, University of Montreal.

Canada - A Linguistic Profile (98-131, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or any of the titles in the **Focus on Canada Series**, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Statistics
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Canada

Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

Consumer Price Index

December 1989

National Highlights

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada fell by 0.1% between November and December, resulting in an index level of 153.6 (1981=100) for December. This was the first monthly decline since January 1983. This decline followed a rise of 0.3% posted in November. Three of the major component indexes rose, two remained unchanged and two fell. Declines of 0.6% in the Food Index and 0.8% in the Clothing Index more than offset the combined advances in the indexes for housing (0.1%), recreation, reading and education (0.2%) and health and personal care (0.3%).

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items Index rose 0.2%, down from the increase of 0.5% in November.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between December 1988 and December 1989, was 5.1%, down slightly from the 5.2% rise in November. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (September to December) was 4.0%, the same as that for the three-month period ending in November.

Food

The Food Index fell 0.6%, following a decline of 0.1% observed in November. The latest change resulted from a drop of 0.9% in the index for food purchased from stores, offset, in part, by a rise of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Most of the 0.9% decline in the index for food purchased from stores was attributable to a 12.1% fall in the Fresh Vegetables Index. Much of this fall came from lower prices for salad-type vegetables (celery, cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes) as supplies from American and Mexican sources increased. Soft drink and turkey prices fell, as retailers engaged in seasonal promotional pricing.

Over the 12-month period, December 1988 to December 1989, the Food Index rose 3.4%, less than the 3.7% rate observed in November. The latest increase resulted from advances of 2.8% in the index for food purchased from stores and 4.9% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items Excluding Food Index remained unchanged, following a rise of 0.4% in October and November. Increases in the Housing Index (0.1%), the Recreation, Reading and Education Index (0.2%) and the Health and Personal Care Index (0.3%) were offset by a drop of 0.8% in the Clothing Index. The Transportation and the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Indexes did not change.

Much of the 0.1% rise in the Housing Index was attributable to a 0.5% advance in owned accommodation charges, due largely to higher mortgage interest costs and increased prices for new houses. Greater than average price increases for new houses were reported in the urban centres of St. Catharines, Kitchener and London, as well as in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver. Rented accommodation charges also rose. Offsetting a large part of these upward effects was the combined impact of lower seasonal rates on traveller accommodation and a drop in the prices of pet food, furniture, household textiles, detergent and soap, and tableware and flatware.

The Recreation, Reading and Education Index rose 0.2%, as increases were observed in the prices of photographic goods, home-entertainment equipment, and in the fees paid for the use of recreational facilities.

The Transportation Index remained unchanged, as the effect of a drop of 0.5% in the more heavily-weighted Private Transportation component was offset by a rise of 4.2% in the Public Transportation category. The fall in the former component resulted from lower prices for new cars, lower seasonal rates on automobile rentals, and a drop in gasoline prices. The rise in the Public Transportation Index resulted from increases in air fares, mostly of a seasonal nature, and from rail fares returning to normal after discounts initiated in September and October.

A decline of 0.8% in the Clothing Index offset the above increases in the All-items Excluding Food Index. The indexes for Women's Wear and Men's Wear each declined by 0.9%, while the Clothing Materials Index fell 3.7%. These declines were the result of widespread promotional activity.

Over the 12-month period, December 1988 to December 1989, the All-items Excluding Food Index advanced 5.5%, down slightly from the increase of 5.6% reported for November.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change Dec. 1989 from	
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1988
All-items	153.6	153.7	146.1	-0.1	5.1
Food	141.1	141.9	136.5	-0.6	3.4
All-items excluding food	157.0	157.0	148.8	0.0	5.5
Housing	155.0	154.8	147.5	0.1	5.1
Clothing	135.5	136.6	131.6	-0.8	3.0
Transportation	153.6	153.6	143.9	0.0	6.7
Health and personal care	155.0	154.5	147.8	0.3	4.9
Recreation, reading and education	154.7	154.4	148.7	0.2	4.0
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	224.3	224.2	201.9	0.0	11.1
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	65.1	65.1	68.4		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	363.9				

Goods and Services

The Goods Index fell 0.4% in December, following a rise of 0.4% in November. The Services Index rose 0.3%, up slightly over the 0.2% increase posted the month before. Between December 1988 and December 1989, the Goods Index increased 4.4% (4.7% in November), while the Services Index advanced 6.0%, up from the 5.8% reported for the previous month.

City Highlights

Between November and December, changes in the All-items Indexes for cities for which CPI's are published ranged from a fall of 0.5% in Montreal, to a rise of 0.5% in Calgary. The significant fall in Montreal was associated with greater than average declines in its Food and Clothing Indexes. Calgary's above average result was due to greater than average increases in its indexes for housing, transportation, and recreation, reading and education.

Between December 1988 and December 1989, increases in the All-items indexes for cities varied from 4.0% in Quebec City and Montreal to 6.8% in Calgary.

Annual Averages

The annual average of the All-items Index for Canada advanced 5.0% in 1989, up noticeably from the rise of 4.1% noted for 1988. The increase in the latest year was the largest since the 5.8% rise posted for 1983. In 1989, increases in the major component

indexes ranged from 3.7% for food, to 9.3% for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. In addition to the moderate rise in the Food Index, lower than average increases were registered for clothing (4.1%), recreation, reading and education (4.4%), and health and personal care (4.4%). Along with the sharp rise in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index, higher than average increases were observed for housing (5.3%) and transportation (5.1%).

**Percentage Change in the Annual Average,
Canada and Cities, 1989**

Canada	5.0
Toronto	6.3
Thunder Bay	5.0
Ottawa	5.0
Winnipeg	4.7
Saint John	4.7
Halifax	4.7
Victoria	4.5
Edmonton	4.5
Regina	4.5
Montreal	4.5
Vancouver	4.4
Saskatoon	4.0
Quebec City	4.0
Calgary	3.9
Charlottetown/Summerside	3.8
St. John's	3.6

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items Index rose 0.1%, due mainly to advances in the Housing component and to a lesser extent to increases in the Food and Recreation Indexes. Within housing, price advances were observed for household furnishings, owned accommodation, fuel oil, household operating expenses, and rented accommodation. The rise in the Food Index largely reflected higher prices for beef, pork, prepared meats, cereal and bakery products, and milk. The Recreation Index was up as a result of higher prices for both home-entertainment equipment and recreational equipment. The Transportation Index advanced slightly, as higher air fares more than offset lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. Lower clothing prices and declines in personal care supply costs exerted a notable dampening effect. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The All-items Index fell 0.3%, due mainly to a sharp decline in the Clothing Index. The Food Index also fell overall, as lower prices for soft drinks and fresh vegetables were recorded. Partly offsetting these declines were increased charges for electricity and for rented and owned accommodation. The Transportation Index advanced marginally, as higher air fares were almost completely offset by lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for automobile rentals. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.6%.

Halifax

The All-items Index rose by a marginal 0.1%. Advances in charges for rented and owned accommodation, household operating expenses, and household equipment prices explained a large part of the rise. Higher food prices also had a notable upward impact, particularly for cereal and bakery products, pork, sugar, beef, coffee and tea, and fresh fruit. A rise in the Transportation Index, reflecting higher fares for air and rail travel, also exerted an upward influence. Lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals moderated the rise in the Transportation Index. Clothing prices declined. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.3%.

Saint John

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, due to a number of offsetting effects. Advances in the Transportation Index led the upward movement, as higher prices for air and rail travel and increased charges for vehicle rentals were observed. The prices of recreational and home-entertainment equipment, fees for recreational facilities, and the cost of reading materials advanced. Increases were also observed in the prices of tobacco products, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Offsetting these advances were lower overall food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, eggs and turkey. Lower prices for clothing, household furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and fuel oil also exerted a further downward effect. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.7%.

Quebec City

The All-items Index fell 0.4%, as declines were observed in five of the seven major component indexes. The major downward contribution came from a decline in overall food prices, most notably for fresh produce, bakery products, pork and beef. Lower clothing prices also exerted a considerable dampening effect. The Transportation Index fell on average, as lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals more than offset higher air fares. Partially offsetting these declines were higher charges for owned accommodation, and increased prices for cigarettes and for beer purchased from stores. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.0%.

Montreal

Declines in five of the seven major component indexes resulted in a fall of 0.5% in the All-items index. A large part of the downward impact originated in the Food index, which mainly reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables. Lower clothing prices had a considerable downward influence as well. The Housing Index declined overall, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and decreased charges for traveller accommodation more than offset advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, higher fuel oil prices and a rise in household operating expenses. The Transportation Index fell slightly, as declines in vehicle rental charges and in new car prices more than offset higher air fares. Partially offsetting these declines were advances in recreational expenses and higher prices for

newspapers and for beer purchased from stores. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.0%.

Ottawa

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, as a number of offsetting movements were observed. The major factor exerting an upward pressure was a rise in the Housing Index, reflecting advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, higher prices for household furnishings and increased fuel oil prices. Other notable advances were observed in cigarette prices and in the cost of home-entertainment equipment. Offsetting these advances were declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation components. Within food, most of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and poultry. The Transportation Index also declined, as lower vehicle rental charges and decreased prices for new cars more than offset a rise in air fares. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.2%.

Toronto

The All-items Index rose by a marginal 0.1%, as lower food prices virtually offset increases in five of the other major component indexes. The decline in the Food Index was largely due to lower prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and turkey. The largest upward contributor was noted in the Transportation Index, reflecting higher air fares and increased vehicle registration fees (these advances were moderated by lower prices for gasoline, new cars and vehicle rentals). The Housing index rose slightly, as advances in the costs of rented and owned accommodation, furniture, household equipment and fuel oil were noted. Also contributing an upward impact were higher prices for personal care supplies and increased recreational charges. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, as advances in four of the major components were completely offset by declines in the remaining three. The largest upward thrust came from the Transportation Index, where higher prices for air and rail travel were observed. Other notable increases were registered in the costs of personal care supplies, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, and cigarettes. Charges for rented and owned accommodation, household operation, and household

furnishings advanced as well. Declines in the prices of food, clothing, recreational equipment and home-entertainment equipment totally offset these advances. Within Food, most of the downward movement reflected lower prices for fresh vegetables, bakery products and turkey. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.0%.

Winnipeg

The All-items Index fell 0.2%, as declines were observed in four of the seven major components. The Food Index was down on average, reflecting lower prices for fresh produce, beef and soft drinks. The decline in the Clothing Index was due to lower prices for men's and women's wear. The Housing Index fell as well, as price declines for household furnishings and equipment and for traveller accommodation more than offset increased rented and owned accommodation charges. A rise in the Transportation Index exerted a notable upward influence, and was largely due to higher fares for air and rail travel. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.4%.

Regina

Declines in the Food, Clothing and Transportation Indexes explained the 0.4% fall in the All-items Index. The Food Index fell largely as a result of lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, poultry and fresh fruit. The decline in the Transportation Index reflected lower prices for gasoline and new cars, partially offset by higher fares for air and rail travel. The Clothing Index was down, as a result of lower prices for men's and women's wear. Exerting an offsetting upward influence were higher furniture prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Prices for recreational equipment, cigarettes and personal care supplies were up as well. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.6%.

Saskatoon

The All-items Index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in the Food, Clothing and Recreation Indexes. Within food, most of the downward movement was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks, although prices for fresh fruit, bakery products, beef and poultry declined as well. The Clothing Index fell as a result of lower prices for men's and women's wear. The decline in the Recreation Index was due to lower prices for recreational and home-entertainment equipment. Partly offsetting these declines were advances in the Transportation and Housing

components. Within transportation, higher fares for air and rail travel and increased charges for parking were observed. The Housing Index was up as a result of higher prices for furniture and increased charges for rented accommodation. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 4.5%.

Edmonton

The All-items Index rose by a marginal 0.1%. An increase in the Housing Index, reflecting higher charges for owned accommodation and increased prices for household furnishings, accounted for the largest upward impact. The Transportation Index also advanced, as higher fares for air and rail travel were observed (these advances were partially offset by declines in vehicle rental charges and lower prices for new cars). Advances were also recorded in the prices of clothing and cigarettes. A decline in the Food Index, mainly reflecting lower prices for fresh vegetables, and, to a lesser extent, price declines for fresh fruit, turkey and cured meats, had a notable dampening effect. Since December 1988, the All-items index has risen 5.4%.

Calgary

The All-items Index rose 0.5%, with advances in the Housing, Transportation and Recreation Indexes accounting for most of the rise. Within housing, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were noted, along with higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. Overall transportation costs were up, as higher fares for air and rail travel more than offset lower prices for new cars and decreased charges for vehicle rentals. The rise in the Recreation Index was largely due to higher prices for home-entertainment equipment. The Food Index advanced slightly, reflecting higher prices for chicken, cereal and bakery products, and beef. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 6.8%.

Vancouver

The All-items Index rose 0.1%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices and increased housing charges. Within the Food Index, higher

prices were noted for chicken, fresh vegetables, beef, restaurant meals, soft drinks, cereal products and fresh fruit. The Housing Index rose, as a result of increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and a rise in the prices of household textiles. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of air and rail travel, gasoline, and personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing, vehicle rentals, new cars and alcoholic beverages. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.4%.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in the All-items Index, resulting from a number of offsetting movements. The largest upward impact came from the Transportation Index, as increased air fares and higher gasoline prices were noted. Advances in the costs of personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines also exerted a considerable upward influence. The Food Index was up, on average, as higher prices were observed for chicken, restaurant meals, beef, pork, dairy products, fresh fruit, sugar and cereal products. Completely offsetting these advances were lower prices for men's and women's wear and a decline in the prices of alcoholic beverages. The Housing Index remained unchanged overall, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation were offset by lower prices for traveller accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, and fuel oil. Since December 1988, the All-items Index has risen 5.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the December 1989 issue of *The Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
Dec. 1989 index	145.8	127.7	143.4	142.7	148.7	148.1	153.1	207.1
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	0.3	0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.4	0.7	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	4.3	2.0	3.1	4.5	7.4	2.4	5.3	8.8
Charlottetown/ Summerside								
Dec. 1989 index	144.1	133.1	139.0	127.2	140.8	157.7	159.0	231.2
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	4.6	2.7	4.2	3.3	5.4	3.4	3.6	13.6
Halifax								
Dec. 1989 index	151.0	137.6	148.6	131.4	149.8	161.8	160.5	234.6
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	5.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.9	5.0	3.5	15.3
Saint John								
Dec. 1989 index	149.9	137.2	150.4	131.3	145.1	149.6	157.9	250.0
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	4.7	1.4	3.8	4.8	5.5	4.6	3.2	19.8
Quebec City								
Dec. 1989 index	152.2	141.3	157.6	133.7	147.8	155.2	141.3	218.3
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.4	-1.5	0.4	-2.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
% change from Dec. 1988	4.0	1.1	5.3	2.0	4.5	3.3	3.1	9.6
Montreal								
Dec. 1989 index	154.0	143.7	158.0	132.5	153.9	153.1	148.8	220.7
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.5	-1.4	-0.1	-2.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.3
% change from Dec. 1988	4.0	2.4	3.9	2.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	10.9
Ottawa								
Dec. 1989 index	154.7	135.2	159.9	137.7	157.9	160.0	153.3	220.5
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4
% change from Dec. 1988	5.2	2.0	6.0	3.4	5.3	5.4	4.5	11.1
Toronto								
Dec. 1989 index	161.9	147.5	168.4	142.9	159.5	162.5	158.8	223.1
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	-0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
% change from Dec. 1988	5.9	4.3	6.1	4.2	6.9	6.7	4.4	10.6
Thunder Bay								
Dec. 1989 index	152.3	139.2	150.4	134.5	157.8	155.0	154.2	217.9
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-1.2	0.3	1.2	-0.3	0.3
% change from Dec. 1988	5.0	4.2	4.6	2.6	6.0	3.9	4.0	12.0
Winnipeg								
Dec. 1989 index	151.5	135.5	151.6	134.9	150.4	152.8	159.1	243.0
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.2	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2	0.5	-0.2	0.2	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.6	5.7	4.9	3.1	11.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres - Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
Dec. 1989 index	148.4	133.2	149.7	131.0	142.4	176.1	152.7	220.9
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.4	-2.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.7	7.4	4.4	2.3	13.2
Saskatoon								
Dec. 1989 index	149.6	133.7	149.3	134.7	144.2	184.5	155.1	209.7
% change from Nov. 1989	-0.2	-1.3	0.1	-0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.4	0.1
% change from Dec. 1988	4.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	8.6	4.9	3.7	10.7
Edmonton								
Dec. 1989 index	146.0	139.0	135.4	131.9	151.8	155.3	153.1	241.3
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	5.4	2.4	4.6	2.2	10.2	6.2	3.7	10.8
Calgary								
Dec. 1989 index	145.1	135.5	135.6	128.8	151.1	159.1	151.9	238.5
% change from Nov. 1989	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
% change from Dec. 1988	6.8	8.2	5.4	2.3	10.7	5.7	4.0	12.8
Vancouver								
Dec. 1989 index	147.2	138.8	140.2	131.3	157.1	143.5	160.2	204.4
% change from Nov. 1989	0.1	0.9	0.3	-1.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	-0.8
% change from Dec. 1988	5.4	3.0	5.8	1.4	9.5	3.4	3.8	6.8
Victoria²								
Dec. 1989 index	118.0	116.5	111.3	113.9	120.1	116.9	127.6	148.1
% change from Nov. 1989	0.0	0.2	0.0	-1.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	-0.7
% change from Dec. 1988	5.4	3.5	5.2	2.2	9.2	2.1	5.1	6.3

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes* (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

² December 1984 = 100

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1989

In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 1.1% from the same period last year, to 14 518 743 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 142 607 834 m³, were up 1.6% over 1988.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 11.4% compared to October 1988, while pipeline imports rose 56.4% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 were down 6.8% from 1988 levels, while imports were up 40.7%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in October rose 0.1% over 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 17.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

November 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 904 300 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November 1989, a decrease of 3.3% from the 3 004 700 cubic metres produced in November 1988.

January-to-November 1989 production was 33 183 100 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% from the 33 913 700 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Footwear Statistics

November 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,935,745 pairs of footwear in November 1989, an increase of 6.0% over the 2,770,754^r pairs produced a year earlier.

January-to-November 1989 production totalled 31,673,517 pairs of footwear, down 1.3% from 32,078,704^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The November 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet

Fourth Quarter 1989

For the quarter ending December 31, 1989, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet (of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less) totalled 2 078 296 square metres, for a value of \$16,252,130. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 1 810 013 square metres for a value of \$14,766,829.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The December quarterly 1989 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Furniture and Fixture Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hotel, restaurant and institutional furniture and fixture industry (SIC 2692) totalled \$799.0 million, up 9.7% over \$728.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Heating Equipment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the heating equipment industry (SIC 3071) totalled \$595.9 million, up 6.5% over \$559.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **The Dairy Review**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries: \$13.90/\$139).
- ✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).
- ✓ **Oils and Fats**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Communications Service Bulletin**, Vol. 20, No 2: **Telecommunication Statistics**, Third Quarter, 1989.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: \$7.80/\$47; Other Countries: \$9.30/\$56).
- ✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Focus on Canada: Canada – A Linguistic Profile**, 1986 Census
Catalogue number 98-131
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 22 to 26
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
January		
23	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	November 1989
24	Retail Trade	November 1989
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1989
25	Wholesale Trade	November 1989
26	Building Permits	October 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	November 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 22, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1990 2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 3

*Received
24 JAN 90*



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Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 3.8 million tonnes, an increase of 2.5% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 5.0% and the number of cars loaded increased 7.3% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year will appear in subsequent issues.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**,
September 1989.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Gas Utilities**, September 1989.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries:
\$14.50/\$145).

✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, October
1989.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 64-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 23, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 1989** 2
Shipments and unfilled orders increased, while inventories declined in November 1989. The trend for shipments, however, has shown no growth for the last three months.
 - **General Social Survey – Education and Work, 1989** 5
About 43% (5.4 million) of Canadians employed at the time of the survey reported that their work had been affected by the introduction of computers or automated technology in the past five years.
 - **Sales of Natural Gas, November 1989** 6
Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during November 1989 totalled 5 156.7 million cubic metres, a 4.6% increase over the level recorded the previous year.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool, December 1989	7
Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November 1989	7
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products, January 1, 1990	7
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, November 1989	7
Local Government Long-term Debt, December 1989	8
Electric Lamps, Fourth Quarter 1989	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 9

*Revised
to 14090*



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

November 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments increased 0.5% in November following a decrease in October, while inventories declined for the third time in the past four months. There has been no growth in the short-term trend for shipments since August 1989. The trend for inventories declined for the second consecutive month.

Unfilled orders increased for the second month in a row. Growth in both the new and unfilled orders trends continued to recover after bottoming out earlier this year.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were \$24.9 billion in November, an increase of 0.5% over the previous month. Durable goods industries, notably transportation equipment (+5.4%) and electrical and electronic products industries (+4.9%), accounted for most of the increase.

The **trend** has shown no growth for the last three months.

- November **inventories** (owned) decreased 0.4%, to \$38.3 billion. Both durable and non-durable goods industries contributed to the decline as 12 of the 22 major groups recorded decreases. After reaching a peak in August 1989, the trend has declined by 0.1% a month in September and October.
- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** decreased from 1.56:1 in October, to 1.54:1 in November. With similar rates of change in the trends for both inventories and shipments, the trend for the ratio remained stable at 1.55:1.
- **Unfilled orders** increased for a second consecutive month, up 0.5% to \$31.3 billion. This was the third increase in the last eight

Note:

The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985.

months. The trend has increased at a rate of about 0.3% per month for the last two months, compared with decreases averaging 0.8% per month between March and July.

Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled. New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** continued in November an irregular pattern of change with a drop of 2.2% from the previous month, to a level of \$25.0 billion. Growth in the trend for new orders remained positive, but has slowed from a monthly increase of 0.7% in August to 0.5% in October.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of 1989 were estimated at \$272.7 billion, 3.5% higher than the value for the corresponding period in 1988.

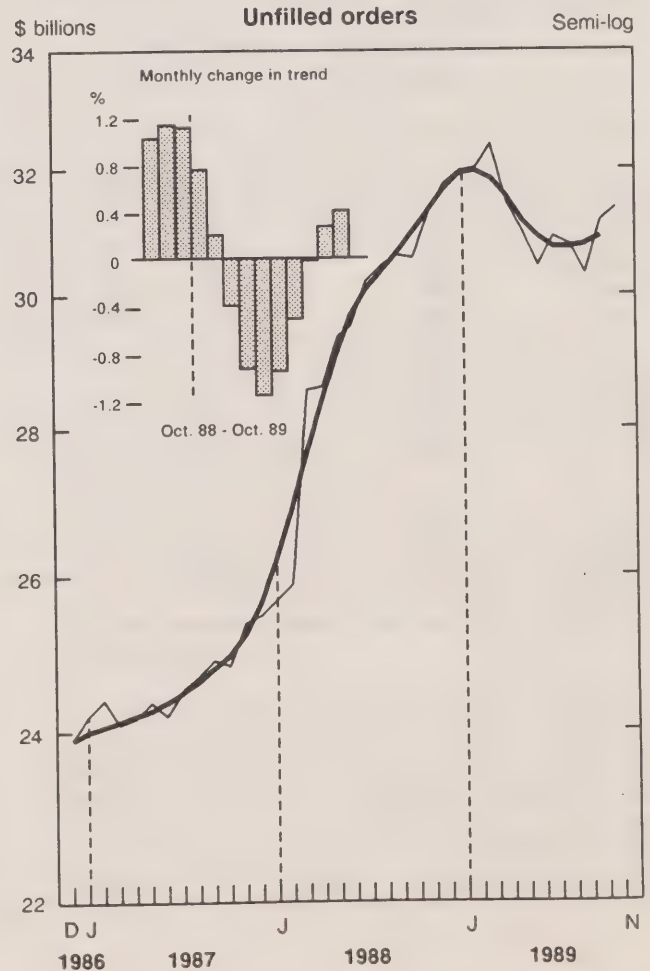
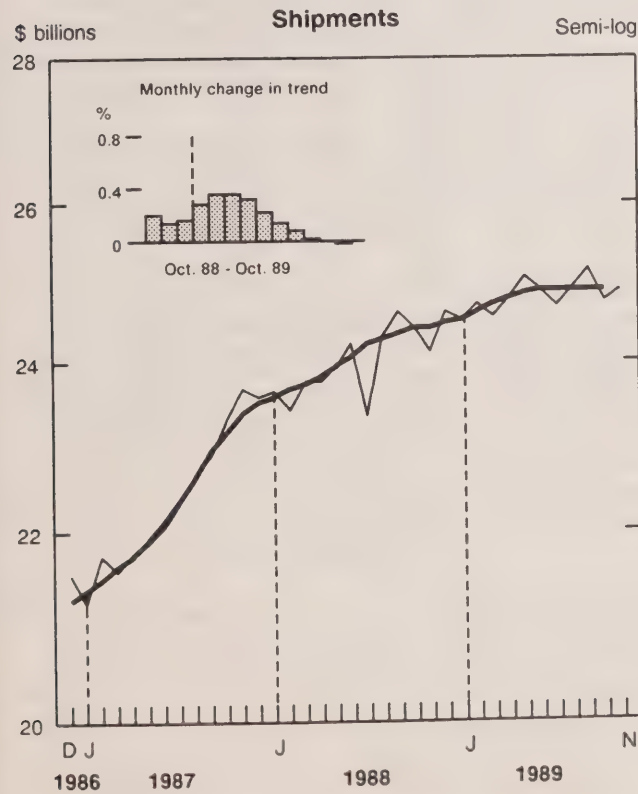
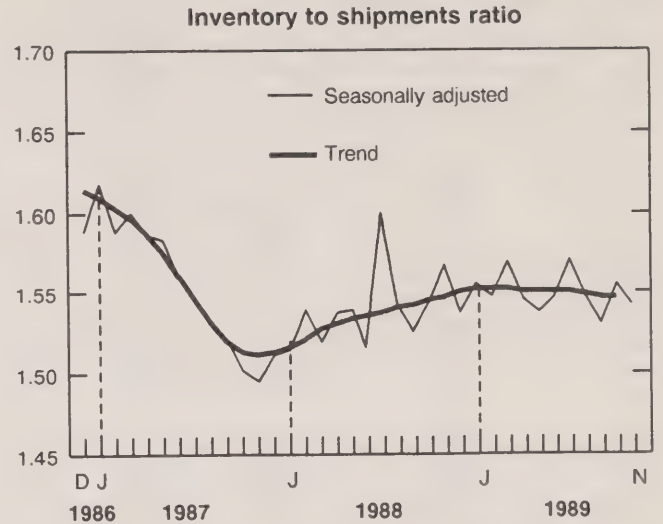
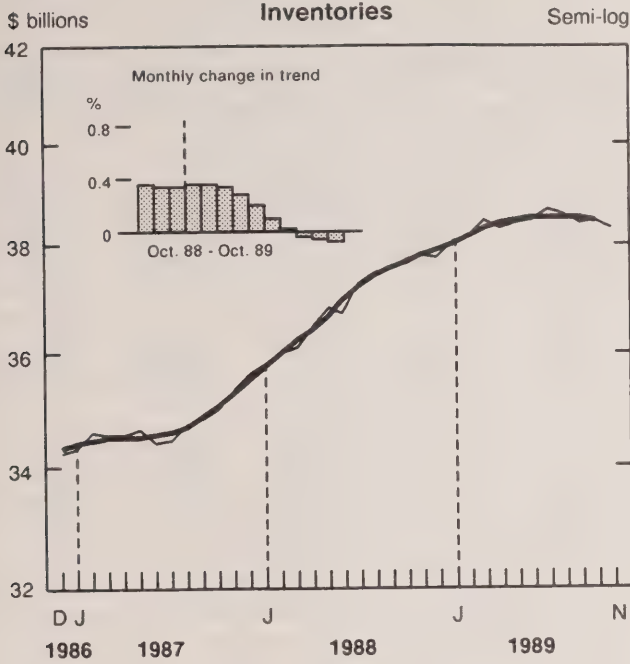
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the November 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, contact Cathy Read, (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. ☐

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, November 1989



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

November, 1989.

Period		Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
		Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders
\$ millions									
November	1988	24,959	37,529	30,911	25,510	24,127	37,780	31,276	24,852
December	1988	22,675	37,241	31,150	22,914	24,582	37,758	31,720	25,027
January	1989	22,885	38,177	31,624	23,358	24,482	38,042	31,944	24,706
February	1989	23,440	38,677	32,022	23,838	24,695	38,168	32,012	24,763
March	1989	25,746	38,873	32,552	26,276	24,544	38,483	32,397	24,929
April	1989	24,775	38,772	31,749	23,972	24,790	38,309	31,434	23,826
May	1989	26,733	38,638	31,382	26,366	25,029	38,454	30,968	24,563
June	1989	26,642	38,378	30,683	25,944	24,873	38,476	30,413	24,318
July	1989	22,136	38,356	30,938	22,391	24,646	38,679	30,920	25,153
August	1989	24,751	38,518	30,849	24,662	24,914	38,544	30,746	24,741
September	1989	25,732	38,127	30,414	25,297	25,126	38,444	30,316	24,696
October	1989	26,081	38,164	30,985	26,652	24,738	38,473	31,170	25,592
November	1989	25,617	38,100	30,976	25,607	24,858	38,337	31,334	25,022

Period		Seasonally Adjusted									
		Shipments		Inventories		Inventory-to- shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
		S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
		Month-to-month % change				Ratio		Month-to-month % change			
November	1988	-1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.57	1.55	2.4	1.1	2.0	0.3
December	1988	1.9	0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.54	1.55	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.2
January	1989	-0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.7	0.8	-1.3	-0.2
February	1989	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.55	1.55	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4
March	1989	-0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	1.57	1.55	1.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
April	1989	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.3	1.55	1.55	-3.0	-0.9	-4.4	-0.4
May	1989	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.54	1.55	-1.5	-1.2	3.1	-0.1
June	1989	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.55	1.55	-1.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.3
July	1989	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.57	1.55	1.7	-0.5	3.4	0.6
August	1989	1.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	1.55	1.55	-0.6	0.0	-1.6	0.7
September	1989	0.8	0.0	-0.3	-0.1	1.53	1.55	-1.4	0.3	-0.2	0.6
October	1989	-1.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	1.56	1.55	2.8	0.4	3.6	0.5
November	1989	0.5	*	-0.4	*	1.54	*	0.5	*	-2.2	*

* The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

General Social Survey – Education and Work, 1989

About 43% (5.4 million) of persons employed at the time of the survey reported that their work had been somewhat or greatly affected by the introduction of computers or automated technology in the past five years. Two-thirds of those affected reported that the level of skills required to do their work had increased, 88% stated that their job security had stayed the same or increased and 61% stated that their jobs had become more interesting as a result of this automation.

Highlights

Education Enrolment and Future Plans

- In 1989, 3.3 million (16%) Canadians age 15 years and older reported working towards a diploma or degree. Of these, 40% were seeking a high school diploma, some 30% were studying for a university degree, about 15% were pursuing a diploma or certificate from a community college (including CEGEPs and nursing schools), and 11% were seeking diplomas from a trade, technical or vocational school or business college. Of the 3.3 million individuals enrolled in a diploma or degree program, 8% had not taken any courses in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- In the 12 months before beginning their current educational diploma or degree program, more than two in three of this group had been students and 27% had been employed.
- Close to one in four (4.9 million) adult Canadians intend to start an educational program in the next five years. An estimated 2.3 million (60%) Canadians age 15 to 24 years and 2.2 million (25%) age 25 to 44 years have further educational plans, while only 5% of persons age 45 years and older plan to pursue further studies. Almost one in four Canadians who reported employment as their main activity in 1988 were planning for further education.
- The main reasons given for future education plans were predominantly employment-related: 29% to prepare for a first career, 33% to improve their existing career, 10% to make a career change and 10% to improve their earnings. Only 15% stated that their main reason behind plans for further education was an interest in the subject.

- Females were slightly more likely than males to have plans for further education. Women were also more likely to be planning further education in order to get a first job, to change jobs or careers or because they were interested in the subject. Men, in contrast, were more likely than women to indicate increased earnings as a main reason for further education.

Use of Computers

- Among Canadians who were employed at the time of the survey, one-third (4.3 million) reported using computers in their job and more than half (58%) used the computer an average of 10 or more hours per week.
- An estimated 9.6 million adult Canadians (47%) reported being able to use a computer for some purpose, with little difference between males (48%) and females (46%). About 74% of the population age 15 to 24 years reported having this ability, compared with 58% of 25 to 44 year olds and only 22% of individuals age 45 or older.
- Nearly one in three Canadians (6.4 million) reported having taken a course on how to use computers. About 58% of persons 15 to 24 years old had taken a computer course, compared with only 14% of individuals 45 years of age or older.

Retirement

- Of those employed in 1988, 43% reported plans to retire before age 65, 14% at age 65 and only 1% after age 65. An additional 7% indicated they did not plan to retire and 34% did not know when they would retire.
- Retirement plans differ considerably by age. Baby boomers (persons age 25 to 44 years) were most likely to indicate plans for an early retirement, with about half of this age group choosing this option.
- The survey showed that about 62% of Canadians (12.6 million) do not support mandatory retirement. Of the one in three who believe it is a good idea, men are slightly more likely to favour mandatory retirement than women. Canadians age 45 years and over are somewhat more supportive of mandatory retirement than are younger persons.

The 1989 General Social Survey collected data on the work, education and retirement patterns of Canadians. Conducted in February 1989, the survey sampled 9,338 individuals 15 years of age and older from the 10 provinces.

Selected data from this fourth cycle of the General Social Survey are now available. A microdata file for the public use is scheduled for release in May 1990 and two publications based on the survey results will be released during Winter 1990-1991.

For further information on this release, contact Ghislaine Villeneuve (613-951-4995) or Doug Norris (613-951-2572), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Sales of Natural Gas

November 1989

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during November 1989 totalled 5 156.7 million cubic metres, a 4.6% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in November 1989 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over November 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 1 277.2 million cubic metres (+2.7%); commercial sales, 1 155.6 million cubic metres (+8.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 723.8 million cubic metres (+4.1%).

Year-to-date figures for the first 11 months of 1989 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 50 071.7 million cubic metres, a 7.5% increase over the level recorded during the same period of 1988.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets: residential sales, 11 821.9 million cubic metres (+7.2%); commercial sales, 9 922.8 million cubic metres (+6.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 28 326.9 million cubic metres (+7.9%).

The November 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data

November 1989

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	67 057	137 762	337 766	4 750	547 335
Ontario	575 329	459 530	825 861	181 741	2 042 461
Manitoba	59 408	57 990	38 541	4 500	160 439
Saskatchewan	99 000	74 000	13 000	83 000	269 000
Alberta	321 076	279 254	900 987	-	1 501 317
British Columbia	155 373	147 093	168 303	165 389	636 158
November 1989 - Canada	1 277 243	1 155 629	2 284 458	439 380	5 156 710
November 1988 - Canada	1 243 609	1 070 182	2 302 095	315 721	4 931 607
% change	+2.7	+8.0	+4.1		+4.6
Year-to-date Canada 89	11 821 942	9 922 813	24 457 837	3 869 078	50 071 670
Year-to-date Canada 88	11 029 003	9 315 360	23 030 755	3 218 908	46 594 026
% change	+7.2	+6.5	+7.9		+7.5

Note: Revised figures will be available in the *Gas Utilities* publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool

December 1989

Manufacturers shipped 3 344 682 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December 1989, up 2.2% over the 3 272 325 square metres shipped a year earlier, but down 11.5% from the 3 780 679 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1989 totalled 41 705 250 square metres, an increase of 1.6% over the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The December issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

November 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 2.8% to 2 040 215 cubic metres in November 1989, from 2 098 953 cubic metres after revisions in November 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1989 totalled 2 418 499 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.9% from 2 598 738 cubic metres in November 1988.

Year-to-date production in 1989 totalled 21 677 518 cubic metres, a 2.3% decrease from 22 187 578 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The November 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

January 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1, 1990 amounted to 33 105 tonnes, compared with 32 078 tonnes last month and 32 313 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

November 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,421.9 million for November 1989, an increase of 10.7% over the \$1,284.0 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The November 1989 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Service Division (613-951-3506). ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

December 1989

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at December 1989 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Electric Lamps

Fourth Quarter 1989

Data on manufacturers' imports, production, and inventories of electric lamps for the fourth quarter of 1989 are now available.

For further information, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- ✓ **Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing**, Third Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 5: **Pack of Processed Cherries**, 1989.
(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).
- ✓ **Footwear Statistics**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Primary Iron and Steel**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Metropolitan Area**, October 1989.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).
- ✓ **Indicators of Science and Technology**, 1989.
Catalogue number 88-002
(Canada: 17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.70/\$83).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail Trade, November 1989** 2
Seasonally adjusted, retail sales totalled \$14.6 billion in November, an increase of 0.8% over October 1989.
 - **Department Store Sales and Stocks, November 1989** 4
Seasonally adjusted, department store sales decreased 0.6% from October 1989.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Telephone Statistics, November 1989 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



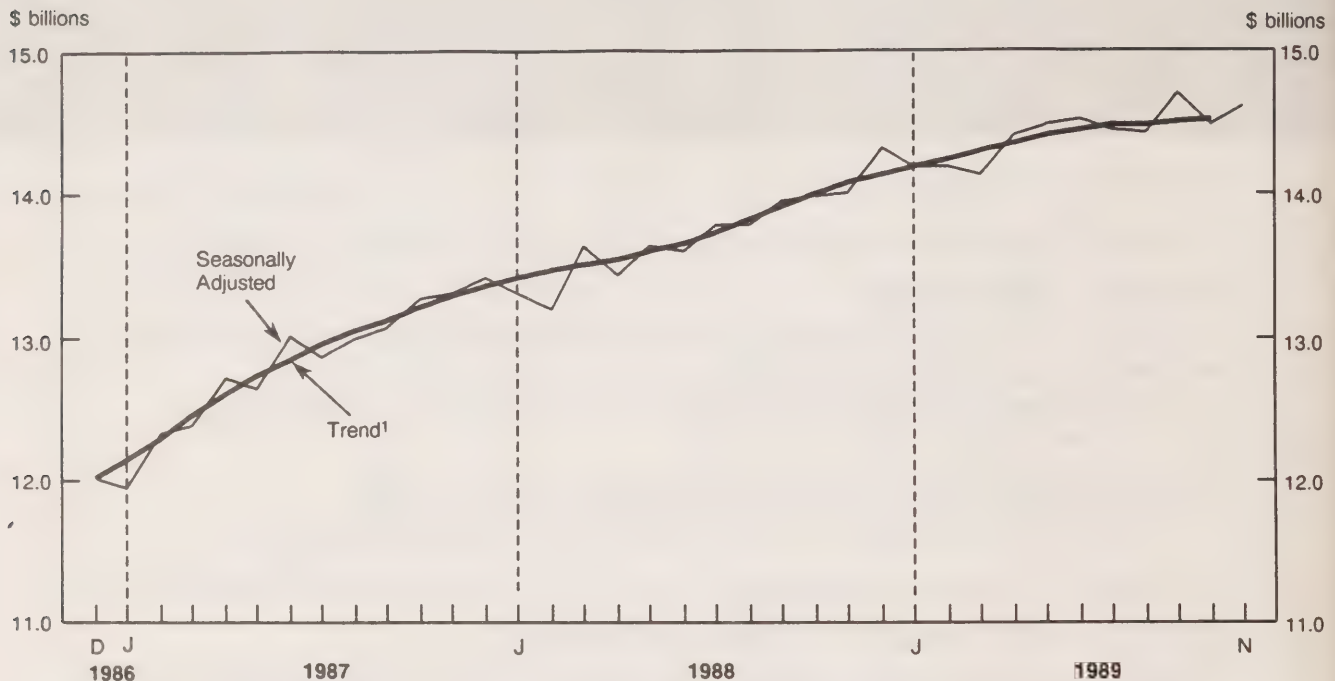
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MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade Sales, Canada



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Retail Trade

November 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 0.8% in November 1989, to \$14.6 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased 0.7% in November 1989, following a 0.4% decrease in October.
- The 0.8% increase in November followed a sharp decline of 1.5% in October. During the first 11 months of 1989, retail sales have experienced generally modest growth, rising on average by about 0.2% on a monthly basis.
- The overall increase in November was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by motor vehicle dealers (+1.2%), general merchandise stores (+5.0%) and service stations (+0.8%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by department stores (-0.6%) and combination stores (-0.1%).
- The gain in sales reported by motor vehicle dealers followed a 5.5% decline in October 1989. The decrease reported by department stores followed a 2.0% increase. Service station sales increased by 0.8%, the fifth consecutive monthly increase.
- On a provincial basis, eight provinces posted sales increases, ranging from 3.5% in Newfoundland, to 0.2% in Quebec and British Columbia. Decreases in sales occurred in New Brunswick (-0.8%) and Alberta (-0.6%). Sales increased by 1.4% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first 11 months of 1989 totalled \$154.8 billion, up 5.0% over the corresponding period in 1988.

The November 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

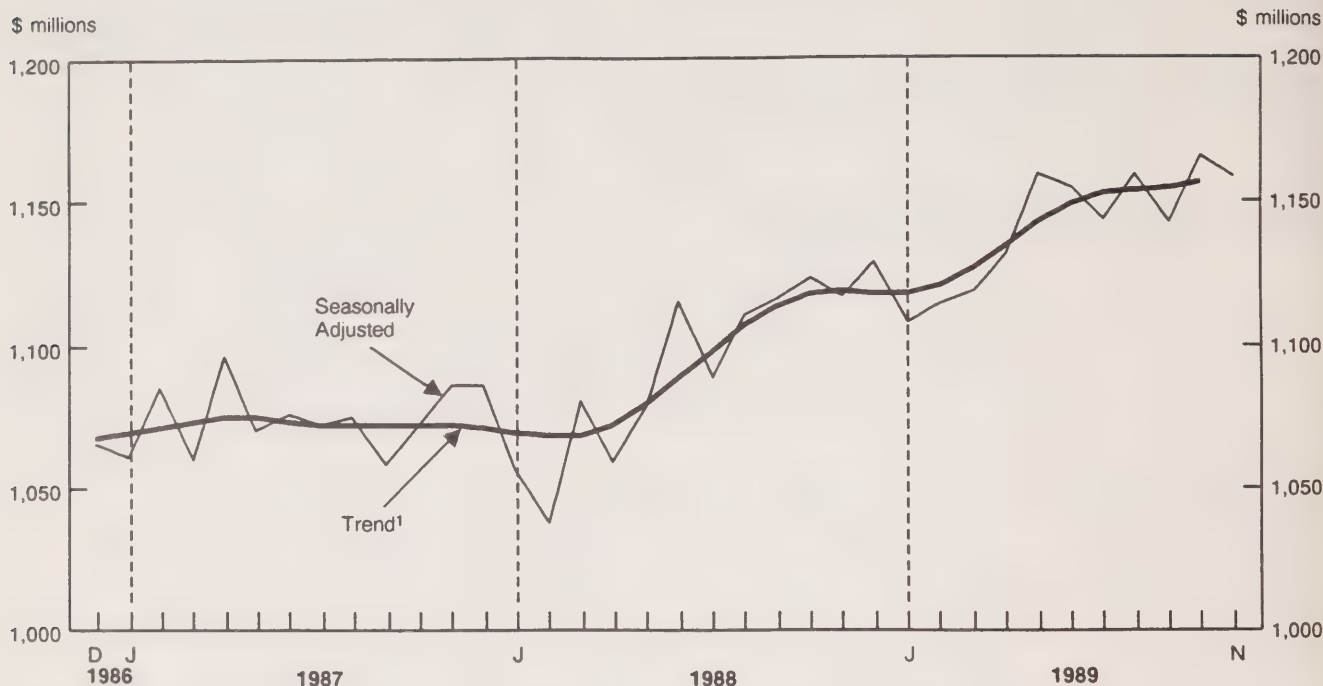
For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores						
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989 ^r	Nov. 1989 ^p	Nov. 1989/ 1988	Nov. 1988	Aug. 1989 ^r	Sept. 1989 ^r	Oct. 1989 ^r	Nov. 1989 ^p	Nov./ Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989/ 1988
	millions of \$			%	millions of \$					%	%
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,246.2	2,334.1	2,433.0	+ 8.3	2,332.1	2,439.9	2,467.1	2,469.4	2,465.9	-0.1	+ 5.7
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	684.0	709.4	691.4	+ 1.0	720.9	705.2	709.0	711.4	714.3	+ 0.4	-0.9
All other food stores	246.5	259.2	262.1	+ 6.3	257.2	266.0	267.3	267.7	266.6	-0.4	+ 3.6
Department stores	1,444.5	1,140.7	1,516.3	+ 5.0	1,115.4	1,158.9	1,142.9	1,165.6	1,158.4	-0.6	+ 3.8
General merchandise stores	362.7	306.2	382.8	+ 5.5	262.3	276.4	279.3	264.5	277.8	+ 5.0	+ 5.9
General stores	207.3	209.9	213.8	+ 3.1	208.7	209.8	205.5	208.6	211.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
Variety stores	106.0	83.6	101.1	-4.6	90.6	85.9	83.8	85.5	84.7	-0.9	-6.4
Motor vehicle dealers	2,966.5	3,125.8	2,964.2	--	3,071.0	2,977.2	3,213.7	3,036.3	3,071.9	+ 1.2	--
Used car dealers	100.8	106.7	102.9	+ 2.1	108.9	103.7	101.8	106.0	105.4	-0.6	-3.2
Service stations	1,034.6	1,155.4	1,132.9	+ 9.5	1,051.7	1,136.2	1,143.3	1,146.5	1,155.7	+ 0.8	+ 9.9
Garages	168.3	172.8	177.4	+ 5.4	158.3	161.2	162.6	164.1	165.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.7
Automotive parts and accessories stores	364.2	328.8	392.4	+ 7.7	308.4	343.5	342.6	335.6	337.9	+ 0.7	+ 9.6
Men's clothing stores	185.3	153.6	189.0	+ 1.9	143.4	146.1	148.3	146.3	146.3	--	+ 2.0
Women's clothing stores	305.9	289.5	311.1	+ 1.7	280.6	290.3	291.0	281.6	288.5	+ 2.4	+ 2.8
Family clothing stores	228.1	219.3	246.3	+ 7.9	202.9	211.5	217.8	215.7	218.4	+ 1.2	+ 7.6
Specialty shoe stores	26.7	30.7	31.8	+ 18.8	24.0	27.8	28.3	28.6	28.8	+ 0.6	+ 19.9
Family shoe stores	121.8	122.1	143.6	+ 17.9	97.3	114.0	112.5	111.8	113.7	+ 1.7	+ 16.9
Hardware stores	164.1	161.9	173.9	+ 5.9	159.0	170.9	166.2	166.3	168.4	+ 1.2	+ 5.9
Household furniture stores	193.3	182.3	199.5	+ 3.2	179.7	179.9	184.7	178.8	184.3	+ 3.1	+ 2.5
Household appliance stores	65.1	62.2	69.4	+ 6.5	59.2	60.6	61.6	60.8	63.3	+ 4.1	+ 6.9
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	156.5	154.5	166.9	+ 6.6	145.3	155.3	150.1	152.7	156.0	+ 2.1	+ 7.3
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	642.2	680.2	689.2	+ 7.3	646.2	681.8	676.8	683.9	688.3	+ 0.6	+ 6.5
Book and stationery stores	97.4	78.3	100.7	+ 3.3	86.4	91.4	89.6	86.3	90.0	+ 4.2	+ 4.1
Florists	48.0	47.9	48.3	+ 0.6	57.1	58.2	56.5	56.1	56.8	+ 1.3	-0.4
Jewellery stores	113.7	85.3	111.1	-2.3	102.2	101.3	101.6	100.8	99.5	-1.2	-2.6
Sporting goods and accessories stores	187.8	194.1	213.0	+ 13.4	228.8	241.4	248.2	250.1	253.0	+ 1.2	+ 10.6
Personal accessories stores	248.7	219.3	260.5	+ 4.7	232.8	238.2	237.1	234.2	239.3	+ 2.2	+ 2.8
All other stores	1,737.1	1,683.4	1,838.6	+ 5.8	1,657.6	1,759.1	1,781.0	1,736.8	1,759.2	+ 1.3	+ 6.1
All stores - Total	14,453.5	14,297.3	15,163.2	+ 4.9	13,988.2	14,391.9	14,670.1	14,452.4	14,569.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.2

Department Store Sales, Canada,



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

November 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in November 1989 totalled \$1,158 million, a decrease of 0.6% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,166 million.
- The 0.6% decline in November followed a notable increase of 2.0% in October and a decrease of 1.4% in September. In the last few months, there has been a tapering off in the rising trend in department store sales observed since February 1989.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,793 million at the end of November, a decrease of 1.6% from the October 1989 revised value of \$4,870 million. This drop followed two consecutive monthly increases.

- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.14:1 in November, a modest increase over the average ratio of 4.13:1 observed in the three previous months.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative department store sales for the first 11 months of 1989 totalled \$11,575 million, an increase of 4.4% over the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

The November 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989	Nov. 1989/ 1988	Nov. 1988	Aug. 1989 ^r	Sept. 1989 ^r	Oct. 1989 ^r	Nov. 1989 ^p	Nov./ Oct. 1989	Nov. 1989/ 1988
	millions of \$			%	millions of \$					%	%
Total Sales	1,444.5	1,140.7	1,516.3	+ 5.0	1,115.4	1,158.9	1,142.9	1,165.6	1,158.4	-0.6	+3.9
Total Stocks	5,404.4	5,614.0	5,632.5	+ 4.2	4,602.6	4,672.7	4,780.6	4,870.2	4,792.9	-1.6	+4.1
Stock-to-Sales-Ratio	3.74	4.92	3.71		4.13	4.03	4.18	4.18	4.14		

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Telephone Statistics

November 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,094.0 million in November 1989, up 9.4% over November 1988.

Operating expenses were \$777.5 million, an increase of 9.4% over November 1988. Net operating revenue was \$316.5 million, an increase of 9.3% over November 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of January 29. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation Service Bulletin, January 1990.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$\$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

The Labour Force, December 1989.

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 25, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Wholesale Trade, November 1989** 2
Wholesale merchants' sales decreased 1.8% from a year earlier.

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Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1989	3
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), November 1989	3
Computer Services, 1987	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4

The Canadian Economic Observer

January 1990

The January issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The January issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in December, and a feature article on rates of return of trustee pension funds. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The Canadian Economic Observer (11-010, \$21/\$210) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale Trade

November 1989

Sales

Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for November 1989 were \$16.2 billion, a decrease of 1.8% from November 1988. In the first 11 months of 1989, cumulative sales were up 2.1% compared to the corresponding period in 1988.

In November 1989, five of the nine trade groups registered decreases from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-14.6%), wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (-6.7%), wholesalers of apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise (-4.2%), wholesalers of motor vehicles and accessories (-2.6%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-1.7%). Two of the three largest trade groups recorded increases from November 1988 to November 1989: wholesalers of food (+5.8%) and other wholesalers (+1.1%).

Wholesale trade decreases between November 1988 and November 1989 were posted in three of the five regions. The province of Quebec registered the sharpest decrease at 3.8%, followed by Ontario with a decrease of 3.1%. The strongest increase (4.2%) was registered in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

Inventory levels in November 1989 were 1.4% higher than those reported in November 1988. The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of November 1989 stood at 1.41:1, up from 1.37:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The November 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.80/\$58) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

WHOLESALE TRADE (Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for November 1989/1988)

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	October 1989/88 ^r	November 1989/88 ^p	January- November 1989/88 ^p	October 1989/88 ^r	November 1989/88 ^p	November 1988	November 1989 ^p
Total all trades	0.8	-1.8	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.37	1.41
Food	5.0	5.8	6.5	3.1	7.3	0.64	0.65
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	7.5	3.1	-1.7	6.9	5.2	0.85	0.86
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	-10.6	-4.2	-3.1	-2.4	1.7	1.80	1.91
Motor vehicles and accessories	-4.2	-2.6	-1.3	3.8	--	1.81	1.86
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-20.7	-14.6	-23.7	3.5	-0.4	4.19	4.89
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	-1.4	-5.5	2.3	4.6	6.1	1.33	1.50
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	3.8	-6.7	4.7	4.6	3.6	1.54	1.71
Lumber and building materials	0.5	-1.7	-3.1	-5.5	-1.0	1.51	1.52
Other wholesalers ²	7.8	1.1	8.5	-3.8	-7.6	1.35	1.23
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	5.5	2.4	2.5	4.0	3.1	1.34	1.35
Quebec	-0.9	-3.8	-0.6	-4.5	-3.7	1.38	1.39
Ontario	0.6	-3.1	3.7	5.0	4.7	1.32	1.43
Prairie provinces	3.6	4.2	1.9	0.6	-1.1	1.71	1.62
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.4	-1.6	2.8	4.9	4.9	1.11	1.18

^r Revised estimates.

^p Preliminary estimates.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of Major Grains

November 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed an increase over November 1988, except in the case of oats where marketings decreased slightly. Deliveries for November 1988 and November 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1988	1989
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1 534.7	1 881.2
• Durum wheat	176.3	550.9
• Total wheat	1 711.0	2 432.1
• Oats	91.1	56.7
• Barley	345.8	711.6
• Rye	10.3	20.4
• Flaxseed	12.8	32.4
• Canola	264.3	316.5
• Total	2 435.3	3 569.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The November 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending January 20, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 20, 1990 totalled 265 730 tonnes, an increase of 0.3% over the preceding week's total of 264 974 tonnes, but down 10.9% from the year-earlier level of 298 269 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 737 343 tonnes, a decrease of 12.9% from 846 510 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

December 1989

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 144 536 thousand square metres in December 1989, a decrease of 1.6% from the 146 932 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-December 1989 domestic shipments totalled 2 199 418 thousand square metres, down 2.1% from the 2 246 154 thousand square metres for the same period in 1988.

The December 1989 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

November 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S. Based) for November 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The November 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Computer Services

1987

Data are now available on the computer services industry for 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7461 and 7462.

Information will be published at a later date in *Computer Services Industry* (63-222, \$25). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Sterparn (613-951-3490), Services Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, January 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables,
October 1989.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, October 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

**Gas Utilities – Transport and Distribution
Systems**, 1988.
Catalogue number 57-205
(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries:
\$16.40/\$164).

**Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S.
Based)**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

How to Order Publications

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

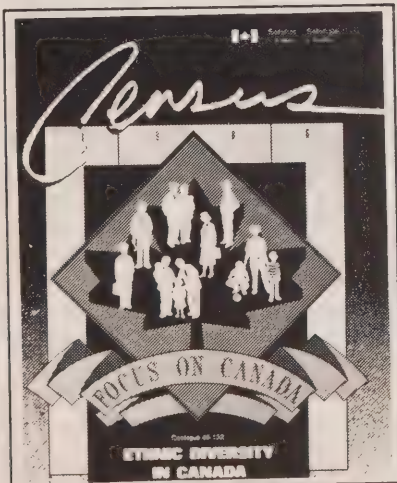
Statistics Canada

Friday, January 26, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Security Transactions with Non-residents, November 1989** 3
In November, non-residents invested heavily in both Canadian bonds and stocks.
- **Building Permits, October 1989** 5
While the preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was \$3,233.9 million in October, down 2.7% from \$3,323.0 million in September.
- **Crude Oil and Natural Gas, October 1989** 7
In October, production of crude oil recorded a ninth consecutive decrease this year, dropping 5.4% below October 1988.
- **Focus on Canada Series – Ethnic Diversity in Canada, 1986 Census** 8
Canada is home to over 100 distinct ethnic and cultural communities.

(Continued on next page)

Focus on Canada Series – Ethnic Diversity in Canada 1986 Census

Ethnic diversity is an important feature of modern Canadian life. This study reviews the changing ethnic profile of Canada and the geographic distribution of major ethnic groups. It examines the applicability of the cultural mosaic and melting pot concepts to the Canadian situation. Special attention is focussed on the population reporting multiple ethnicities. The role played by immigration is considered in the analysis.

Ethnic Diversity in Canada (98-132, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". See page 8 of today's *DAILY* for highlights.

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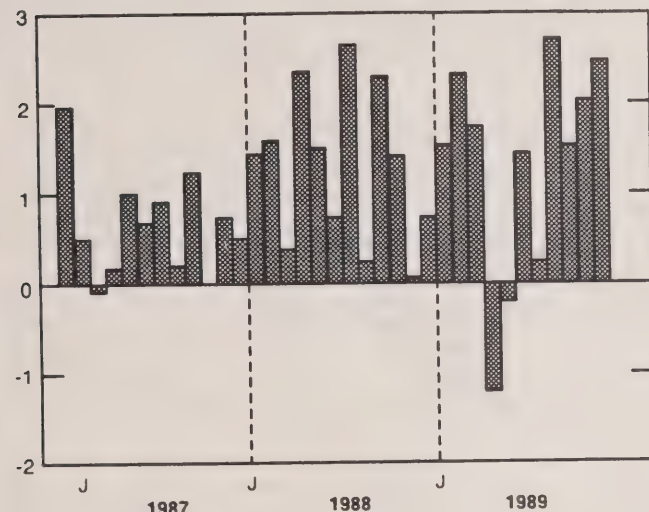
MAJOR RELEASES

Security Transactions With Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

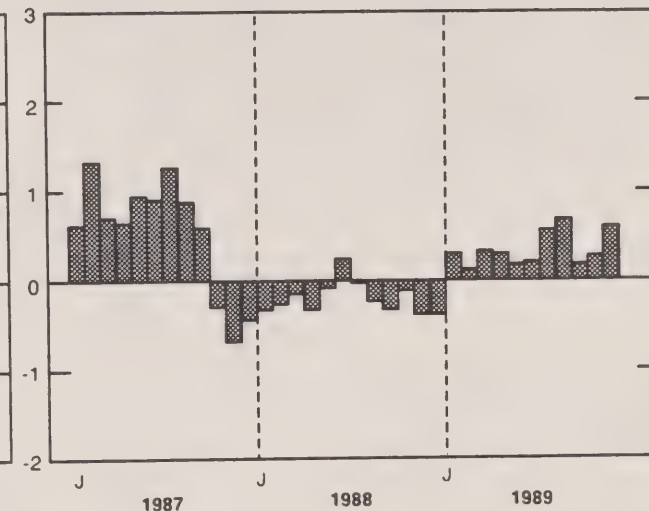
Canadian Bonds

\$ Billions



Canadian Stocks

\$ Billions



Security Transactions With Non-residents

November 1989

Canadian Securities

In November, non-residents were major buyers of Canadian bonds and stocks, acquiring, on a net basis, \$2.5 billion of Canadian bonds and nearly \$600 million of Canadian stocks.

New bond sales to non-residents, net of redemptions, doubled to \$1.7 billion in November. Sales in the current month included several large United States dollar issues placed in the Euro market, and a large placement in the Japanese domestic market. In the secondary market, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds slowed to \$757 million, compared to the large investments recorded in the previous four months, which averaged

\$1.3 billion a month. The Canada-United States long-term interest rate differential continued to widen, and reached its highest level in more than two years. Japanese investors continued to be major buyers of outstanding Canadian bonds with a net investment of \$1.1 billion, bringing their net investment since August to \$3.5 billion. This investment was channelled into a wide range of federal government issues, with maturities up to 10 years. United States investors, however, reduced their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$785 million, following a net disinvestment of \$500 million in the previous month.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks more than doubled to \$586 million in November and included over \$200 million of new stock issues. The investment continued to come mostly from the United States. Canadian stock prices recorded a gain of 1%, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index. □

Foreign Securities

Residents invested, on a net basis, \$148 million in foreign bonds in November, in contrast to a small net disinvestment in the previous month. For the year-to-date, residents increased their holdings of foreign bonds by \$1.5 billion. The net investment in foreign stocks was negligible, following net investments totalling \$1.4 billion in the previous five months. In the current month, residents reduced their holdings of United States stocks, but added to holdings of overseas stocks.

The November 1989 issue of *Security Transactions With Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J. Motala (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Security Transactions With Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian securities				Foreign securities			
	Bonds			Stocks	Total Canadian securities	Bonds	Stocks	Total foreign securities
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues ¹	Total bonds					
\$ millions								
1989								
June	119	1,323	1,443	198	1,640	348	-411	-63
July	1,051	-818	233	549	781	527	-336	191
August	1,893	824	2,717	677	3,394	-1,441	-16	-1,457
September	1,046	487	1,534	178	1,712	-462	-485	-947
October	1,259	777	2,036	254	2,290	51	-134	-83
November	757	1,699	2,456	586	3,041	-148	10	-138
January-to-November								
1988	7,398	7,251	14,651	-1,993	12,656	-249	-968	-1,217
1989	7,646	6,953	14,599	3,601	18,200	-1,547	-880	-2,427

¹ Net of retirements.

Building Permits

October 1989

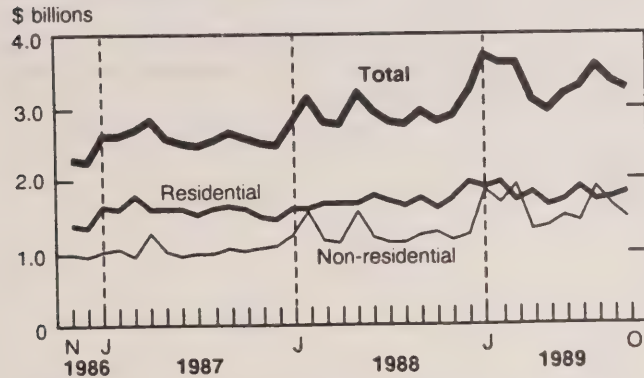
Seasonally Adjusted Data and Construction Short-term Trend Indices

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada was \$3,233.9 million in October, down 2.7% from \$3,323.0 million in September. This slight drop was entirely attributable to the non-residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted



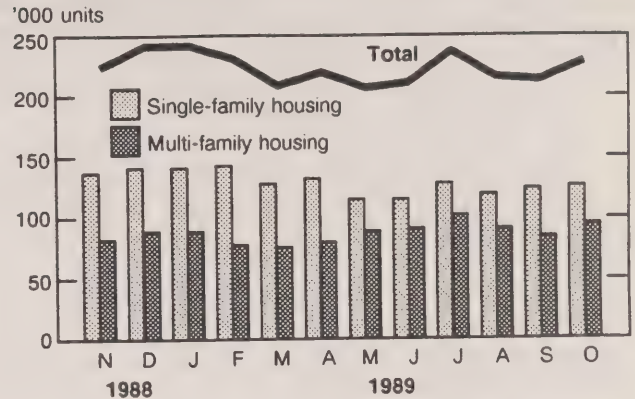
Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits increased 4.2% in October to \$1,785.5 million, from \$1,713.0 million in September.
- This increase was entirely due to the multi-family dwelling sector, which gained 19.3% to \$537.5 million. The single-family dwelling sector slipped slightly (-1.1%) to \$1,248.0 million.
- The Atlantic region was the only one to register a decrease in the value of residential building permits recorded in October.
- The number of dwelling units authorized totalled 221,232 units, at annual rate, in October (125,436 single detached and 95,796 multiple dwellings), a 5.9% increase.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



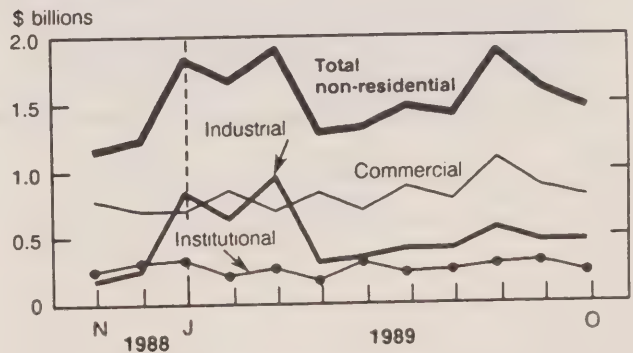
Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits decreased (-10.0%), for the second consecutive month, to \$1,448.4 million in October, from \$1,610.1 million in September.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted



Note: Revised data for September, preliminary data for October.

- Both the institutional sector (-23.1% to \$220.7 million) and, to a lesser extent, the commercial sector (-11.2% to \$775.0 million) were responsible for this drop. The slight gain recorded in the industrial sector (0.5% to \$452.7 million) did not offset the decrease that occurred in the other non-residential sectors.
- On a regional basis, losses in non-residential building permits in October were reported in all regions except the Prairies.

Short-term Trend

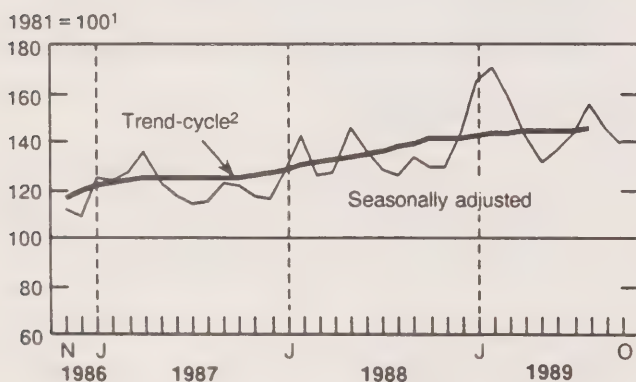
- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) increased slightly (0.1%) in August to 144.6, from a revised level of 144.4 in July.
- The trend index of residential permits continued its drop (-0.5%) started in February 1989, to 153.6, while the non-residential trend index rose (0.8%) to 135.1 in August.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 10-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The October 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the last week of January.

For further information on this release, contact Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division. ■

Building Permits Indices



¹ This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.

² The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

October 1989

Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in October 1989 totalled 8.2 million cubic metres, a decrease of 5.4% from October 1988. Exports, down 8.7% from October 1988, posted a ninth decline this year. Imports were down 5.1% from October last year. As a result, year-to-date imports are now 5.9% above those recorded during the first 10 months last year. Refinery receipts in October were down 4.0% from the same month last year.

Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.0 billion cubic metres, posted a ninth consecutive gain, rising 6.6% over October 1988. Gas exports were up

17.7% over October 1988. Sales in Canada were up 0.2% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, marketable production is now up 5.5% above comparable 1988 levels, while sales are 7.8% higher than January-October 1988 sales. Exports of natural gas have increased 5.4% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The October 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	October 1989	% Change from October 1988	January - October 1989	% Change from January - October 1988
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude oil and equivalent				
Production	8 151.4	-5.4	80 906.6	-3.0
Exports	2 999.0	-8.7	31 326.0	-8.9
Imports	1 870.5	-5.1	22 990.1	5.9
Refinery receipts	6 863.8	-4.0	72 542.0	1.3
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural gas				
Marketable production	7 966.6	6.6	77 579.0	5.5
Exports	3 345.6	17.7	30 614.3	5.4
Canadian sales	3 988.1	0.2	44 931.8	7.8

Focus on Canada Series – Ethnic Diversity in Canada

1986 Census

Immigration continues to have an impact upon Canada's ethnic diversity. For example, among Canadian-born population in 1986, the most numerous ethnic groups were British, French, German, Aboriginal, and Ukrainian. Among Canada's immigrant population, according to the 1986 Census, the most numerous ethnic groups were British, Italian, Chinese, German, and South Asian.

Ethnic Diversity in Canada studies these and other aspects of Canada's changing ethnic composition. Written in non-technical language and illustrated with a series of graphs and tables, this publication will be a valuable resource in homes, schools and offices.

Highlights

- Many Canadians report a mixed ethnic background. In 1986, nearly seven million Canadians, or 28% of the population, reported that they were of mixed ethnic origins. For example, 17% of Canadians said their ethnic background included two ethnic groups, 7% reported an ethnic background that included three groups, and 4% reported an ethnic background that involved four or more groups.
- The most recent Census revealed that the British group comprised 34% of the population and the French 24%. Persons of both British and French ethnic backgrounds made up 5% of the country's population, while another 13% had a mixed ethnic

heritage of British and/or French and other origins. A quarter of Canadians reported neither British nor French origins. By contrast, in 1901, 57% of Canadians reported British, 31% gave French and 12% had neither a British nor French ethnic background.

- Successive waves of immigration have influenced the ethnic composition of Canada. The censuses of 1911 to 1931 recorded that immigrants comprised 22% of the country's population. Since then, the proportion of immigrants in Canada's population has declined. Since 1951, immigrants have represented about 16% of Canada's population.
- Of those immigrants who came to Canada prior to 1961, 87% were from Europe, 7% from the United States, 3% from Asia, and 3% from the Caribbean, South and Central America, Africa, and Oceania (includes Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands) combined.
- In contrast, of those immigrants who came to Canada between 1981 and 1986, 43% came from Asia, 29% from Europe, 7% from the United States and over 20% from the Caribbean, South and Central America, Africa and Oceania.

Ethnic Diversity in Canada (98-132, \$10) is one of the 16 publications in the **Focus on Canada Series**. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population.

For further information on this or any of the publications in the **Focus on Canada Series**, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 14, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, an increase of 12.0% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 2.7% and the number of cars loaded increased 3.1% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.7% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

November 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for November 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The November 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of February 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Stocks of Canadian Grain

December 31, 1989

The estimates of the stocks of Canadian wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, soybeans and corn at December 31, 1989 will be released January 26, 1990 at 15:00 hrs. Data on stocks held both on farms and in commercial positions are included. This report provides the first mid-year information on the quantities of grains and oilseeds available for export and domestic use for the 1989-90 crop year.

Also included in the report are the 1989 average yields of spring wheat seeded on summerfallow and stubble land in Western Canada.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit, (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

December 1989

The situation report for December is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Potato Chip, Pretzel and Popcorn Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the potato chip, pretzel and popcorn industry (SIC 1093) totalled \$613.8 million, up 5.9% over \$579.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Household Products of Textile Materials Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the household products of textile materials industry (SIC 1993) totalled \$654.6 million, up 11.5% over \$587.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Indicating and Recording Instruments Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the indicating and recording instruments industry (SIC 3911) totalled \$1,175.1 million, up 9.2% over \$1,076.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other textile products industries including tire cord fabric industry (SIC 1998) totalled \$708.8 million, up 5.9% over \$669.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Manufactured Products Industries, n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other manufactured products industries, n.e.c. (SIC 3999) totalled \$1,074.1 million, up 8.6% over \$989.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 1, Stocks of Canadian Grains at December 31, 1989.

Catalogue number 22-002.

(Canada: \$72; Other Countries: \$78)

(Available Friday, January 26, 1990 at 15:00 hours.)

Focus on Canada – Ethnic Diversity in Canada, Census 1986.

Catalogue number 98-132

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 29 – February 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1989
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1989
31	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1989
31	Raw Materials Price Index	December 1989
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1989
February		
1-6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 29, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

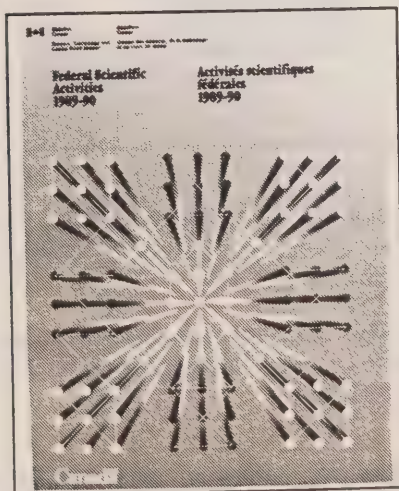
MAJOR RELEASE

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1989** 2
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$496.58, up 5.7% from a year earlier.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Major Appliances, December 1989 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



Federal Scientific Activities 1989-90

The federal government plans to spend \$5.1 billion on scientific and technological (S&T) activities in 1989-90. Expressed as a percentage of the total federal budget, the share to be spent on S&T in 1989-90 (3.5%) is less than the share that was spent at the beginning of the decade (3.9% in 1980-81).

In 1989-90, most of the federal S&T expenditures (58%) are for activities to be performed within its own scientific establishments. The two sectors receiving most of the extramural funding are Canadian industry (41%) and universities (38%). Of the support for industrial performers, Ontario and Quebec receive the highest percentage of funds. (In 1987-88, Quebec received 36% and Ontario 42% of the total funding to industry.)

Federal Scientific Activities, 1989-90, presents federal government expenditures from 1984-85 to 1989-90 on science and technology by activity, science type, department or agency, sector of performance and region. In addition to expenditures, the publication also indicates the number of federal personnel involved in science and technology activities, the socio-economic objective to which the activities are being directed, and also a regional allocation of the activities being performed.

Federal Scientific Activities, 1989-90 (88-204, \$42/\$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release, contact Janet Tompson, Science, Technology and Capital Stock Division.



Statistics
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MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, Earnings and Hours

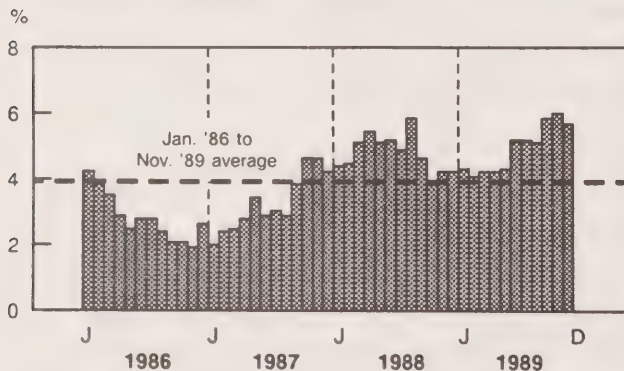
November 1989 (Unadjusted data)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary November 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$496.58, a decrease of 0.1% from October. Compared to November 1988, average weekly earnings increased by 5.7%² (\$26.67). For the first 10 months of 1989, the average year-over-year increase was 4.9%.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,468,000, down 29,000 (-0.3%) from October. Compared to November 1988, employment increased by 2.0%.

Year over-year Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate - Canada

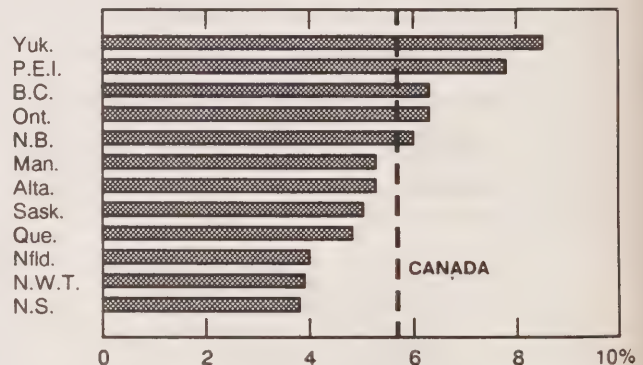


National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In November, construction, trade, and community, business and personal services had higher year-to-year increases than the industrial aggregate.
- Year-to-year growth of average weekly earnings in community, business and personal services has accelerated during the past three months, reaching 6.5% in November. The increase was the highest observed in this industry since March 1988 and was concentrated in commercial services³.

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings November 1988 - November 1989



¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

- Year-to-year growth in mines, quarries and oil wells (+5.4%) has been steadily decelerating since August 1989.

- Since April 1989, the year-over-year growth in the goods-producing industries has consistently been above 5%.

³ Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services.

Number of Employees

- Construction (+6.8%) recorded the highest year-over-year increase in employment and accounted for 16% of the total employment increase. Transportation, communication and other utilities, community, business and personal services and public administration also registered employment growth greater than the industrial aggregate.
- The largest decrease was registered in mines, quarries and oil wells (-6.5%). This marked the seventh consecutive month of year-over-year decline.
- Manufacturing registered its first year-over-year decrease (-0.5%) of the year and the third month of deceleration in employment growth.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In November 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 31.8, compared with 31.9 a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.9 in the goods-producing industries and 28.1 in the service-producing industries.

⁴ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.51: \$14.75 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.90 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Both Newfoundland and Nova Scotia continued to show deceleration in year-over-year employment growth.
- Manitoba recorded its fourth consecutive year-over-year decline in employment.
- Nova Scotia showed a general deceleration in year-over-year employment growth for the sixth month in a row.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The November 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

November 1989

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees ^a					
	November 1989 ^p	October 1989 ^r	November 1988	November 1989/88	January- November 1989/88	January- December 1988/87
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	10,467.6	10,496.7	10,259.8	2.0	2.5	1.6
Goods-producing industries	2,651.8	2,735.2	2,638.4	0.5	2.0	1.7
Forestry	61.1	65.5	62.7	-2.4	1.0	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	145.9	150.6	156.1	-6.5	-3.3	2.1
Manufacturing	1,910.3	1,937.4	1,919.2	-0.5	1.1	1.0
Construction	534.4	581.7	500.5	6.8	7.1	4.0
Service-producing industries	7,815.8	7,761.5	7,621.4	2.6	2.6	1.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	861.8	874.3	834.3	3.3	3.4	0.9
Trade	1,905.6	1,879.5	1,882.2	1.2	1.4	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	657.3	646.9	645.7	1.8	0.5	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,691.6	3,668.5	3,591.1	2.8	3.5	0.7
Public administration	699.5	692.3	668.2	4.7	2.8	1.3
Newfoundland	145.8	150.0	145.0	0.5	3.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	35.5	36.6	36.0	-1.4	1.4	5.6
Nova Scotia	301.3	304.9	291.8	3.3	5.1	2.4
New Brunswick	229.5	232.5	220.7	4.0	3.5	3.0
Quebec	2,558.3	2,567.9	2,541.6	0.7	1.2	1.6
Ontario	4,314.7	4,308.4	4,226.3	2.1	2.5	0.6
Manitoba	389.5	391.6	393.7	-1.1	0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	308.3	307.9	304.9	1.1	0.7	2.0
Alberta	990.4	996.6	958.6	3.3	3.7	3.4
British Columbia	1,163.5	1,168.6	1,110.8	4.7	4.5	3.1
Yukon	10.8	11.0	10.1	6.6	7.6	6.6
Northwest Territories	19.9	20.7	20.3	-2.1	2.3	7.1

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

^a all employees

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

November 1989

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	November	October	November	November	January- November	January- December
	1989 ^P	1989 ^r	1988	1989/88	1989/88	1988/87
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	496.58	496.91	469.91	5.7	4.9	4.8
Goods-producing industries	611.71	609.86	578.28	5.8	5.4	4.8
Forestry	649.76	657.90	619.27	4.9	6.4	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	843.08	839.12	799.73	5.4	6.6	6.2
Manufacturing	589.84	586.60	558.20	5.7	5.1	4.9
Construction	622.38	622.55	581.10	7.1	6.5	4.3
Service-producing industries	457.51	457.11	432.40	5.8	4.8	4.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	629.26	627.94	608.10	3.5	4.3	4.1
Trade	363.56	362.40	339.94	6.9	5.7	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	534.95	532.01	515.61	3.8	4.1	5.0
Community, business and personal services	418.55	418.64	392.88	6.5	4.7	5.2
Public administration	634.77	632.32	605.39	4.9	4.5	4.6
Newfoundland	468.22	468.99	450.29	4.0	5.0	4.8
Prince Edward Island	416.36	418.11	386.14	7.8	5.6	4.7
Nova Scotia	437.77	437.09	421.64	3.8	3.5	4.5
New Brunswick	453.93	449.64	428.26	6.0	5.1	3.4
Quebec	482.25	482.54	460.25	4.8	4.1	5.4
Ontario	520.33	519.97	489.70	6.3	5.4	5.8
Manitoba	450.40	451.54	427.76	5.3	5.4	3.5
Saskatchewan	430.88	432.64	410.44	5.0	3.5	1.3
Alberta	491.36	496.58	466.61	5.3	4.6	2.8
British Columbia	502.84	502.57	472.95	6.3	5.3	2.9
Yukon	616.12	613.23	567.71	8.5	5.3	8.4
Northwest Territories	671.28	682.92	646.10	3.9	7.1	1.8

^P preliminary estimates^r revised estimates^{*} for all employees

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Major Appliances

December 1989

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 182,346 units in December 1989, down 7.4% from 196,905 units in November 1989 and down 13.6% from the 210,931 units sold in the same month of 1988.

Year-to-date domestic sales to December 1989 amounted to 2,448,223 units compared to 2,491,918 units for the same period of 1988, or a 1.8% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The December 1989 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts,
Third Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$18/\$72; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$86).

The Sugar Situation, December 1989.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of
Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island),**
November 1989.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

**Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of
Sawmills in British Columbia,** November 1989.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Federal Scientific Activities, 1989-90.

Catalogue number 88-204

(Canada: \$42; Other Countries: \$50).

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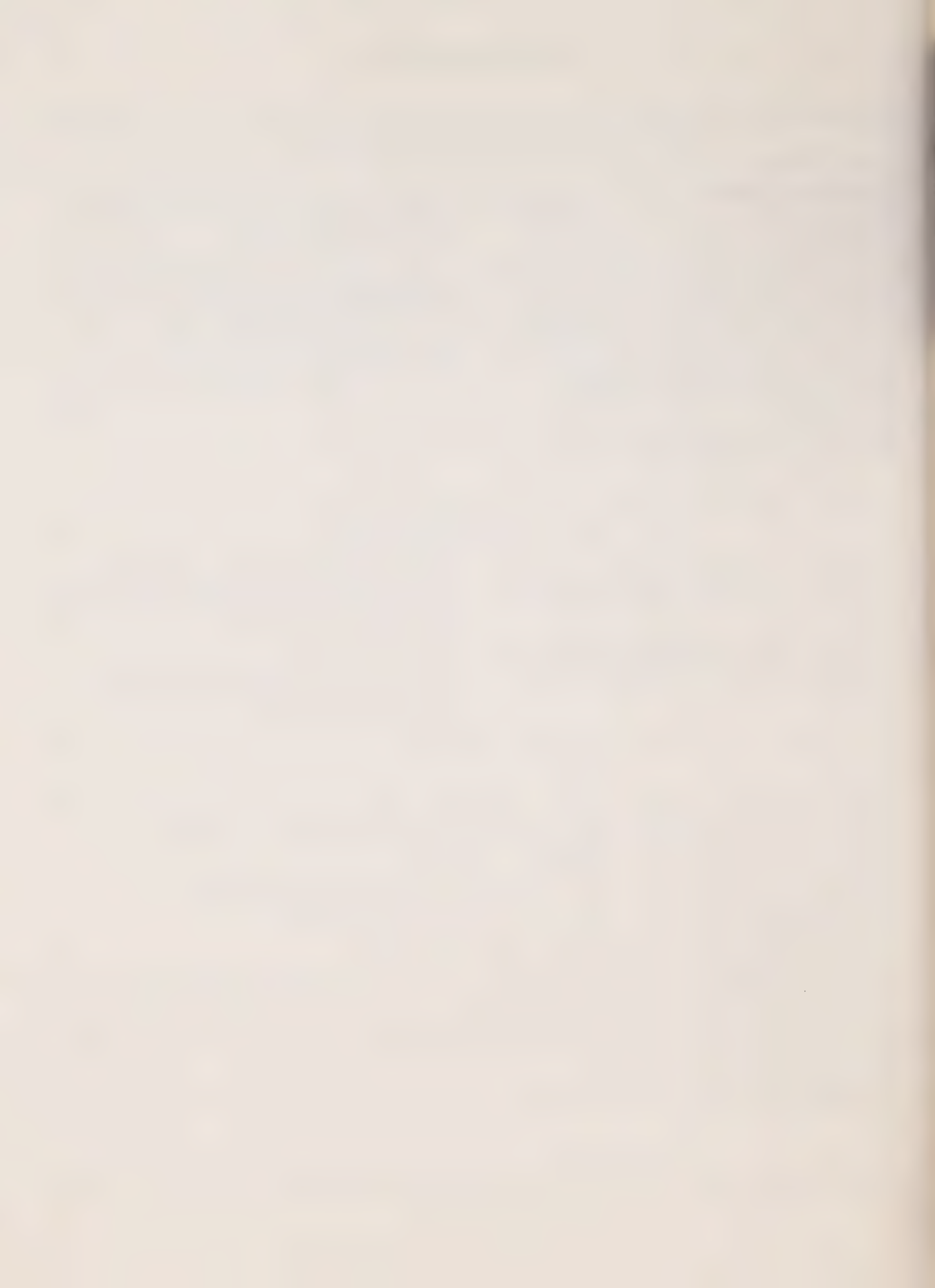
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 30, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, December 1989** 2
Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products increased 2.8% over November 1989.
 - **Business Employment and Payroll, January-June 1989** 3
Average employment for the period January to June 1989 increased by 283,900 employees over the same period in 1988, with 79% of this increase accounted for by businesses with under 50 employees.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Rigid Insulating Board, December 1989 4
- Railway Freight Traffic, 1988 4



Statistics
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MAJOR RELEASES

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

December 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted preliminary estimates of December sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.5 million cubic metres (m³), an increase of 2.8% over November, and the fifth gain in the last six months.
- Results for the four of the main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales posted a third consecutive increase, as volumes rose 2.0% above November levels, while light fuel sales posted a gain of 19.5 over the same period. Diesel fuel sales lagged 0.5% behind November levels, while heavy fuel sales registered a second consecutive decline, falling 2.5% from November.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products increased 5.1% over

December 1988, to 8.1 million m³ sold. Three of the four main products contributed to this monthly increase. Motor gasoline sales were up 3.2% over December 1988, while diesel fuel sales rose 4.9%. Cold December temperatures pushed light fuel sales to levels 35.2% above those for the same period last year. Heavy fuel sales registered a drop of 3.8% from December 1988.

- Following the December increase, total product sales for 1989 rose 4.1% above those recorded in 1988. Within this total, heavy fuel sales climbed 22.3%, while sales of diesel fuel oil (2.6%) and motor gasoline (2.0%) also rose. Light fuel sales were up 4.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1989 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	September 1989	October 1989	November 1989 ^r	December 1989P	December/ November 1989
Seasonally Adjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	6 986.2	7 234.9	7 251.4	7 452.7	2.8
Main Products					
Motor Gasoline	2 793.2	2 864.9	2 894.5	2 953.5	2.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 382.9	1 437.8	1 464.4	1 456.8	-0.5
Light Fuel Oil	564.2	563.9	583.3	697.2	19.5
Heavy Fuel Oil	800.6	909.5	826.4	805.9	-2.5
	December 1988	DecemberP 1989	Total January- December 1988	Total January- December 1989	Cumulative 1989/1988
Unadjusted					
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	7 737.8	8 129.7	83 545.6	86 930.6	4.1
Main Products					
Motor Gasoline	2 947.3	3 040.8	34 146.6	34 830.3	2.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 328.3	1 394.0	16 679.2	17 111.0	2.6
Light Fuel Oil	921.7	1 246.0	6 657.9	6 979.9	4.8
Heavy Fuel Oil	1 157.4	1 113.0	8 125.3	9 934.6	22.3

^P Preliminary

^r Revised

Business Employment and Payroll

January-June 1989

Highlights

Number of Employees

- Average employment in the first half of 1989 (January to June) was estimated at 10,271,900, an increase of 283,900 over January-June 1988. Businesses with under 50 employees accounted for over 79% of the increase (225,100), while all businesses with under 100 employees accounted for 85% (240,500) of the increase in employment between January-June 1988 and January-June 1989.
- For businesses with under 50 employees, community, business and personal services accounted for the largest increase in employment (114,100), followed by trade (48,100) and finance, insurance and real estate (30,300).
- All regions showed an increase in employment in businesses with less than 50 employees between January-June 1988 and January-June 1989, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (-6.4%) and the Northwest Territories (-4.8%). Quebec, the Yukon and Nova Scotia recorded the largest year-over-year percentage growth.

Gross Weekly Payrolls

- In the first half of 1989, gross weekly payrolls rose 7.4% over the level in the first half of 1988, to \$4,930 million.
- Businesses with less than 50 employees recorded an increase in gross weekly payrolls of 11.8% in January-June 1989, compared to January-June 1988.
- All regions showed an increase in payrolls for businesses with less than 50 employees between January-June 1988 and January-June 1989, with the exception of Prince Edward Island (-3.7%). The Yukon, Nova Scotia and Quebec recorded the largest year-over-year percentage growth.

The report on total number of employees and gross weekly payrolls by business size was prepared as part of a collaborative effort of Statistics Canada, the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion and all provincial and territorial governments responsible for small business.

For more information on this special release, contact Marc Lavergne, Small Business and Special Surveys Division (613-951-5646) or Michael Issa (613-951-9422), or write to Small Business and Special Surveys Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1989

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2513 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1989, a decrease of 1.5% from 2551 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1988.

January-to-December 1989 shipments totalled 42250 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a decrease of 3.5% from 43778 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The December 1989 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatytetz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Railway Freight Traffic

1988

Highlights for freight transported by major railways in Canada during 1988 are as follows:

Based on annual statistical reports

- Revenue freight carried by railways in Canada reached 298.7 million tonnes during 1988, a 2.7% increase over 1987.
- The leading commodities transported were bituminous coal (47.2 million tonnes), iron ore and concentrates (52.7 million tonnes) and wheat (23.3 million tonnes). Together they accounted for about 41% of the total tonnage, up only one percentage point over their composite share in 1987. However, although wheat registered a 17.1% decrease between 1987 and 1988, bituminous coal (16.3%) and iron ore (8.4%) both showed significant increases in tonnage levels during this period.

Based on annual aggregation of monthly statistical reports

- British Columbia traffic accounted for 23% of all tonnes loaded in 1988, while Ontario and Quebec represented about 16% and 15% of the total, respectively.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean at (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 31, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, November 1989** 3
GDP increased 0.4% in November, following a 0.3% decline in October and a 0.4% gain in September.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1989** 6
The number of beneficiaries (adjusted for seasonal variations) who received regular benefits increased 1.2% to 887,000 in November.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, December 1989** 8
For the sixth consecutive month, the IPPI posted a month-to-month decline (-0.3%); its annual rate of change (0.2%) was the lowest since March 1987.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, December 1989** 10
The RMPI decreased by 0.9% in December.

(continued on next page)

Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS): A Survey of Persons with Disabilities, 1986-87 - Microdata File 2

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) was a post-censal survey of persons with disabilities residing in households and institutions.

A second microdata file created from HALS data is now available. It contains approximately 17,400 non-identifiable records of **disabled adults** aged 15 and over residing in health-related institutions. Tabulations on this file are possible at the Canada level (excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories) and province level, and by type of institution consisting of two groupings: special care homes and institutions for the elderly and chronically ill, and all other institutions. The cost of this microdata file, including full documentation, is \$1,500.

The first microdata file of the series, which was released in May 1989, was created from the household survey questionnaires for adults. It contains approximately 132,000 non-identifiable records for disabled and non-disabled persons aged 15 years and over. The cost, including full documentation, is \$3,000.

A third microdata file, containing records for disabled children 14 years of age and under, will soon be available to complete the series.

To obtain further information or to order one of the microdata tapes described above, contact Janet Pantalone (613-951-0025), Post-Censal Surveys Program or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products, Fourth Quarter 1989	11
Asphalt Roofing, December 1989	11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE DATES:

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

November 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.4% in November, following a 0.3% decline in October and a 0.4% gain in September. Output in November was 2.3% above November of last year, while the October-November average was 0.3% above the third quarter level. Services producing and goods producing industries both advanced 0.4% in November.

Services Producing Industries

The advance in services production was widespread and followed a flattening of output in October, and gains of 0.4% in August and September. The November increase was led by finance, insurance and real estate industries, and by retail trade. Smaller increases occurred in most other services industries.

Moderate gains were widespread in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries.

Retail trade rose 0.9%, recovering part of a 1.5% decline posted in October. In contrast to recent months, only about a third of the change originated from new motor vehicle dealers. Most other retailers also recorded moderately higher activity.

Wholesale trade gained 0.6% in November, but remained below its September level. Higher output was reported by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, apparel and dry goods, food products and petroleum products.

Output of transportation and storage industries advanced 0.6%, led by air transport and pipeline transport. Increased charter passenger travel accounted for much of the growth in air transport. Pipeline transport was boosted by both domestic and export demand for natural gas.

Goods Producing Industries

Following a 0.9% decline in October, output of goods producing industries rose 0.4% in November, but still remained below the August level. Almost 70% of the growth in November originated in manufacturing.

Output in agriculture, forestry and fishing declined. Other goods producing industries recorded modest increases.

Manufacturing advanced 0.6% led by higher production of transportation equipment and electrical products. Output of metal fabricated products and primary metals also increased moderately in November.

The most substantial gain in manufacturing occurred in the office, store and business machines industry, where output jumped 3.5%, coinciding with a large increase in exports of office machines and equipment.

Manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories (+2.7%) and motor vehicles (+4.1%) reported output gains. Passenger automobile production was up sharply in the month, while exports of both passenger and commercial vehicles rose. Unit sales of North American produced automobiles rose 3.0% in November, while sales of offshore-built units declined 2.7%.

Higher production of natural gas and crude petroleum, and increased oil and gas exploration led the mining, quarrying and oil well industry to a 1.0% gain. Exports of both crude petroleum and natural gas also increased. Gas distribution increased 5.9%, the largest month-to-month gain so far this year. Below-average temperatures throughout the month of November were cited as a major reason for increased natural gas consumption in both the residential and commercial markets.

Construction output rose 0.3%, with most of the gain originating in non-residential building construction. Residential construction was unchanged from October.

Output of the forestry industry declined 3.3% in November to the lowest monthly level of the year. The November decrease followed a 2.0% drop in October, and coincides with weakness in the wood and paper products industries as well as with sluggish growth in the construction industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4665-4668.

The November 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

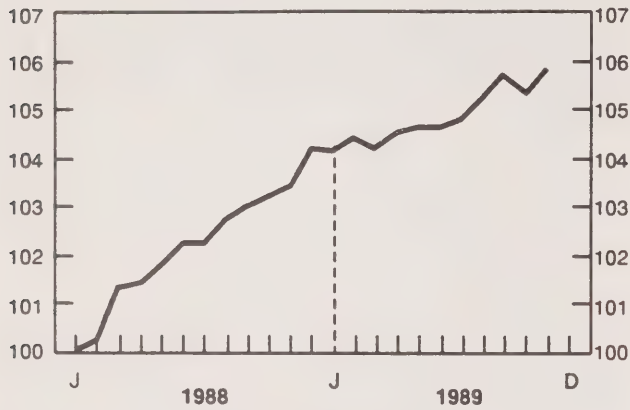
For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

Gross Domestic Product

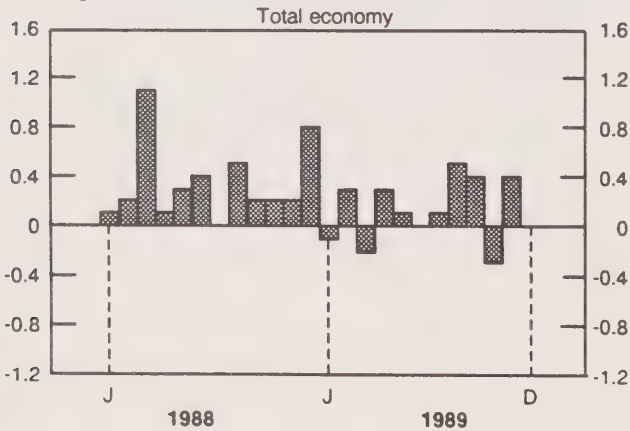
Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates at 1981 Prices

Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)

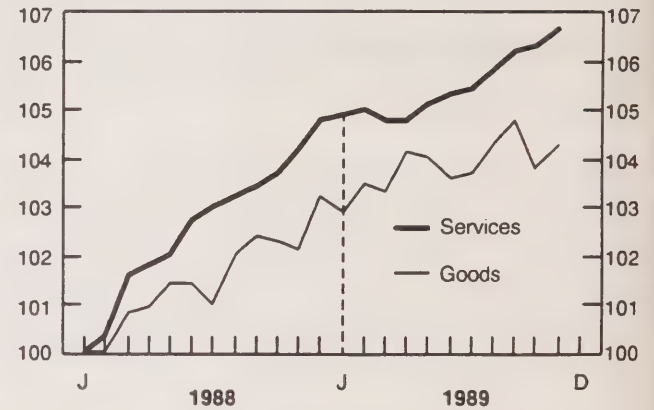


% change



Goods and Services

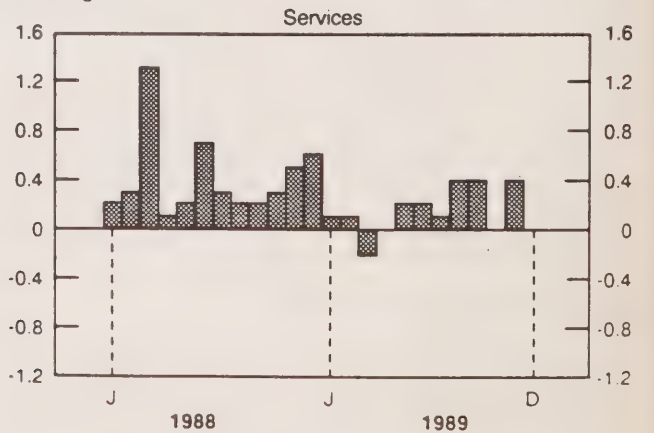
Index (January 1988 = 100)



% change



% change



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices, Monthly

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

(\$ millions)

	1988	1989			
	November	August	September	October	November
Total Economy	404,960.2	412,344.9	413,948.6	412,637.1	414,386.2
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	8,477.7	9,726.3	9,962.1	9,785.3	9,699.1
Fishing and trapping industries	725.2	556.8	584.4	531.6	499.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,767.7	2,719.2	2,757.6	2,703.6	2,613.6
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,908.3	22,908.0	23,392.3	22,774.7	23,005.4
Manufacturing industries	77,887.3	79,141.8	78,961.8	78,420.4	78,877.8
Construction industries	31,332.4	32,656.8	32,672.4	32,905.2	32,996.4
Transportation and storage industries	19,412.8	19,555.2	19,759.2	19,467.6	19,585.2
Communication industries	12,859.9	14,038.8	14,101.2	14,313.6	14,440.8
Other utility industries	11,449.7	11,334.0	11,352.0	11,145.6	11,248.8
Wholesale trade industries	25,370.2	25,496.4	25,370.4	25,144.8	25,288.8
Retail trade industries	26,022.9	25,774.3	26,201.5	25,816.6	26,047.1
Finance, insurance and real estate industries	59,468.2	60,866.4	61,292.4	61,458.0	61,752.0
Community, business and personal services industries	41,542.8	41,999.3	42,266.1	42,480.9	42,591.2
Non-business Sector:					
Mining industries	69.7	85.2	72.0	74.4	70.8
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	327.4	327.6	333.6	330.0	333.6
Transportation industries	1,571.7	1,580.4	1,588.8	1,582.8	1,587.6
Communication industries	49.2	44.4	46.8	48.0	44.4
Water systems industry	559.1	565.2	565.2	566.4	568.8
Insurance and other finance industry	417.4	428.4	433.2	433.2	435.6
Government service industry	24,095.8	24,586.8	24,577.2	24,658.8	24,670.8
Community and personal services industry	37,596.8	37,905.6	37,610.4	37,947.6	37,981.2
Special Aggregations					
Business sector:	340,225.1	346,773.3	348,673.4	346,947.9	348,645.4
- goods	155,548.3	159,042.9	159,682.6	158,266.4	158,940.3
- services	184,676.8	187,730.4	188,990.8	188,681.5	189,705.1
Non-business sector	64,735.1	65,571.6	65,275.2	65,689.2	65,740.8
- goods	676.8	698.4	685.2	688.8	687.6
- services	64,058.3	64,873.2	64,590.0	65,000.4	65,053.2
Goods producing industries	156,225.1	159,741.3	160,367.8	158,955.2	159,627.9
Services producing industries	248,735.1	252,603.6	253,580.8	253,681.9	254,758.3
Industrial production	112,922.1	114,082.2	114,391.3	113,029.5	113,819.6
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,143.6	33,374.4	33,423.6	33,388.8	33,370.8
Durable manufacturing industries	44,743.7	45,767.4	45,538.2	45,031.6	45,507.0

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

November 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ended November 18, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 887,000, up 1.2% over the preceding month.
- Between October and November 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 3.0% in Saskatchewan, 2.5% in Quebec, 2.0% in Nova Scotia, 1.5% in Manitoba, and 1.1% in Ontario. The number decreased in Newfoundland (-1.6%) and the Yukon (-1.2%). There were only small changes in the other jurisdictions.
- In November 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 1.6% from the preceding month, to \$967 million. The number of benefit weeks declined 1.1% to 4.4 million.

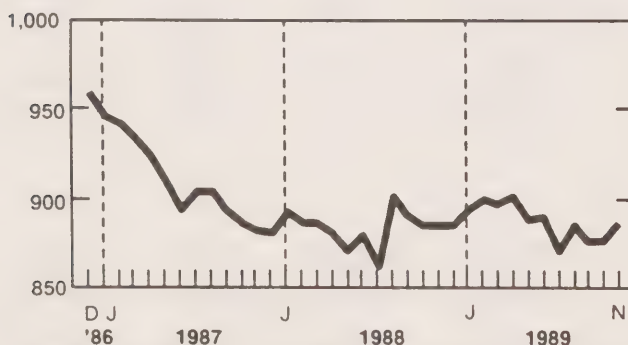
Unadjusted

- In November 1989, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 963,000, up 2.0% over the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 5.2% to 495,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined 1.3% to 469,000.
- Benefits paid during November 1989 totalled \$862 million², up 1.1% over November 1988. Since the start of 1989, payments to beneficiaries amounted to \$10,517 million, up 6.5% over the same period last year. The increase in the year-to-date benefits is attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment to \$214.87. The number of benefit weeks remained virtually unchanged at 48.9 million.
- A total of 346,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in November 1989, decreasing 6.6% from the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1989, the number of claims received totalled 2,863,000, down 1.5% from the same period last year.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally Adjusted

'000



Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The November 1989 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), containing data for September, October, and November will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month. It should be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	November 1989	October 1989	September 1989	November 1988	% change November 1989/ October 1989
Seasonally Adjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	966,803	982,257	947,572	933,452	-1.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,387	4,437	4,374	4,430	-1.1
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	887^P	876^P	877^r	886^r	1.2
					% change November 1989/1988
Unadjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	862,239	827,748	735,651	853,063	1.1
Weeks of benefit (000)	3,938	3,850	3,462	4,140	-4.9
Average weekly benefit (\$)	218.95	214.97	212.50	206.04	6.3
Claims received (000)	346	312	245	371	-6.6
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	963 ^P	847 ^P	814 ^r	945 ^r	2.0
Regular benefits	812 ^P	719 ^P	692 ^r	822 ^r	-1.3
	January-to-November				% change
	1989		1988		1989/1988
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	10,517,359		9,874,381		6.5
Weeks of benefit (000)	48,947		48,933		0.0
Average weekly benefit (\$)	214.87		201.79		6.5
Claims received (000)	2,863		2,906		-1.5
Beneficiaries					
Year-to-date average (000)	1,020 ^P		1,009 ^r		1.1

^P Preliminary figures

^r Revised figures

Industrial Product Price Index

December 1989

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged down 0.3% to 130.2 in December 1989, from November's revised level of 130.6. This was the sixth consecutive month-to-month drop in the index as a whole. Monthly declines of 3.0% for primary metal products and 1.2% for lumber, sawmill and other wood products were partially offset by an estimated increase of 1.8% for petroleum and coal products and a gain of 0.8% for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products. The 1.1% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar exerted a notable downward pressure on the paper and paper products index (-0.7%) and on autos, trucks and other transport equipment (-0.5%).

Since December 1988, the IPPI has risen 0.2%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate has steadily declined during the past nine months. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -1.5% in December 1989. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -8.2% in December. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and now hovering around 3%. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.7%.

Highlights

- The primary metal products index declined (-3.0%) in December, as it has almost every month in 1989, mainly in response to price decreases of 13.7% for nickel products and 8.9% for copper and copper alloy products. With a slight decrease of 0.1%, the iron and steel products index helped moderate the overall

decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 14.9%, with decreases ranging from 45.5% for nickel products to 0.2% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

- The lumber, sawmill and other wood products index dropped 1.2% during the last month, due mainly to lower prices for plywood, Douglas fir (-5.8%) and other softwood (-13.1%) and for lumber and ties, softwood (-1.0%). During the last 12 months, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index increased 4.3%, reflecting the jump of 7.2% in other wood fabricated materials. This was mainly the result of increases of 11.3% for pulpwood chips, of 11.6% for particleboard and waferboard and 10.7% for wooden doors.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products index rose 1.8% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal products index has risen 11.8%.
- The index for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products rose 0.8% in December, due mainly to an increase of 1.6% registered by the plastic fabricated products component. This partially reflected the increases of 12.1% for foamed and expanded plastics and 1.4% for plastic bags and shipping sacks.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The December 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index December 1989 ²	% Change	
			December 1989/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	100.0	130.2	-0.3	0.2
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	133.8	-0.4	-0.7
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.0	-0.5	-1.5
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	122.5	-1.8	-8.2
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.4	-0.1	0.8
Finished goods	38.4	135.4	0.1	3.0
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	140.5	0.1	3.1
Capital equipment	10.2	137.4	-0.1	2.5
All other finished goods	17.9	131.9	0.2	3.3
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.5	0.3	1.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	130.4	-0.4	0.2
Beverages	1.9	158.6	-0.1	4.3
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	171.2	-0.1	4.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.1	0.8	1.0
Textile products	2.4	121.2	0.0	1.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	129.7	0.1	3.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	128.0	-1.2	4.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	145.7	0.1	3.7
Paper and paper products	8.1	142.9	-0.7	0.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	159.4	0.1	3.4
Primary metal products	8.8	123.2	-3.0	-14.9
Metal fabricated products	5.3	137.1	0.1	2.5
Machinery and equipment	4.8	137.5	0.0	3.9
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.3	-0.5	0.4
Electrical and communication products	5.0	137.0	-0.3	1.4
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	144.0	0.1	2.3
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	100.8	1.8	11.8
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.0	-0.2	-4.8
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.4	0.1	1.7
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	83.8	-1.4	-11.4

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.

² Indexes are preliminary.

³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

December 1989

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) decreased 0.9% between November and December 1989, to a preliminary level of 99.1. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 1.3%. Of seven components of the RMPI, five fell, one rose and one, mineral fuels, did not change. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- A decrease of 2.2% in the vegetable products index was caused by lower prices for a majority of commodities. Among the most important ones were: grains (-0.2%), oilseeds (-1.3%), unrefined sugar (-12.2%), citrus and tropical fruit (-10.8%) and vegetable textile fibres (-6.1%).
- The non-ferrous metals index was down 5.1%, mainly as a result of lower prices for concentrates of copper (-8.3%), lead (-7.7%) and nickel (-12.6%). The precious metal index was up 3.4%.

Annual Change

Between December 1988 and December 1989, the RMPI increased 4.9%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 5.3%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 26.1%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 33.9%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (31.5%) and cattle for slaughter (8.6%) were largely responsible for the animal products index rising by 7.2%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 25.0%, as prices for virtually all metal concentrates have fallen; the most notable decreases being for nickel (-45.5%), copper (-34.3%) and aluminum materials: alumina, scrap and refinery shapes (-31.4%).
- The vegetable products index was also down (11.5%), as prices for almost all commodity groups were significantly lower than a year ago: grains (-14.9%), oilseeds (-20.8%), natural rubber (-19.3%) and cocoa, coffee and tea (-33.9%). Prices for unrefined sugar were, however, higher by 11.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The December 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index December 1989 ¹	% Change	
			December 1989/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Raw materials total	100	99.1	-0.9	4.9
Mineral fuels	45	86.1	0.0	26.1
Vegetable products	11	85.8	-2.2	-11.5
Animal and animal products	20	116.8	0.3	7.2
Wood products	8	131.6	-0.4	2.4
Ferrous materials	2	98.9	-2.0	-10.4
Non-ferrous metals	11	101.8	-5.1	-25.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	130.6	-0.1	-1.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	109.9	-1.3	-5.3

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1989

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$21.3 million for the fourth quarter 1989, a decrease of 5.8% from the \$22.6 million shipped during the fourth quarter of 1988.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1989 Fourth Quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, \$4.50/\$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

December 1989

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 974 271 metric bundles in December 1989, a decrease of 21.1% from the 1 234 795 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1989 shipments were 37 177 768 bundles, up 0.8% from 36 894 109 bundles shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The December 1989 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial Gross Domestic Product by Industry,
1984-85.

Catalogue number 15-203

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$36).

Agriculture Economic Statistics, Second Update
1989.

Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$20; Other Countries: \$24).

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 1989.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries: \$15.70/
\$157).

The Dairy Review, November 1989.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries: \$13.90/
\$139).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1989.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,
December 1989.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1989.

Catalogue Number 45-004

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/208).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative
Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended December 1989.

Catalogue number 47-005

(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).

Telephone Statistics, November 1989.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in
Canada, 1989 - II.

Catalogue number 57-003

(Canada: \$30.25/\$121; Other Countries: \$36.25/
\$145).

Farm Product Price Index, November 1989.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: 6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province
and Metropolitan Area, November 1989.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

Campus Bookstores, Academic Year 1988-89.

Catalogue number 63-219

(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

Building Permits, October 1989.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).

Security Transactions with Non-residents,
November 1989.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: February 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
2-5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1989
2-5	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1990
5	Housing Starts	December 1989
7	Help-wanted Index	January 1990
7	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1989
9	Labour Force Survey	January 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	December 1989
9	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1989
12	Farm Product Price Index	December 1989
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1989
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1989
16	The Consumer Price Index	January 1990
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1989
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1989
21	Retail Trade	December 1989
21	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1989
23	Wholesale Trade	December 1989
23	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1989
23	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1989
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	December 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1989
28	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1990
28	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1990
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1989
28	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1989
28	Major Release Dates	March 1990

The March 1990 release schedule will be published on February 28, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 1, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

November 1989

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in November 1989 decreased 2.1% from the corresponding month last year, to 40 136 gigawatt hours (GWh). Exports decreased 53.7% to 966 GWh, while imports climbed from 608 GWh to 2 021 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 431 887 GWh, down 2.4% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 21 147 GWh, were down 34.3%, while imports, at 11 188 GWh, were up 97.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes

September-December 1989

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1981 = 100) are now available for the period September to December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1979.

The December 1989 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending January 27, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 27, 1990 totalled 281 502 tonnes, an increase of 5.9% over the preceding week's total of 265 730 tonnes, but down 14.3% from the year-earlier level of 328 513 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 1 018 845 tonnes, a decrease of 13.3% from 1 175 023 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

December 1989

Manufacturers shipped 16 953 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December 1989, down 12.3% from the 19 329 thousand square metres shipped in December 1988 and down 25.6% from the 22 792 thousand square metres shipped in November 1989.

Year-to-date shipments were 276 893 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.7% from the January-to-December 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The December 1989 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

December 1989

Production of process cheese in December 1989 totalled 5 160 807 kilograms, a decrease of 5.0% from November 1989, but an increase of 10.0% over December 1988. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 76 068 022 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1988 amount of 75 969 904 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 443 646 kilograms, an increase of 14.6% over November 1989 and an increase of 28.3% over December 1988. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 628 755 kilograms, compared to the 4 829 676 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The December 1989 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

Fourth Quarter 1989

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 52 194 031 kilograms during the fourth quarter of 1989, an increase of 10.9% over the 47 060 447 kilograms produced during the same quarter of 1988.

The cumulative year-to-date production for 1989 was 189 578 677^r kilograms, up over the 188 638 666^r kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Family Incomes – Census Families, 1988.

Catalogue number 13-208

(Canada: \$18; Other Countries: \$22).

Corporation Financial Statistics, 1987.

Catalogue number 61-207

(Canada: \$53; Other Countries: \$64).

Corporation Taxation Statistics, 1987.

Catalogue number 61-208

(Canada: \$63; Other Countries: \$76).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1989.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries: \$46.20/\$462).

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Statistics Canada

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Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 22, 1989
Aluminum Rolling, Casting and Extruding Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 15, 1989
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Business Forms Printing Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 22, 1989



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Yarn Industry, Man-made Fibre and Filament	1987 Census of Manufactures	December 15, 1989
Youth, Canada's – Focus on Canada Series	1986 Census	December 6, 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 2, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Provincial Economic Accounts, Estimates for 1988** 2
All regions experienced strong growth in 1988.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE

Provincial Economic Accounts

Estimates for 1988

Economic growth varied among provinces and territories in 1988, but was more evenly spread across the country than in 1987 (see Chart 1 and Table 1). The increase in GDP was highest in Prince Edward Island (11.4%), reflecting the good potato crop, and above the national average as well in Quebec (9.9%), Ontario (10.9%), Manitoba (10.1%) and British Columbia (9.5%). Higher grain prices and increased investment in Alberta were major factors in the resurgence of the Saskatchewan and Alberta economies.

Although the GDP growth rates for the provinces and territories varied in a narrow range, Ontario's share of domestic production increased from 40.8% to 41.1% in 1988 (see Table 2), with a corresponding decline in Alberta's share.

Final domestic demand rose 6.2% in volume terms during 1988 (see Chart 2 and Table 3). Real business outlays for plant and equipment, which rose 18.9%, explain in large part the disparities in the provincial and territorial growth rates of real final domestic demand. Alberta (8.2%), British Columbia (7.5%) and Northwest Territories (11.6%), which recorded strength in that demand component, registered the largest annual increases in real final domestic demand. The more moderate expansion in Manitoba (2.6%) and Saskatchewan (2.5%) reflects weakness in business investment and in personal expenditure on goods and services.

The rate of inflation in 1988 as measured by the final domestic demand implicit price index was 2.7%, compared to 3.4% in 1987. The highest rates of price increase were recorded in Ontario (3.3%), Prince Edward Island (3.0%) and Manitoba (3.0%), while the Northwest Territories and Alberta registered increases of only 0.9% and 1.9%, respectively.

Components of Demand

Real personal expenditure on consumer goods and services grew 4.3% in 1988, with Ontario and the Northwest Territories recording the highest growth at 4.9%. The relative strength in Ontario was widespread in that expenditures on durable, semi-

Note to Users:

This release contains revised estimates at current prices for the period 1985-1988 (preliminary estimates were released for 1988 in April 1989). It also contains, for the first time, newly developed estimates of final domestic demand at constant prices by province and territory, together with associated implicit price indexes. These data are now available annually for the period 1971-1988. The next issue of Provincial Economic Accounts, Annual Estimates 1984-1988 (13-213), which will appear in March, will include a set of appendix tables presenting the entire new dataset and a short technical paper explaining the methodology behind the estimates.

The new estimates are also available immediately through CANSIM, in matrices 6918-6946, and can be obtained on MS-DOS microcomputer diskettes from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. The new series will be kept up to date henceforth according to the normal Provincial Economic Accounts release schedule: preliminary estimates will be published approximately four months after the reference year, with revised and more complete estimates available about nine months thereafter.

durable and non-durable goods and on services were all above the corresponding national average growth rates. In addition, the associated price index growth for Ontario was higher than at the Canada level for each of the four subgroups. In current dollar terms, the Canada increase in consumer spending of 8.2% was surpassed only by that of Ontario at 9.5%.

Real consumer spending grew only 1.5% in Saskatchewan and 2.0% in Manitoba. These moderate increases are largely explained by weakness in new motor vehicle sales and in the semi-durable and non-durable components. The expenditure on restaurants and accommodation generated by the 1988 Winter Olympic Games spurred the services component to grow 4.9% in volume terms in Alberta.

Investment spending led the economy in 1988. Business investment in fixed capital rose 14.2% in volume terms. Highest growth was registered in Alberta (23.4%), New Brunswick (22.4%) and British Columbia (21.0%). After five consecutive years of declines, the Northwest Territories recorded an increase of 19.7%, mostly due to machinery and equipment purchases. Investment outlays recorded the smallest growth in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Chart 1
GDP Growth in 1988
(at current prices)

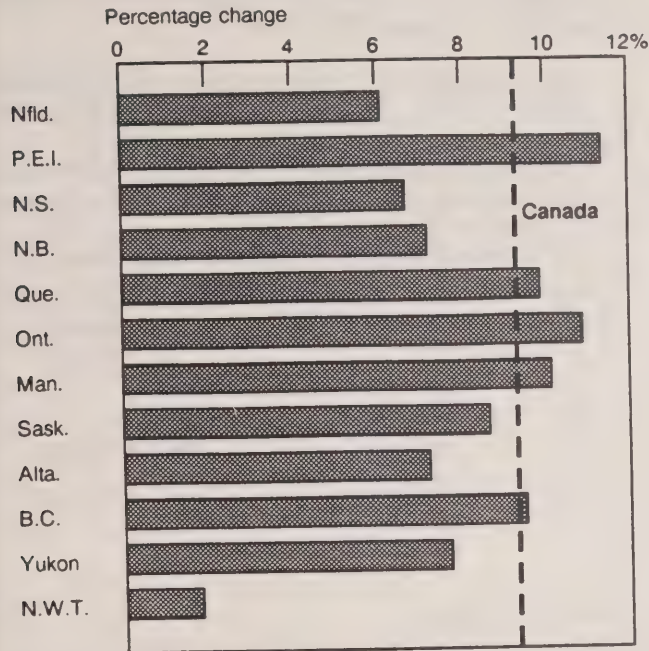
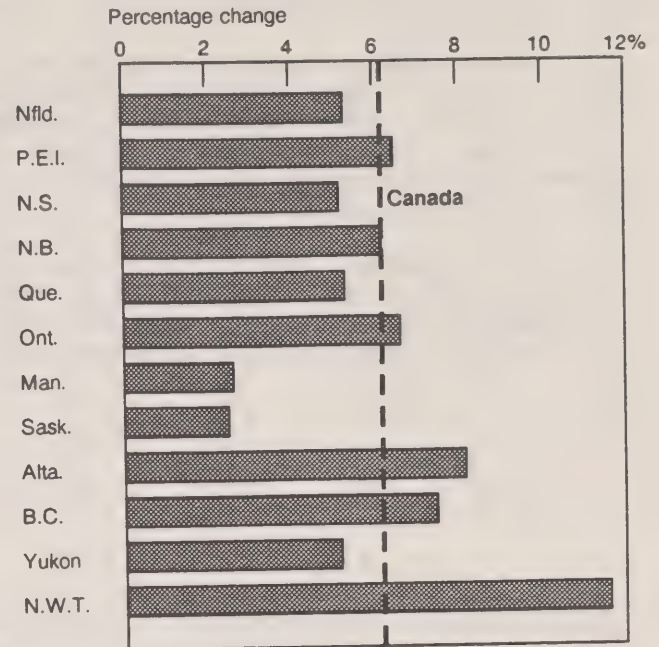


Chart 2
Final Domestic Demand Growth in 1988
(at 1981 prices)



In Central Canada, residential construction grew much less rapidly in 1988 than in 1987 (4.6% vs. 16.4%). This moderate increase was the lowest since the drop recorded in 1982. With respect to plant and equipment, the investment boom in Quebec and Ontario which began in 1985 continued into 1988. Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are finally recovering from weak investment outlays since 1981.

Total government current expenditure on goods and services rose more slowly than other major demand components in 1988. In current dollars, the increases ranged from 4% to 8% in all provinces and territories, except for Prince Edward Island (11.4%) and Nova Scotia (3.4%). Combined with increases in revenues ranging from 8% to 15% in all provinces and territories, the overall government balance for all levels combined (federal, provincial, local, hospitals, Canada and Quebec Pension Plans) improved in all provinces and territories with the exception of the Northwest Territories.

Components of Income

Increases in labour income ranged from 4.5% in Saskatchewan, to 10.3% in the Yukon for a national average of 9.0%. Labour income growth was also strong in Ontario (10.0%) and Quebec (9.1%). Substantial increases in corporate profits were registered in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, due in part to higher metal prices. The drop in the price of crude petroleum adversely affected the profits in Saskatchewan (-13.2%) and Alberta (-10.9%).

Prince Edward Island had its highest level of accrued net income of farm operators from farm production since 1981, due to the good potato crop in 1988. Farm income reached a record level in Alberta as well, due to increased livestock production and higher grain prices. The introduction of methodological changes relating to the pricing of grain and potato production partly explains the growth registered in 1988. The crops are valued on the basis of harvest period prices for the period 1985-1988, whereas previously they were valued using sales-weighted calendar year average prices. Despite those high levels in 1988, farm income estimates

have been revised substantially from 1985 to 1988, primarily in a downward direction, reflecting new information from the Census of Agriculture and from the Canadian Wheat Board Annual Report. Estimated farm expenses were revised up, implying the downward revisions.

Slowed by increased taxes, personal disposable income grew at a slightly lower rate than personal income in 1988. Growth in personal disposable income was significantly below average in Saskatchewan and marginally below average in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: for *Provincial Economic Accounts*, matrices 2610-2619, 2621-2631, 2633, 4995-5035, 5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-

6966 and for *National Income and Expenditure Accounts*, matrices 6670-6676, 6678-6680 and 6685. The estimates of final domestic demand at 1981 prices are presented in CANSIM matrices 6918-6932 and their associated implicit price indexes in matrices 6933-6946.

The 1988 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts* (catalogue 13-213, \$50) will be released in March. See "How to Order Publications".

The data are also available in printouts and micro computer diskettes at \$80.00 directly from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Vallières, (613-951-0438), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Table 1
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	(percent)							
Newfoundland	13.4	9.0	8.4	8.4	7.1	6.1	9.8	6.1
Prince Edward Island	19.3	4.2	10.8	11.3	1.8	13.0	6.1	11.4
Nova Scotia	16.7	15.2	13.8	11.1	11.5	8.5	7.3	6.7
New Brunswick	18.6	9.6	14.8	11.8	7.5	10.9	9.5	7.2
Atlantic Canada	16.6	11.3	12.7	10.7	8.8	8.9	8.5	6.9
Quebec	12.9	5.8	7.0	9.4	6.9	8.6	11.8	9.9
Ontario	14.6	4.2	10.7	12.9	7.0	9.6	11.2	10.9
Central Canada	14.0	4.8	9.3	11.6	7.0	9.2	11.4	10.5
Manitoba	17.6	6.5	6.4	10.8	6.9	4.4	5.8	10.1
Saskatchewan	15.6	2.9	3.2	7.6	6.4	-1.7	-0.2	8.6
Alberta	15.7	5.9	4.7	6.4	10.9	-11.1	1.9	7.2
British Columbia	16.9	3.2	4.4	6.2	6.6	4.7	9.2	9.5
Yukon	3.8	2.0	-13.8	15.5	6.3	19.8	26.0	7.7
Northwest Territories	-3.2	30.2	16.9	18.8	22.6	-0.2	4.3	1.8
Western Canada	16.1	4.8	4.6	7.1	8.5	-2.6	5.0	8.6
Canada	14.9	5.2	8.4	9.6	7.5	5.6	9.1	9.3

Table 2
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	(percent)							
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Atlantic Canada	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.1
Quebec	22.9	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.6	23.3	23.9	23.9
Ontario	37.1	36.7	37.7	38.6	38.5	40.0	40.8	41.1
Central Canada	60.0	59.8	60.6	61.4	61.1	63.3	64.7	65.0
Manitoba	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Saskatchewan	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1
Alberta	14.1	14.2	13.7	13.3	13.7	11.6	10.8	10.5
British Columbia	12.6	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Canada	34.7	34.5	33.5	32.7	32.9	30.5	29.2	28.9
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3
Final Domestic Demand at 1981 Prices, Annual Percentage Change

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
	(percent)							
Newfoundland	2.0	4.4	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.5	5.3
Prince Edward Island	-2.4	-1.2	6.3	7.1	3.3	3.1	4.1	6.5
Nova Scotia	4.4	1.5	5.4	3.4	4.5	2.3	1.9	5.2
New Brunswick	-0.4	1.2	-0.1	4.1	5.8	3.5	3.0	6.2
Atlantic Canada	2.0	1.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	2.8	2.2	5.6
Quebec	0.1	-4.1	3.5	5.7	5.4	4.2	6.1	5.3
Ontario	4.8	-3.1	3.8	5.6	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.6
Central Canada	2.9	-3.5	3.7	5.6	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.1
Manitoba	3.8	-2.6	3.4	6.6	5.9	4.6	0.7	2.6
Saskatchewan	7.9	-5.9	4.3	1.4	3.7	0.9	4.1	2.5
Alberta	11.6	-5.0	-6.2	-3.5	6.2	-0.7	3.2	8.2
British Columbia	6.8	-8.3	0.1	0.5	4.6	2.3	5.4	7.5
Yukon	8.2	-9.6	-5.4	-2.7	2.0	15.0	4.9	5.2
Northwest Territories	37.9	13.0	-6.6	-7.1	-12.7	-16.0	-13.0	11.6
Western Canada	8.8	-5.8	-1.6	-0.3	4.9	1.1	3.6	6.6
Canada	4.7	-3.7	2.1	3.4	5.7	4.0	5.6	6.2

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Poultry Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the poultry products industry (SIC 1012) totalled \$1,932.4 million, up 5.4% over \$1,832.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fluid Milk Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the fluid milk industry (SIC 1041) totalled \$3,789.0 million, up 4.9% over \$3,611.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Leather Tanneries Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the leather tanneries industry (SIC 1711) totalled \$252.0 million, up 16.5% over \$216.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the footwear industry (SIC 1712) totalled \$1,002.2 million, down 2.0% from \$1,022.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the luggage, purse and handbag industry (SIC 1713) totalled \$156.1 million, down 7.0% from \$167.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Broad Knitted Fabric Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the broad knitted fabric industry (SIC 1831) totalled \$490.1 million, up 12.2% over \$437.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the carpet, mat and rug industry (SIC 1921) totalled \$1,083.4 million, up 17.0% over \$926.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hygiene Products of Textile Materials Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hygiene products of textile materials industry (SIC 1994) totalled \$394.5 million, up 5.0% over \$375.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Suit and Jacket Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the men's and boys' suit and jacket industry (SIC

2432) totalled \$444.0 million, up 7.6% over \$412.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Machine Shop Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the machine shop industry (SIC 3081) totalled \$1,194.5 million, up 8.9% over \$1,097.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Other Metal Fabricating Industries n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other metal fabricating industries n.e.c. (SIC 3099) totalled \$1,257.1 million, up 16.6% over \$1,077.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production,
October 1989.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Electric Power Statistics, October 1989.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Industrial Corporations – Financial Statistics,
Third Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 61-003

(Canada: \$52.50/\$210; Other Countries: \$63/\$252).

Construction Price Statistics, Third Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 62-007

(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.75/\$83).

Industry Price Indexes, November 1989.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

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**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 5, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Composite Leading Indicator, November 1989** 2
Continued slow growth in the leading indicator in November.
- **Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries, January 1990** 4
The balance of Canadian manufacturers' opinions concerning orders, inventories and expected production became significantly more negative in January. The transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts, December 1989	7
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Railway Operating Statistics, November 1989	7
Cement, December 1989	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

Housing Starts and Completions – Final Release

The December 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* is the last for Statistics Canada. Starting with January 1990 data, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation will be responsible for releasing the data on housing starts in Canada.

For further information on this release, contact P. Fuller (613-748-2355).



Statistics
Canada

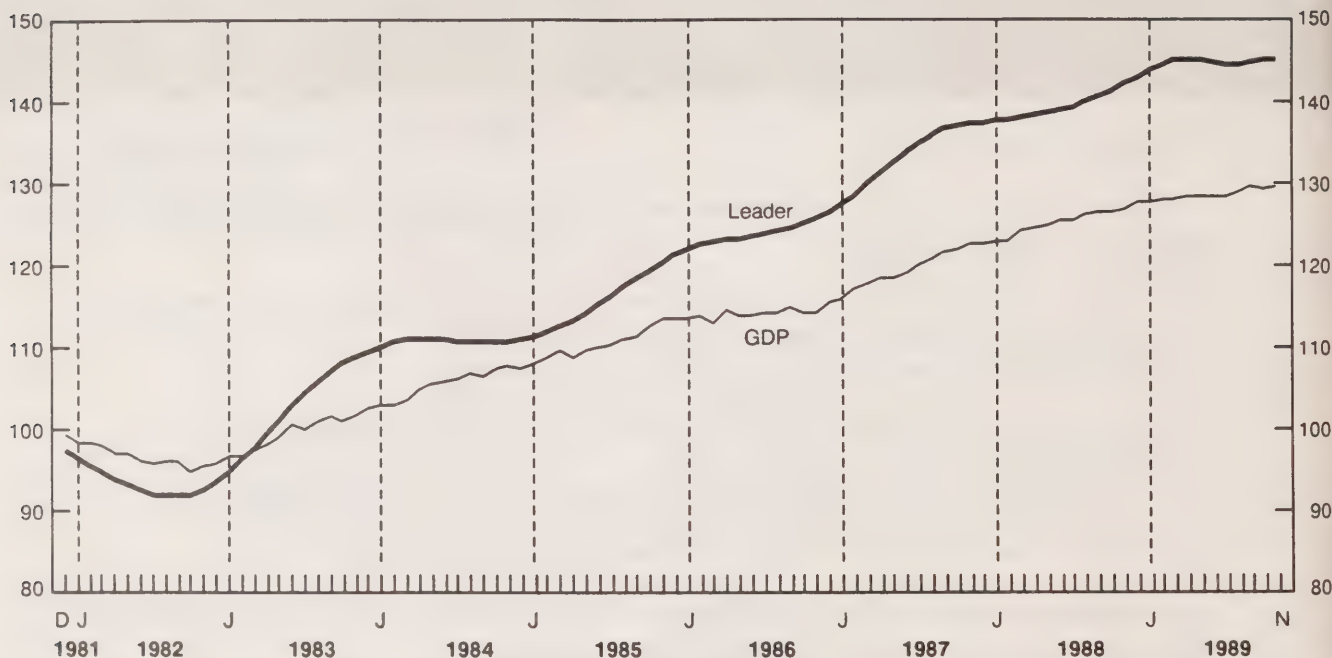
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MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator

November 1989

The Composite Leading Indicator continued to grow slowly in November, posting a second consecutive 0.2% increase. These gains followed a 0.1% increase in September and three marginal monthly declines in the summer. Housing demand continued to grow rapidly, with spillover effects on furniture and appliance sales and manufacturing activity. In total, five of the 10 components were up and four were unchanged. The unsmoothed version of the index also posted a small gain, consistent with continued slow economic growth in the short-term.

The housing index continued to accelerate, largely reflecting further rapid gains in house sales. Sales surpassed their peak level registered early in 1989, due to strength in Western Canada. Meanwhile,

housing starts in December were at their highest level since the spring. Furniture and appliance sales also continued to increase, while employment in business and personal services accelerated. The rate of decline of auto sales moderated slightly, which accounted for the levelling-off of durable goods sales after eight monthly drops. Large gains in labour income in recent months supported the increase in household demand.

New orders for durable goods continued to record their largest gains of the year, partly due to the positive influence strengthening housing demand had on several industries. Export demand for autos turned up slightly. An increase in shipments led to a levelling-off of the ratio of shipments-to-finished goods inventories, after several months of weakness. The average workweek has been unchanged since June, after slight decreases early in 1989.

The United States leading indicator continued to be essentially unchanged for the third straight month, after a short period of decline. The stability in recent months reflects gains in financial markets and domestic demand. Preliminary data for December showed an upturn led by new orders.

The trend of the financial market indicators remained mixed, with a modest gain in the stock market index and a marginal decline in the money supply. The latter decrease followed no change in October and sharper declines during the summer.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

For more information on the economy, order the February issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210), available the week of February 19-23. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicator

	Percentage Change			Level	
	September	October	November	October	November
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.1	0.2	0.2	145.0	145.4
Unsmoothed	0.6	0.0	0.1	146.1	146.3
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.2	0.1	0.3	1,092 ⁴	1,095 ⁴
Other durable goods sales	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	3,793 ⁴	3,793 ⁴
House spending index¹	0.6	1.5	2.0	139.6	142.4
Manufacturing					
New orders - durable	0.3	1.4	0.8	10,379 ⁴	10,466 ⁴
Shipment-to-inventory ratio - (finished goods ²)	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	1.45	1.45
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	38.6
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.1	0.1	0.3	1,717	1,722
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.0	0.0	0.0	193.4	193.4
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.8	1.2	0.8	3,914	3,946
Money supply (M1) (\$1981)³	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	25,954	25,895

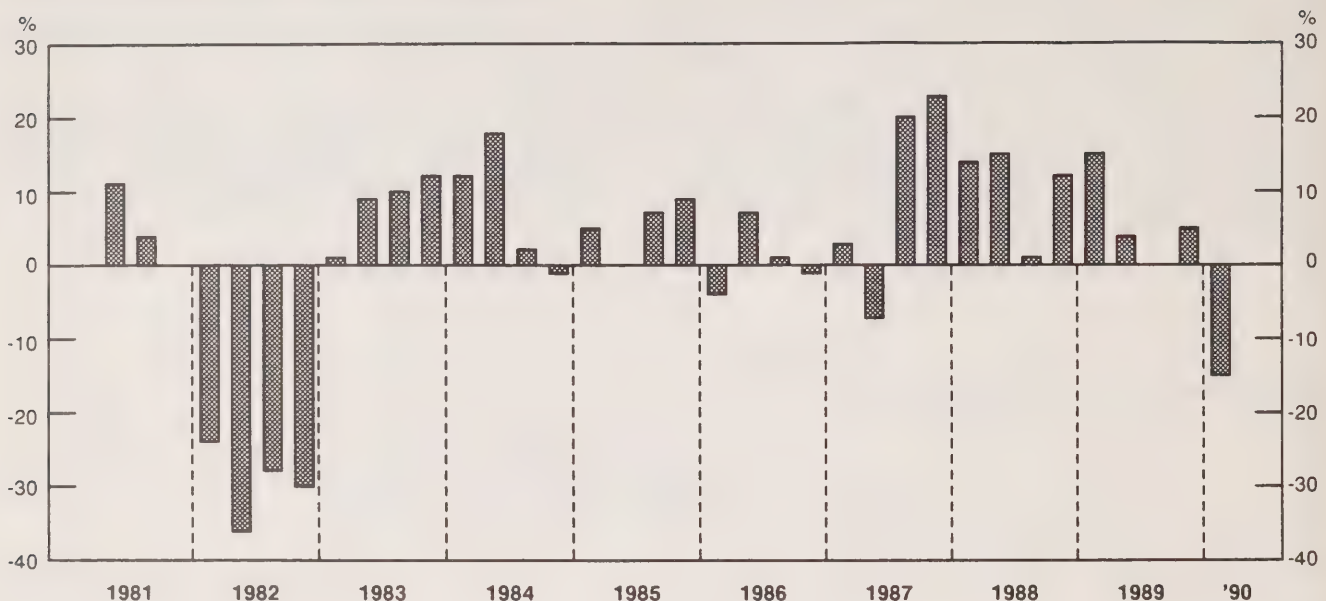
¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1990

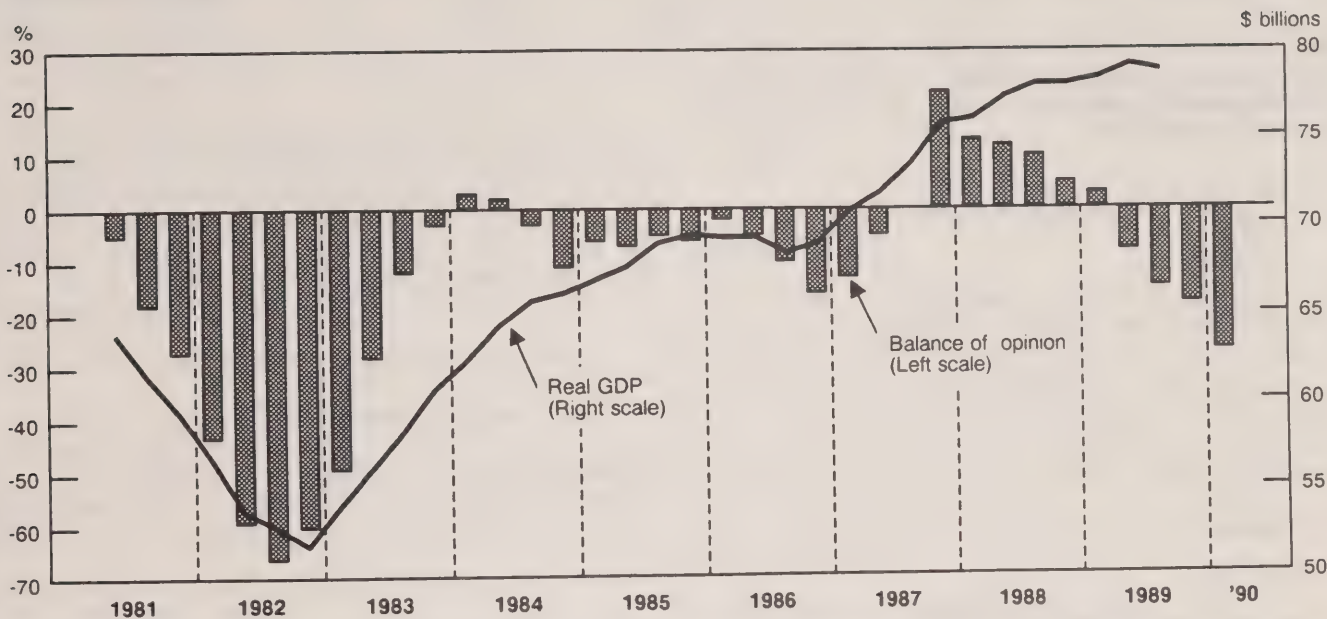
Seasonally Adjusted

The balance of opinion concerning the backlog of unfilled orders, orders received, finished product inventories and expected production dropped significantly in the January 1990 survey. Results are close to those recorded in the October 1981 survey, but are still well above the lowest levels experienced during 1982. Most of the decrease was accounted for by the transportation equipment industry. (It should be noted that manufacturers' opinions are given relative to current conditions; comparisons over long periods of time should therefore be interpreted with caution.)

Highlights

- The balance of opinion concerning the **backlog of unfilled orders** decreased from -18 in October 1989, to -27 in the January 1990 survey. The transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the decrease. The balance has been declining for the last nine surveys.
- The balance for **expected production** over the next three months dropped 19 points, from a level of +4 in October 1989 to -15 in January 1990. This is the largest single drop since a 24-point drop in January 1982.
- Following an improvement in the October 1989 survey, the **finished products inventories** balance was down from -16 to -27 in the January 1990 survey.

**Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders
and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries**
Seasonally adjusted



Unadjusted

- The main source of production difficulties continued to be a shortage of skilled labour, although the proportion was down to 8%.

The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Data users should note the October 1989 results have been revised to include responses received after the first release of these results.

Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

Note to Users:

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

For further information on this release, contact C. Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1990

All Manufacturing Industries	January 1989	April 1989	July 1989	October 1989	January 1990
------------------------------	-----------------	---------------	--------------	-----------------	-----------------

Volume of Production During Next Three Months Compared With Last Three Months Will Be:

Seasonally Adjusted

About the same	47	52	52	47	43
Higher	34	26	24	28	21
Lower	19	22	24	24	36
Balance	15	4	0	4	-15
			Raw		
Balance	11	20	-13	10	-23

Orders Received Are:

Seasonally Adjusted

About the same	61	64	53	63	47
Rising	21	13	21	14	15
Declining	18	23	26	24	38
Balance	3	-10	-5	-10	-23
			Raw		
Balance	1	-6	-4	-13	-26

Present Backlog of Unfilled Orders Is:

Seasonally Adjusted

About normal	71	70	71	64	55
Higher than normal	16	11	7	9	9
Lower than normal	13	19	22	27	36
Balance	3	-8	-15	-18	-27
			Raw		
Balance	1	-8	-11	-17	-30

Finished Product Inventory on Hand Is:

Seasonally Adjusted

About right	77	67	67	76	63
Too low	8	7	5	4	5
Too high ¹	15	26	28	20	32
Balance	-7	-19	-23	-16	-27
			Raw		
Balance	-8	-20	-22	-15	-28

Sources of Production Difficulties:

Raw

Working capital shortage	2	3	3	5	3
Skilled labour shortage	11	13	13	11	8
Unskilled labour shortage	3	3	3	3	1
Raw material shortage	4	6	4	4	5
Other difficulties	11	15	4	5	4
No difficulties	71	65	78	75	82

¹ No evident seasonality.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Housing Starts

December 1989

Total (All Areas)

Seasonally adjusted at an annual rate, December housing starts were up 8.6% to 226,000 units, compared to a revised level of 208,000 in November.

Activity increased in both the single- and multi-family sectors.

On an annual basis, 215,382 dwelling units were started in 1989, a 3.2% drop from the 1988 level.

Urban Centres of 10,000 Population and Over

Housing starts in urban centres increased 10.3% in December, to 193,000 units.

On a regional basis, only the Prairies registered a decrease, while other regions reported increases or remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 23, 24, 25, 29, 440, 986, 988, 4091, 4092.

Order the December 1989 issue of *Housing Starts and Completions* (64-002, \$13.70/\$137), scheduled for release the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Pichette (613-951-2585), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

December 1989

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.9 million tonnes in December 1989, a decrease of 5.5% from the December 1988 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 6.5% from the 1988 period, while receipts from United States connections showed a decrease of 4.8%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1989 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.90/\$79) will be released the

fourth week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release and seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

November 1989

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of \$46.0 million in November 1989. Operating revenues of \$626.5 million were down \$15.9 million from the November 1988 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 2.6% from November 1988. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 2.0%, while freight car-kilometres decreased by 3.3%.

All 1988 figures and 1989 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1989 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, \$10/\$100) is to be released the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Cement

December 1989

Canadian manufacturers shipped 595 087 tonnes of cement in December 1989, a decrease of 15.8% from the 706 642 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 39.1% from the 976 479 tonnes shipped in November 1989.

January-to-December 1989 shipments totalled 11 721 792 tonnes, down 1.0% from the 11 840 938 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The December 1989 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, December 1989.

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, December 1989.

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Estimates of Labour Income, July-September 1989.

Catalogue number 72-005

(Canada: \$18/\$72; Other Countries: \$21.50/\$86).

Teachers in Universities, 1986-87.

Catalogue number 81-241

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, July-September 1989.

Catalogue number 91-002

(Canada: \$7.25/\$29; Other Countries: \$8.75/\$35).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 6, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Business Enterprises – Financial Statistics, 1988	2
Processed Fruits and Vegetables, November 1989	2
Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries, 1987 Census of Manufactures	2



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Business Enterprises – Financial Statistics

1988

Financial data on federal government business enterprises (based on the Financial Management System) for 1988 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214 to 3222 (income statement), matrices 3223 to 3231 (a statement of unappropriated surplus) and matrices 3232 to 3240 (a balance sheet) by industry.

For further information on this release, contact Jim Leeson (613-951-1816), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institution Division. ■

Processed Fruits and Vegetables

November 1989

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for November 1989 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly* (32-011, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Stamped and Pressed Metal Products Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other stamped and pressed metal products industries (SIC 3049) totalled \$3,321.3 million, up 22.0% over \$2,721.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 7, 1990

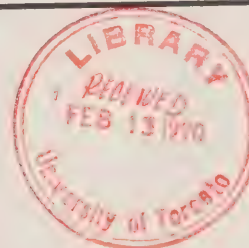
For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Estimates of Labour Income, November 1989** 2
Labour Income increased 7.8% over November 1988.
- **Help-wanted Index, January 1990** 4
The preliminary Help-wanted Index declined for the fifth consecutive month, to 132 in January.
- **Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1989** 6
Prices for non-residential building construction work in Canada increased 0.7% during the fourth quarter of 1989, to an index level of 138.3.
- **Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1989** 7
The Farm Input Price Index declined 0.5% in the fourth quarter.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

Estimates of Labour Income

November 1989

The November 1989 preliminary estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$29.9 billion, an increase of 7.8% over November 1988. Cumulative labour income for the first 11 months of 1989 was 8.3% higher than in the corresponding period in 1988.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for November 1989 increased 0.6% over October, similar to the average monthly change of 0.7% recorded in the preceding 10 months.
- Increases in wages and salaries were noted in forestry (1.3%), finance, insurance and real estate (1.4%), commercial and personal service (1.2%), and education and related services (1.1%).
- Wages and salaries decreased in provincial administration (-1.4%) and local administration (-0.9%), while mines, quarries and oil wells recorded their third consecutive monthly decline.

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

- In November, all provinces and territories recorded changes of less than 1.0% in wages and salaries, with the exception of British Columbia which showed an increase of 2.0%.

Unadjusted

- The November 1989 year-to-year growth in wages and salaries was 8.0%, down from the year-to-date change of 8.5%.
- Finance, insurance and real estate recorded an acceleration in its year-to-year growth rate in wages and salaries.
- Mines, quarries and oil wells, transportation, communications and other utilities, health and welfare services, and provincial administration registered decelerations in yearly growth rates of wages and salaries.
- An acceleration in the year-to-year growth rate of wages and salaries occurred in British Columbia, while decelerations were noted in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	November 1989 ^p	October 1989 ^r	September 1989 ^f	November 1988
Unadjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	186.0	236.0	299.8	180.5
Forestry	215.0	230.5	230.8	205.7
Mines, quarries and oil wells	618.7	626.1	628.9	603.5
Manufacturing industries	5,461.3	5,496.9	5,507.5	5,120.1
Construction industry	1,949.1	2,111.9	2,150.6	1,749.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,508.8	2,539.5	2,533.9	2,353.0
Trade	3,684.4	3,635.6	3,608.4	3,397.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,316.6	2,308.1	2,297.2	2,118.6
Commercial and personal service	3,956.5	3,972.9	3,961.3	3,545.1
Education and related services	2,292.7	2,258.2	2,158.6	2,152.3
Health and welfare services	1,744.2	1,743.3	1,729.4	1,645.7
Federal administration and other government offices	838.7	842.7	845.7	776.6
Provincial administration	650.6	661.4	640.4	622.4
Local administration	550.3	547.9	547.6	511.1
Total wages and salaries	26,973.0	27,210.9	27,140.1	24,981.6
Supplementary labour income	2,917.2	2,942.6	2,931.7	2,749.0
Labour income	29,890.2	30,153.5	30,071.8	27,730.6
Seasonally Adjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	207.5	211.0	211.2	201.7
Forestry	208.8	206.1	200.7	202.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	622.1	623.4	625.1	606.4
Manufacturing industries	5,515.5	5,491.4	5,486.6	5,169.8
Construction industry	1,864.3	1,849.5	1,853.2	1,694.4
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,516.7	2,525.6	2,513.9	2,360.1
Trade	3,664.3	3,633.1	3,618.9	3,379.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,353.0	2,321.1	2,292.4	2,152.0
Commercial and personal services	3,930.8	3,885.9	3,867.4	3,555.8
Education and related services	2,209.4	2,185.4	2,140.1	2,073.4
Health and welfare services	1,750.7	1,758.4	1,742.8	1,651.6
Federal administration and other government offices	858.0	851.3	849.5	794.0
Provincial administration	651.3	660.5	641.3	623.3
Local administration	547.2	552.0	554.6	508.3
Total wages and salaries	26,970.3	26,818.7	26,632.6	24,980.4
Supplementary labour income	2,920.6	2,904.1	2,882.2	2,747.7
Labour income	29,890.8	29,722.8	29,514.7	27,728.0

^p Preliminary estimates

^r Revised estimates

^f Final estimates

Help-wanted Index

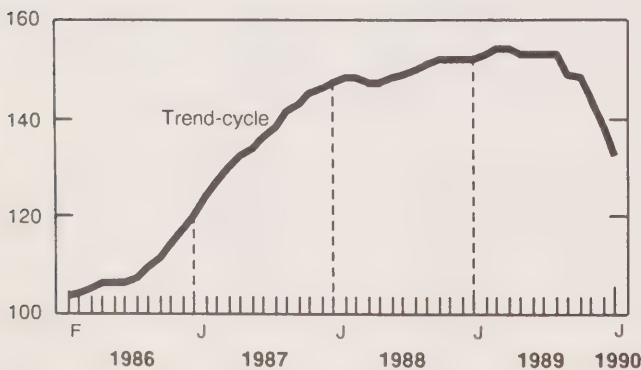
January 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Trend-cycle Estimates – Preliminary

- After stabilizing at 153 during the first eight months of 1989, the preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) started to decline in September, dropping to 132 in January 1990. Except for British Columbia, the Index decreased in all regions.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Changes by Region:

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces decreased to 181 between December 1989 and January 1990. The two-point fall continues the trend which started in August 1989, after the index reached a peak of 206 in July.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, the seasonally adjusted data are smoothed using a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average. However, users who require data which include the month-to-month irregularities may obtain seasonally adjusted data on request.

The reader should note that the three most recent values are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

- The Quebec index declined two points to 157 in January 1990. This is a continuation of a trend which started seven months ago.
- The Ontario Help-wanted Index fell two points to 148 in January 1990. The index decreased almost 18% over the past 12 months.
- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces registered its fourth consecutive decline, to 82 in January 1990. The Index had reached a peak of 92 in September 1989, the highest level since October 1981 when it stood at 94.
- The Help-wanted Index for British Columbia has been revised significantly with the inclusion of the January data. After increasing strongly during the first half of 1989 (from 114 in January, to 130 in June), the index fluctuated around 130 during the latter part of the year. In January 1990 the index increased by one point to 131.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact Andre Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions – Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1989						
January	152	191	176	180	86	114
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	200	176	167	88	129
June	153	205	176	164	88	130
July	153	206	175	162	90	130
August	153	204	174	160	91	130
September	149	198	169	157	92	128
October	148	193	167	154	91	129
November	144	187	163	152	88	130
December	138	183	159	150	85	130
1990						
January	132	181	157	148	82	131

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

In the fourth quarter of 1989, prices for non-residential building construction in Canada increased at the same 0.7% rate as in the third quarter. At 5.4%, the increase from the same quarter a year ago continued its decelerating trend of the last six quarters.

Halifax provided the smallest quarterly increase at 0.2%. With an increase of 3.1% from the same quarter one year ago, as compared with a 3.8% annual increase last quarter, some slowing in the upward rate of price change is indicated.

While Vancouver's quarterly change of 1.3% was the largest for the cities surveyed, the largest annual increases were for Calgary (9.5%) and Edmonton (15.3%), continuing to show strengthening for their construction prices.

In Montreal, the latest 0.6% increase was twice that of the third quarter, while the current annual rate-of-change of 3.0% continued a deceleration from those recorded for the past two years. A competitive construction market in Montreal continues to be evident.

Toronto (1.1%) and Ottawa (0.7%) again provided the highest index levels of the seven cities surveyed, with quarterly price increases that were somewhat higher than those for the third quarter. However, these latest movements have not halted the softening in the annual rate-of-change from 6.4% to 5.2% for Toronto, and from 6.9% to 6.3% for Ottawa.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 414 and 415.

The fourth quarter issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989
(1981 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Canada
Quarterly Indexes								
1988 Q4	127.1	141.2	142.0	159.1	102.3	97.0	120.2	131.2
1989 Q1	127.5	141.8	144.9	162.2	105.8	105.7	122.6	133.7
1989 Q2	130.0	144.1	149.0	165.2	108.7	108.0	125.5	136.3
1989 Q3	130.8	144.6	149.3	166.2	111.0	110.6	127.2	137.3
1989 Q4	131.0	145.4	150.9	167.4	112.0	111.8	128.9	138.3
Percentage Change								
Q2'89/Q1'89	2.0	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.9
Q3'89/Q2'89	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.1	2.4	1.4	0.7
Q4'89/Q3'89	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7
Q4'89/Q4'88	3.1	3.0	6.3	5.2	9.5	15.3	7.5	5.4

Farm Input Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1989

The Farm Input Price Index (1981 = 100) for the fourth quarter of 1989 stood at a preliminary level of 116.9, down 0.5% from the previous quarter, but an increase of 2.8% over a year earlier. Three major group indexes declined from the third quarter, while four rose.

- The animal production index, down 2.2%, had the largest effect on the quarterly change, mainly as a consequence of lower prices for feed (-6.5%). These prices were 12.5% lower than the previous year. Prices of feeder cattle were also down (-0.2%) during the quarter, while weanling pigs prices rose (3.2%).
- The crop production index declined by 2.3%, as prices of almost all the components priced in this

major group declined in the fourth quarter: seed (-5.1%), fertilizer (-3.4%) and pesticides (-0.3%).

- The index for interest increased by 1.4% during the quarter, as the non-mortgage component rose 2.1%.
- The machinery and motor vehicles index rose by 1.0%. Higher prices for motor vehicles (4.5%) were only partially offset by lower prices for petroleum products (-0.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1900-1909.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, \$11.75/\$47) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

				% change	
	Fourth Quarter 1989	Third Quarter 1989	Fourth Quarter 1988	Fourth Quarter 1989/ Third Quarter 1989	Fourth Quarter 1989/ Fourth Quarter 1988
Eastern Canada					
Total Farm Input ^P	119.6	120.7	116.3	-0.9	2.8
Building and fencing	153.5	153.3	145.4	0.1	5.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	128.3	126.4	121.6	1.5	5.5
Crop production	112.2	115.8	13.7	-3.1	-1.3
Animal production	108.9	112.3	111.8	-3.0	-2.6
Supplies and services	147.2	146.5	138.2	0.5	6.5
Hired farm labour	151.8	151.9	144.1	-0.1	5.3
Property taxes ^P	109.7	109.7	105.9	0.0	3.6
Interest ^P	107.3	105.5	91.6	1.7	17.1
Farm rent ^P	69.9	69.9	67.9	0.0	2.9
Western Canada					
Total Farm Input ^P	114.9	115.1	111.8	-0.2	2.8
Building and fencing	132.7	131.5	126.8	0.9	4.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	120.7	119.7	116.6	0.8	3.5
Crop production	99.0	101.0	94.8	-2.0	4.4
Animal production	117.6	119.2	120.7	-1.3	-2.6
Supplies and services	127.7	126.6	126.3	0.9	1.1
Hired farm labour	134.8	135.5	130.9	-0.5	3.0
Property taxes ^P	154.1	154.1	148.1	0.0	4.1
Interest ^P	98.7	97.5	86.5	1.2	14.1
Farm rent ^P	85.8	85.8	78.0	0.0	10.0
Canada					
Total farm input ^P	116.9	117.5	113.7	-0.5	2.8
Building and fencing	143.4	142.8	136.4	0.4	5.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	123.1	121.9	118.2	1.0	4.1
Crop production	104.2	106.7	102.2	-2.3	2.0
Animal production	113.2	115.7	116.2	-2.2	-2.6
Supplies and services	136.7	135.8	131.7	0.7	3.8
Hired farm labour	144.4	144.8	138.4	-0.3	4.3
Property taxes ^P	138.7	138.7	133.5	0.0	3.9
Interest ^P	102.3	100.9	88.7	1.4	15.3
Farm rent ^P	82.3	82.3	75.7	0.0	8.7

^P preliminary figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

November 1989

Canadian production of coal totalled 6 036 kilotonnes in November 1989, down 0.7% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stood at 64 633 kilotonnes, up 0.4%.

Exports in November fell 0.3% from November 1988 to 2 461 kilotonnes, while imports decreased 40.2% to 1 156 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 29 543 kilotonnes, 0.7% above last year's level. Coke production decreased to 345 kilotonnes, a difference of 10.3% from November 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

December 1989

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 342,492 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in December 1989, a decrease of 3.7% from 355,552 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

January-to-December 1989 sales totalled 3,183,457 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 4.4% from 3,329,347 for the same period in 1988.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The December 1989 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

December 1989

Steel pipe and tubing production for December 1989 totalled 102 299 tonnes, an increase of 3.6% over the 98 714 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 556 604 tonnes, down 8.4% from the 1 699 406 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The December 1989 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

December 1989

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for December 1989 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 41 133 tonnes in December 1989, a decrease of 30.2% from the 58 943 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1989 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

December 1989

Canadian chemical firms produced 118 707 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1989, a decrease of 3.8% from the 123 350 tonnes produced in December 1988.

January-to-December 1989 production totalled 1 300 876 tonnes, down 8.2% from 1 416 794 tonnes produced during the same period in 1988.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for December 1989, December 1988 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The December 1989 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613- 951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

December 1989

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 072 521 cubic metres in December 1989, a decrease of 4.8% from 4 278 568 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 134 931 cubic metres, down 5.2% from 4 360 118 cubic metres in December 1988. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 043 843 cubic metres, a decrease of 1.9% from 8 200 240 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 22 525 681 cubic metres, an increase of 8.5% over 20 765 011 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 47 688 040 cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% over 46 811 722 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue increased 0.7% to 56 655 206 cubic metres, from the year-earlier level of 56 280 255 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 102 084 171 cubic metres, was up 1.7% over 100 343 105 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The December 1989 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

December 1989

Milling:

The total amount of wheat milled in December 1989 was 203 548 tonnes, down 2% from the 208 581 tonnes milled in December 1988.

The resulting wheat flour production decreased 2% to 150 626 tonnes in December 1989, from 153 192 tonnes in December 1988.

Crushing:

Canola crushings for December 1989 totalled 120 587 tonnes, up 7% over the 112 617 tonnes crushed in December 1988. The resulting oil production increased 6% to 46 857 tonnes, from 44 193 tonnes in December 1988. Meal production increased 4% to 68 733 tonnes, from 64 588 tonnes in December 1988.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 22% to 92 552 tonnes in 1989, from 75 973 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 29% to 16 903 tonnes in December 1989 from 13 155 tonnes in December 1988. Meal production also increased, up 21% to 70 548 tonnes, from 58 172 tonnes in December 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 8, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

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4



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

October-December 1988

Canadian air carriers reported a 15.6% increase in passengers carried in the fourth quarter of 1988, compared to the fourth quarter of 1987. This advance occurred in both unit toll (15.9%) and charter (13.6%) markets.

Unit toll hours flown increased 36.5% over the fourth quarter 1987 level. One factor behind this increase was the growth in the volume of operations performed by the affiliate connector networks of Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. The other major reason for this growth was that Air Canada experienced a labour dispute during part of the fourth quarter of 1987, which substantially reduced their level of activity during this period.

Other Highlights

- Air Canada reported an operating income of \$35.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1988, compared to the \$125.7 million loss posted during the same quarter of 1987. Although Wardair reported an increase of 47.7% in operating revenues during this period, it also experienced a 78.8% jump in operating expenses. A \$32.4 million operating loss was reported, compared to an operating loss of \$3.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1987. Canadian Airlines International Ltd. reported an operating loss of \$32.4 million, after reporting an operating income of \$28.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1987.
- Compared to a year earlier, the fourth quarter 1988 economy fare index for domestic scheduled services advanced by 10.6% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index rose by 0.4%. For the international markets, the economy fare index rose 7.2%, while the discount fare index decreased 0.9%.
- During the fourth quarter of 1988, 61.6% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, up from 55.0% in 1987. The main

factor explaining this increase was the highly competitive environment among the three major carriers in the market for scheduled passenger traffic. For the international markets, two out of every three (66.7%) scheduled passengers flew on discount fares.

- The increase in the utilization of discount fares in the fourth quarter of 1988 was apparent in all provinces and territories. Quebec and Prince Edward Island, with respective gains of 11.2 and 10.0 percentage points compared to the same period in 1987, posted the largest increases.

The October-December 1988 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002, \$23/\$92) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6192), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 4.1% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 12.3% and the number of cars loaded increased 7.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.4% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

December 1989

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant decrease from December 1988, except in the case of durum wheat, where marketings increased slightly. Deliveries for December 1988 and December 1989 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1988	1989
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 328.9	689.7
Durum wheat	153.4	188.3
Total wheat	1 482.3	878.0
Oats	98.7	48.6
Barley	482.6	334.3
Rye	13.7	13.4
Flaxseed	23.7	9.9
Canola	267.8	166.7
Total	2 368.8	1 450.9

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The December 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

December 1989

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 83,605 kitchen appliances in December 1989, down 10.7% from the 93,571 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 14,829 in December 1989, a decrease of 65.0% from the previous year.

Year-to-date production of specified domestic electrical appliances amounted to 1,337,206 units. Corresponding data for the same period in 1988 amounted to 1,379,041 units.

The December 1989 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

December 1989

Steel (primary forms) production for December 1989 totalled 1 107 174 tonnes, a decrease of 13.1% from 1 274 708 tonnes (revised figure) the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 15 332 441 tonnes, up 4.1% over 14 727 849 tonnes (revised figure) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The December 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Water Transportation

1988 Preliminary Statistics

Preliminary results from the 1988 Water Transportation Survey, presenting financial and operational statistics for Canadian-domiciled water carriers, are now available.

Principal statistics include revenues, expenses, employment, and fuel consumption.

General statistics will be available in the 1988 issue of *Shipping in Canada* (54-205, \$34), to be released in the near future. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Production of Selected Biscuits, Quarter Ended December 1989.**

Catalogue number 32-026

(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

✓ **Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), December 1989.**

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Gypsum Products, December 1989.**

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Electric Power Statistics, November 1989.**

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Labour Force Survey, January 1990.**

Catalogue number 71-001P.

(Canada: \$6/\$60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72).

(Available Friday, February 9, 1990 at 7 a.m.).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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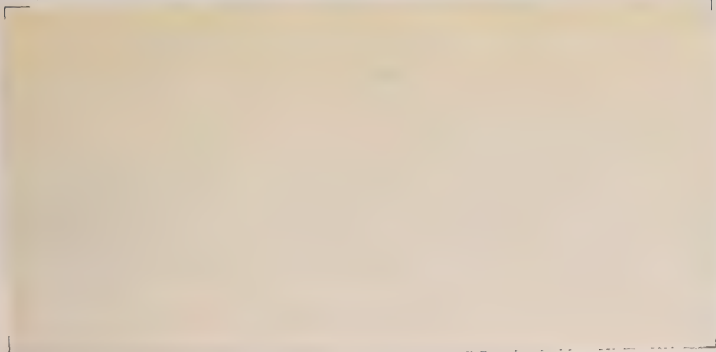


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Statistics Canada

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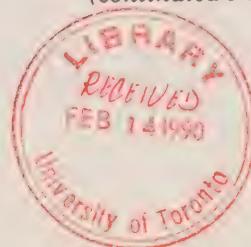
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 - **New Housing Price Index, December 1989** 8
The increase in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in December decelerated to 0.4% month-over-month and 9.2% year-over-year.
 - **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, December 1989** 9
The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.4% over the level of a year earlier.
-

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

January 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for January 1990 show that employment rose by 42,000. An even larger gain in the size of the labour force, noted particularly in Quebec, resulted in an unemployment rate increase of 0.1 to 7.8.

Employment

For the week ended January 20, 1990, the seasonally adjusted level of employment was estimated at 12,588,000, up 42,000 over December 1989. This rise in employment was the result of gains among persons aged 25 and over (+54,000). The employment/population ratio rose 0.1 to 62.0.

- Employment rose by an estimated 33,000 among men aged 25 and over and by 21,000 for women in this age group.
- Employment among persons aged 15 to 24 decreased by 12,000, with the decline concentrated among women.
- Full-time employment rose by 41,000 with the gain noted mostly among men (+27,000). The decline in part-time employment (-16,000) was distributed between men and women.
- Employment increased by an estimated 14,000 in construction and by 10,000 in the primary industries other than agriculture. There were declines in manufacturing and transportation, communication and other utilities.
- Employment rose by 7,000 in New Brunswick, 29,000 in Quebec, 6,000 in Manitoba, 8,000 in Alberta and 13,000 in British Columbia, while it edged down 8,000 in Ontario. There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment rose by 18,000 to 1,065,000 in January 1990. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 to 7.8 and the participation rate advanced 0.2 to 67.3.

- The rise in unemployment was among men in both major age groups.
- The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.8 for persons aged 25 and over and increased by 0.4 to 12.0 for those aged 15 to 24.
- The participation rate rose 0.4 to 76.5 for men, while it remained unchanged at 58.5 for women.
- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment rose an estimated 38,000 in Quebec, while it declined 12,000 in British Columbia, 6,000 in Manitoba and 4,000 in New Brunswick. There was little change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate rose 0.3 in Newfoundland (16.7), 0.8 in Prince Edward Island (16.6), 0.6 in Nova Scotia (10.9), 1.0 in Quebec (10.5) and 0.5 in Saskatchewan (7.5). The rate also edged up in Ontario (5.6) while it declined 1.3 in New Brunswick (12.0), 1.1 in Manitoba (6.6), 0.4 in Alberta (6.6) and 0.7 in British Columbia (7.7).

Changes Since January 1989 (Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment rose an estimated 160,000 (+1.3%) to 12,208,000. The year-over-year increase was entirely due to gains in full-time employment.
- Employment grew 2.3% in the service-producing industries, while it declined by 1.0% in the goods-producing industries. Strong year-over-year gains were noted in finance, insurance and real estate (+7.5%) and in construction (+5.3%) while declines were posted in manufacturing and the primary industries.
- The estimated number of unemployed increased 53,000 (+4.7%), to 1,164,000.
- The unemployment rate advanced 0.3 to 8.7.
- The participation rate rose 0.2 to 65.9, while the employment/population ratio remained unchanged at 60.2.

Metropolitan areas

January 1990 unemployment rates for major cities, with December 1989 figures listed in brackets: St. John's 13.1(11.6); Halifax 8.9(7.0); Saint John N.B. 10.0(10.0); Chicoutimi-Jonquière 12.6(9.3); Quebec City 6.9(4.9); Trois-Rivières 9.7(9.3); Sherbrooke 11.0(8.2); Montreal 10.7(9.1); Ottawa-Hull 6.5(6.1); Sudbury 8.8(8.8); Oshawa 6.8(4.0); Toronto 4.7(4.1); Hamilton 4.7(3.5); St.Catharines-Niagara 9.0(7.2); London 5.5(4.9); Windsor 13.1(8.4); Kitchener-Waterloo 6.7(3.2); Thunder Bay 8.2(5.8); Winnipeg 7.3(7.8); Regina 8.7(6.7); Saskatoon 9.9(8.5); Calgary 7.6(6.4); Edmonton 8.4(7.3); Vancouver 6.5(7.6); Victoria 9.9(7.8).

... Estimates less than 4,000.

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information on this release, contact Ray Ryan (613-951-0053), Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Hélène Lavoie (613-951-2301), or General Inquiries (613-951-9448).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the January 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of February 1990, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6/\$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989
Seasonally Adjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,653	13,593	13,454
Employment (,000)	12,588	12,546	12,436
Unemployment (,000)	1,065	1,047	1,018
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.7	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	67.3	67.1	67.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.0	61.9	62.1
Unadjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,372	13,384	13,160
Employment (,000)	12,208	12,379	12,048
Unemployment (,000)	1,164	1,005	1,112
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.7	7.5	8.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.9	66.0	65.7
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.2	61.1	60.2

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December and Annual 1989

Highlights

Unadjusted

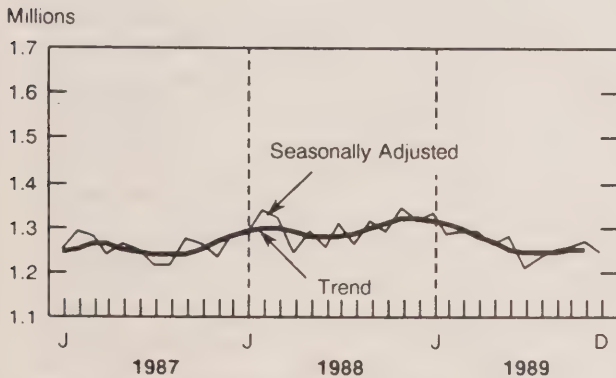
- Preliminary estimates for December 1989 indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada was down 2.5% from December 1988. During 1989, total volume decreased 2.3% from 1988 to 15.2 million, and was just above the level registered in 1987. Overnight trips by residents of the United States decreased 4.4%, while the number by overseas residents rose 7.6% in 1989.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record level for December, 10.1% above a year earlier. In 1989, Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (11.5%) than trips to other countries (7%). It marked the first time since 1972 that Canadian overnight trips abroad surpassed the 18-million mark.

- In December, total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 11.4% above December 1988. In 1989, travel to the United States for less than 24 hours, representing nearly three-quarters of total Canadian trips to that country, was 18.7% higher than in 1988.

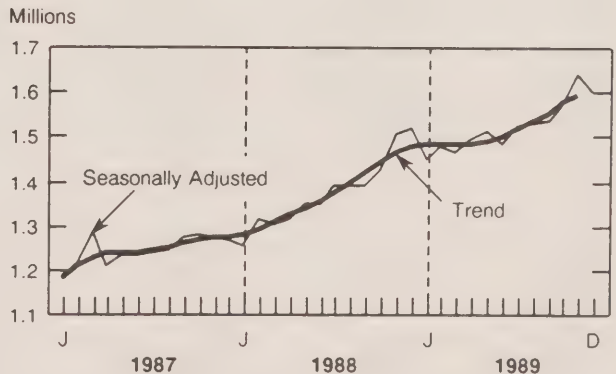
Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the December volume of foreign travel to Canada on trips of one or more nights decreased 1.7% below the previous month, the first drop following four consecutive monthly increases.
- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were down 2.3% from the revised November figure. The level of travel outside Canada has followed a generally upward trend since the beginning of 1987. However, the rate of increase started to slow down recently.

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The December 1989 issue of *International Travel - Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available mid-February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted travel numbers have been revised back to January 1989. Unadjusted overnight trips between Canada and the United States have been revised for the period January to June 1989.

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada. The trend for the last month is not shown, since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

□

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December 1989

	December 1989 ^P	% Change 1989/1988	January- December 1989 ^P	% Change 1989/1988
Unadjusted				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	705,182	-2.5	15,167,777	-2.3
United States	543,339	-4.7	12,195,736	-4.4
Other Countries	161,843	5.8	2,972,041	7.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,097,374	10.1	18,271,402	10.7
United States	899,224	10.7	15,275,061	11.5
Other Countries	198,150	7.4	2,996,341	7.0
Total Number of Trips²				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	2,054,313	-7.0	37,982,407	-3.2
United States	1,882,566	-7.9	34,705,618	-4.0
Other Countries	171,747	4.0	3,276,789	5.5
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	4,640,951	11.4	62,907,577	16.3
United States	4,442,801	11.6	59,911,236	16.8
Other Countries	198,150	7.4	2,996,341	7.0
1989				
	December ^P	November ^r	October ^r	September ^r
Seasonally Adjusted				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,241,705	1,263,205	1,255,114	1,245,440
United States	992,579	1,011,007	1,004,659	991,534
Other Countries	249,126	252,198	250,455	253,906
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,601,188	1,638,641	1,571,190	1,538,254
United States	1,336,206	1,379,566	1,314,258	1,290,413
Other Countries	264,982	259,075	256,932	247,841
Total Number of Trips²				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,013,084	3,168,167	3,174,400	3,131,721
United States	2,738,485	2,889,825	2,900,486	2,854,864
Other Countries	274,599	278,342	273,914	276,857
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,509,669	5,654,326	5,523,453	5,390,249
United States	5,244,687	5,395,251	5,266,521	5,142,408
Other Countries	264,982	259,075	256,932	247,841

¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

² Includes same-day travel.

^P Preliminary.

^r Revised

New Housing Price Index

December 1989

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 152.8 in December, up 0.4% over November 1989. Price advances in Edmonton (2.3%), Calgary (2.2%), Vancouver (2.2%), St. Catharines-Niagara (0.7%), Ottawa-Hull (0.7%), Victoria (0.5%) and Hamilton (0.4%) contributed to this monthly increase.

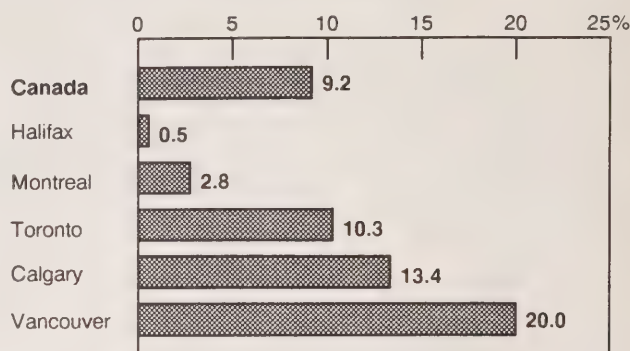
Between November 1989 and December 1989, both the estimated House Only Index and the Land Only Index increased 0.4%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 9.2% higher than the year-earlier level. On a yearly basis, Vancouver showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (20.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, December 1989



For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	% change	
				December 1989/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Canada Total	152.8	152.2	139.9	0.4	9.2
Canada (House Only)	151.3	150.7	143.0	0.4	5.8
Canada (Land Only)	162.7	162.0	137.2	0.4	18.6
St. John's	125.4	125.4	117.6	-	6.6
Halifax	135.8	135.8	135.1	-	0.5
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.9	141.9	137.9	-	2.9
Quebec City	172.2	171.7	162.6	0.3	5.9
Montreal	174.5	174.3	169.7	0.1	2.8
Ottawa-Hull	159.1	158.0	150.2	0.7	5.9
Toronto	214.1	214.0	194.1	0.0	10.3
Hamilton	198.3	197.6	182.5	0.4	8.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	192.6	191.3	171.8	0.7	12.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	199.5	199.0	184.2	0.3	8.3
London	180.0	179.8	164.3	0.1	9.6
Windsor	141.3	141.3	128.6	-	9.9
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	141.6	141.3	137.2	0.2	3.2
Winnipeg	135.6	135.6	135.5	-	0.1
Regina	121.3	121.3	119.0	-	1.9
Saskatoon	113.4	113.5	113.1	-0.1	0.3
Calgary	118.2	115.7	104.2	2.2	13.4
Edmonton	107.7	105.3	96.8	2.3	11.3
Vancouver	100.8	98.6	84.0	2.2	20.0
Victoria	84.2	83.8	75.5	0.5	11.5

¹ The survey has been discontinued in Prince George

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

December 1989

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) showed no change in December from November's figure of 157.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.4%, from 149.3 to 157.3.

On a monthly basis, the composite index for Saint John showed an increase of 0.2% over November's revised figure of 157.9, as sheet metal workers in this city received increments in their existing wage packages.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

December 1989

(1981 = 100)

	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	% change	
				December 1989/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Canada	157.3	157.3	149.3	-	5.4
St. John's	151.0	151.0	142.8	-	5.7
Halifax	174.8	174.8	167.4	-	4.4
Saint John	158.2	157.9	149.5	0.2	5.8
Quebec City	157.8	157.8	149.7	-	5.4
Chicoutimi	157.1	157.1	149.1	-	5.4
Montreal	157.4	157.4	149.4	-	5.4
Ottawa	164.7	164.7	156.4	-	5.3
Toronto	160.8	160.8	152.0	-	5.8
Hamilton	159.9	159.9	151.9	-	5.3
St. Catharines	161.8	161.8	153.9	-	5.1
Kitchener	166.9	166.9	158.3	-	5.4
London	164.4	164.4	156.3	-	5.2
Windsor	160.7	160.7	153.3	-	4.8
Sudbury	163.3	163.3	155.5	-	5.0
Thunder Bay	161.9	161.9	154.1	-	5.1
Winnipeg	144.1	144.1	140.6	-	2.5
Vancouver	147.8	147.8	140.2	-	5.4
Victoria	147.2	147.2	140.0	-	5.1

- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

November 1989

In November, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 0.8% over the same period last year, to 14 522 097 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 157 129 931 m³, were up 1.5% over 1988.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 16.3% from November 1988, while pipeline imports rose 36.6% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 were down 7.7% from 1988 levels, while imports were up 40.3%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 2.6% over 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 17.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The November 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

International Scheduled Air Passenger Statistics

1988 (Preliminary Estimates)

International scheduled air passenger traffic in 1988 reached its highest level since 1980. The estimated number of passengers that travelled between Canada and a foreign country on scheduled flights totalled 13.4 million, up 8.6% over a year earlier.

All of the six regions (Africa, Asia, Europe, Pacific, South and United States) exhibited an increase in their passenger volumes from/to Canada with the exception of the South, which recorded a decline of 1.3% (13,000 passengers). The largest increase originated from the transborder market (Canada-United States), with the total number of passengers rising by nearly 829,000 (11.3%). Another market that experienced a notable growth was Canada-Asia, with an increase of 176,100 passengers (23.2%) in 1988 compared to 1987.

In 1988, Canada's prime international market continued to be the United States, with 60.9% of all international scheduled passengers. Europe was the second largest international market with 21.7% of international traffic, while the South accounted for 7.7%.

The Vol. 22, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piéto (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending February 3, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 3, 1990 totalled 271 914 tonnes, a decrease of 3.4% from the preceding week's total of 281 502 tonnes and down 13.1% from the year-earlier level of 312 883 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 1 290 759 tonnes, a decrease of 12.7% from 1 478 877 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

January 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 72 481 tonnes for all types of sugar in January 1990, comprising 67 850 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 631 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 74 734 tonnes in January 1989, of which 67 706 tonnes were domestic sales and 7 028 tonnes were export sales.

The January 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the frozen fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1032) totalled \$880.7 million, up 15.8% over \$760.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Dairy Products Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other dairy products industries (SIC 1049) totalled \$4,469.3 million, up 5.7% over \$4,228.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Contract Textile Dyeing and Finishing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the contract textile dyeing and finishing industry (SIC 1992) totalled \$259.0 million, up 32.2% over \$195.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Wool Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the wool yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1821)

totalled \$351.3 million, up 8.5% over \$323.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Narrow Fabric Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the narrow fabric industry (SIC 1991) totalled \$120.9 million, up 9.4% over \$110.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Coat and Jacket Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the women's coat and jacket industry (SIC 2441) totalled \$294.6 million, up 1.1% over \$291.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Fur Goods Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the fur goods industry (SIC 2495) totalled \$399.9 million, up 5.6% over \$378.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Publishing Industries

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other publishing industries (SIC 2839) totalled \$1,197.0 million, up 10.9% over \$1,079.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Ophthalmic Goods Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the ophthalmic goods industry (SIC 3914) totalled \$222.6 million, down 11.9% from \$252.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **System of National Accounts – Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, November 1989.

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$12.10/121; Other Countries: \$14.50/145).

✓ **Financial Institutions – Financial Statistics**, Third Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 61-006

(Canada: \$42/\$168; Other Countries: \$50.50/\$202).

✓ **Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, November 1989.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 12 – 16
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
February		
12	Farm Product Price Index	December 1989
12	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1989
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1989
16	The Consumer Price Index	January 1990
16	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	December 1989

The Daily

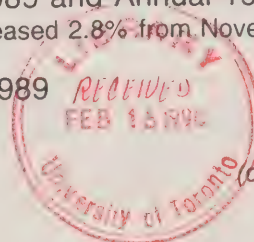
Statistics Canada

Monday, February 12, 1990

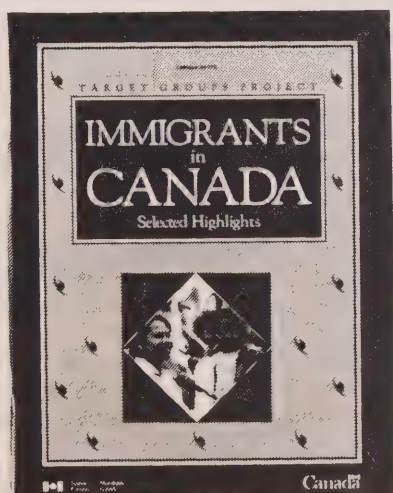
For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New Motor Vehicle Sales, December 1989 and Annual 1989** 3
Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales decreased 2.8% from November 1989.
- **Farm Product Price Index, December 1989** 6
Farm prices increased 0.2% over November 1989.



(continued on page 2)



Immigrants in Canada: Selected Highlights January 1990

In 1986, immigrants made up just under 16% of Canada's total population. This proportion ranged from under 5% in the Atlantic provinces, to over 22% in British Columbia and Ontario. The immigration level in 1980 was 143,000, and declined to 84,300 in 1985. By contrast, the highest level of immigration in Canadian history took place in 1913, when 400,870 immigrants landed in Canada.

Though more immigrants than the Canadian-born have not completed high school, it is also true that more immigrants are university graduates.

Immigrants in Canada: Selected Highlights (89-510, \$38/\$46) presents a comprehensive portrait of immigration since 1852 and of Canada's immigrant population today. It examines the immigrant population's demographics, education, place of birth, labour force activity, income and citizenship, as well as selected family and household characteristics. This publication was produced by the Target Groups Project of Statistics Canada, which can be reached at (613-951-2556).

Immigrants in Canada: Selected Highlights (89-510, \$38/\$46) is now available. See "How to order Publications".

Statistics
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Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

11



Travel-log - Touriscope

Winter 1990 Issue

The Winter issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly newsletter that monitors data trends affecting tourism, is now available.

The publication reports that the Canadian love affair with the car continues to grow, especially among seniors. According to the feature article, seniors' auto travel jumped 81% between 1980 and 1988, well in excess of this group's growth in the population.

This release also includes a look at adventure travel trends, ownership of camping equipment, vacation home owners, visitors to Canada from the New England region and the baby-boom generation.

The Winter issue of *Travel-log - Touriscope* (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

December 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 117,000 units in December 1989, a decrease of 2.8% from the revised November 1989 level. This decline followed a gain of 1.9% in November and a sharp decrease of 11.9% in October. In December, higher sales were posted for passenger cars (+1.4%), while commercial vehicles declined 10.8%.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded an increase of 4.1% in December 1989 to 55,000, while imported passenger cars declined 4.3% to 24,000 units. The December increase for North American passenger cars marked the second consecutive monthly increase, whereas imported passenger car sales declined for the second consecutive month.

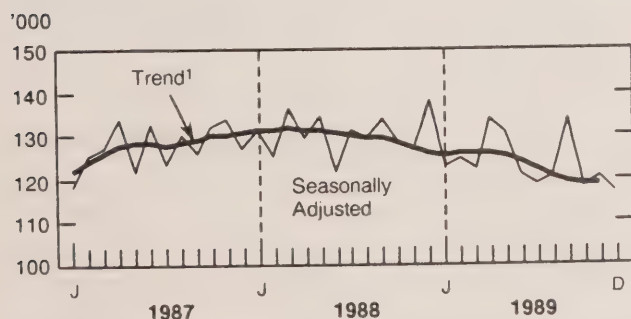
Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 90,000 units in December 1989, a significant decline of 16.0% from the December 1988 level. Commercial vehicle sales declined 16.8%, while passenger car sales decreased 15.5%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars were down 13.0% from their level in December 1988. The decline was attributable to a sharp drop of 30.9% in cars imported from "other countries" and a 5.7% drop in Japanese cars. Sales of North American passenger cars declined 16.6%.
- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicle sales in December 1989 compared to December 1988. The declines ranged from 24.8% in Prince Edward Island, to 0.7% in British Columbia.

Annual 1989

- In spite of heavy incentive programs, Canadian sales of new motor vehicles softened in 1989, following robust sales of over 1,500,000 units in each year of the 1985-88 period. New motor vehicle sales were at a level of 1,484,000 units, down 5.2% from the previous year. This drop was due to declines in both passenger cars (-6.0%) and commercial vehicles (-3.7%). The decline in passenger car sales constituted the fourth consecutive yearly drop, whereas the commercial vehicle sales decrease followed five consecutive yearly increases.
- Of the total passenger cars sold in 1989, vehicles manufactured in North America accounted for 674,000 units, down 7.0% from the previous year, while overseas-built passenger cars accounted for 319,000 units, a decline of 3.8% from a year earlier. The decrease in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 16.5% drop in sales of cars imported from "other countries". Slightly offsetting this decrease was a 0.8% gain in Japanese car sales.
- A total of 422,000 North American built commercial vehicles were sold in Canada in 1989, a decline of 8.1% from a year earlier. At the same time, sales of imported commercial vehicles increased 38% to 68,000 units.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1989



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

- North American manufacturers held 67.9% of the Canadian passenger car market in 1989 (based on unit sales), down from the 68.6% share held in 1988. The Japanese market share rose to 24.7%, from 23.1% a year earlier. Manufacturers from countries other than North America or Japan held 7.4% of the passenger car market, down from 8.3% in 1988.
- The retail sales value of all new motor vehicle sales totalled \$26,963 million in current dollars in 1989, an increase of 0.4% over 1988. Passenger car sales accounted for \$16,635 million, down 0.4%. At the same time, commercial vehicle sales contributed \$10,328 million to the total, an increase of 1.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

Note to Users:

North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

The December 1989 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90), will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

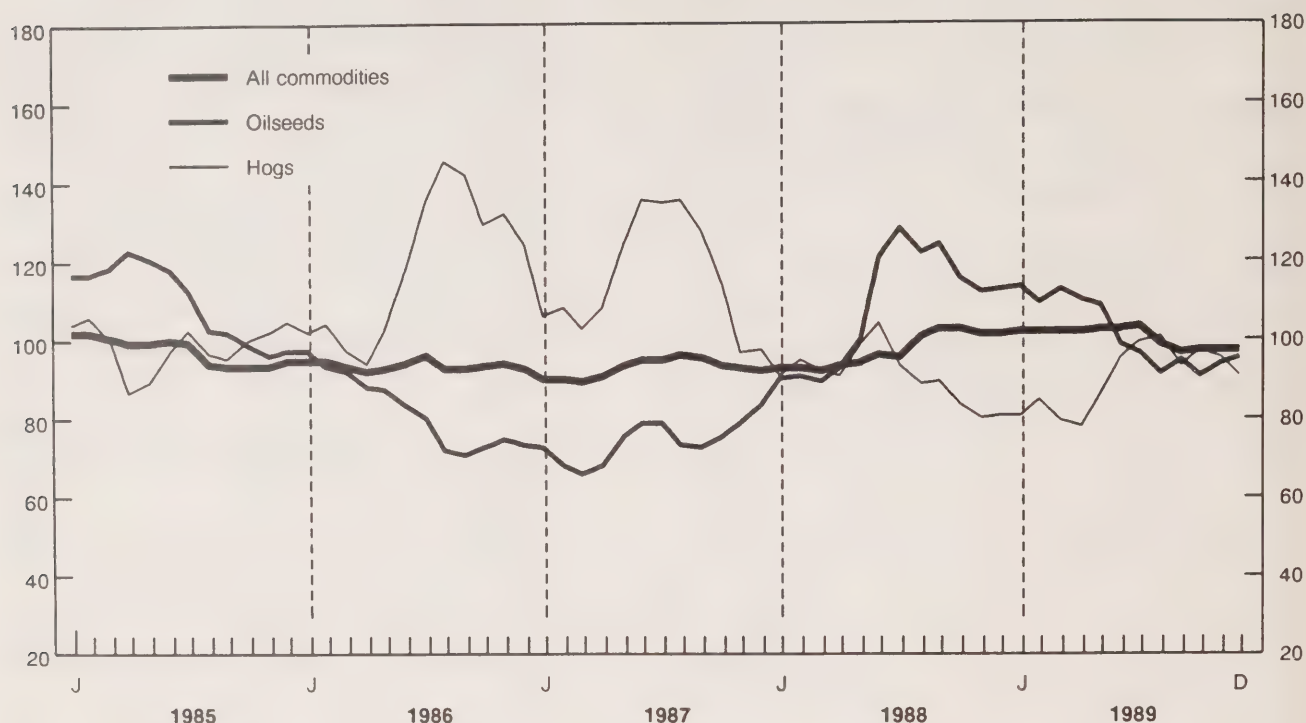
December 1989

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	September 1989 ^r	October 1989 ^r	November 1989 ^r	December 1989 ^P
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	133,768 + 11.5	117,854 -11.9	120,149 + 1.9	116,733 -2.8
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	63,191 + 17.0	51,521 -18.5	53,092 + 3.0	55,262 + 4.1
Overseas	26,054 -4.5	26,305 + 1.0	25,389 -3.5	24,287 -4.3
Total	89,245 + 9.8	77,826 -12.8	78,482 + 0.8	79,549 + 1.4
Commercial Vehicles	44,522 + 15.3	40,029 -10.1	41,667 + 4.1	37,184 -10.8
	Unadjusted			
	December 1989	Change 1989/88	January- December 1989	Change 1989/88
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	89,618	-16.0	1,483,885	-5.2
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	40,777	-16.6	674,302	-7.0
Japan	13,224	-5.7	245,764	+ 0.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	3,986	-30.9	73,246	-16.5
Total	57,987	-15.5	993,312	-6.0
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	26,513	-22.5	422,398	-8.1
Overseas	5,118	+ 34.2	68,175	+ 38.0
Total	31,631	-16.8	490,573	-3.7

^P Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

December 1989

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 97.3 in December, up 0.2% over the revised November level of 97.1. The crops index recorded a 0.6% increase, while the livestock and animal products index declined slightly (-0.1%). The overall index remained 3.9% below the year-earlier level of 101.2. Cereal and oilseed prices have been much lower for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 - July 31) compared to the previous crop year, as North American grain production rebounded in 1989 from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between November and December 1989 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+2.6%
• Prince Edward Island	+2.0%

• Nova Scotia	+0.5%
• New Brunswick	+1.0%
• Quebec	-1.1%
• Ontario	-0.1%
• Manitoba	-1.0%
• Saskatchewan	+0.8%
• Alberta	+1.6%
• British Columbia	-0.3%
• Canada	+0.2%

Crops

The crops index rose 0.6% in December to a level of 79.6, as prices for oilseeds, cereals and potatoes all increased. However, the index stood 13.8% below the year-earlier level of 92.3. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have fallen below those of the previous crop year. Prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The oilseeds index increased 1.2% in December to a level of 94.9, as flaxseed, canola and soybean prices all increased. Associated with the increase in flaxseed and canola prices was the release on November 30 of Statistics Canada's latest crop production report, which reduced 1989 production for these two oilseeds from the earlier estimates. Despite the increase in December, the oilseeds index has declined 25.7% since the recent peak in July 1988.
- The potatoes index rose 5.7% in December to a level of 103.7, following a 2.2% increase in November. Potato stocks in both Canada and the United States at December 1, 1989 were lower than in either of the past two years. Although the December index stood 8.8% above the year-earlier level of 95.3, it remained 35.0% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.1% in December to a level of 113.5, as a decline in hog prices more than offset an increase in cattle prices. Dairy and poultry prices also fell in December, while egg prices rose. Although the livestock index declined in December, it has generally

trended higher during 1989, mainly as a result of stronger hog prices over the past eight months.

- The hog index fell to a level of 90.5 in December, a 4.5% decrease from the November level of 94.8. Associated with this decline were several weeks of heavy slaughter during the last half of November and the first half of December. Despite the price decrease in December, the hog index has risen during the year to stand 12.6% above the year-earlier level of 80.4.
- The cattle index increased to a level of 113.3 in December, 2.1% above the November level of 111.0 and 3.5% higher than the December 1988 level of 109.5. Reduced cattle slaughter in North America in 1989 compared to 1988 has contributed to the slight upward trend in cattle prices during the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The December issue of *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, \$6.80/\$68) is scheduled for release February 28. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

December 1989

Department stores in Canada reported sales totalling \$2,180 million in December 1989, down 0.2% from the December 1988 level of \$2,185 million.

Cumulative sales for the year 1989 totalled \$13,756 million, an increase of 3.7% over the 1988 figure.

Department store sales during December 1989 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from December 1988 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$27.3 million (-2.7%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$13.6 million (-6.6%);
- Nova Scotia, \$79.4 million (-1.6%);
- New Brunswick, \$52.4 million (+0.8%);
- Quebec, \$388.6 million (-2.6%);
- Ontario, \$923.5 million (-1.1%);
- Manitoba, \$87.9 million (-3.0%);
- Saskatchewan, \$60.3 million (-5.3%);
- Alberta, \$235.5 million (+1.6%);
- British Columbia, \$311.8 million (+7.2%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$90.1 million (+2.2%);
- Edmonton, \$102.7 million (+1.7%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$42.6 million (-1.8%);
- Hamilton, \$69.0 million (-3.8%);
- Montreal, \$218.6 million (-5.3%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$97.2 million (-4.8%);
- Quebec City, \$51.4 million (-1.5%);
- Toronto, \$372.7 million (-0.2%);
- Vancouver, \$175.1 million (+5.5%);
- Winnipeg, \$79.7 million (-2.9%).

Order the December 1989 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

Note to Users:

Please note that the sales of concessions are included in these estimates. Concessions are separately owned businesses operating as a department within a department store.

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading-day differences.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in *The Daily* during the week of February 19.

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1989 (Regression Method)

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1989 are available today.

Please note that the estimates are produced using the regression-nested method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6485 (for the population estimates by census division) and matrix 6495 (for the estimates by census metropolitan area).

These estimates will appear in the publication *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas*, June 1, 1989 (Regression Method), (91-211, \$16/\$19).

For further information, please contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. ■

Footwear Statistics

December 1989

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,986,875 pairs of footwear in December 1989, an increase of 8.2% over the 1,835,827^r pairs produced a year earlier.

January-to-December 1989 production totalled 33,645,961^r pairs of footwear, down 0.8% from 33,914,531^r pairs produced during the same period in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The December 1989 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard

December 1989

Canadian firms produced 184 513 cubic metres of waferboard in December 1989, an increase of 66.1% over the 111 114^r cubic metres produced in December 1988. Particleboard production was 93 973 cubic metres, down 9.6% from 103 976 cubic metres the previous year. Production of hardboard for December 1989 was 6 900 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (74,272 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). Production of hardboard for December 1988 is confidential.

Production of waferboard during the year 1989 totalled 2 167 781 cubic metres, up 31.6% over the 1 646 663^r cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 1 279 414^r cubic metres, up 5.4% over the 1 213 364 cubic metres in January to December 1988. Year-to-date production of hardboard reached 94 798^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm (1,020,392 thousand square feet, basis 1/8-inch). The cumulative production of hardboard for 1988 is confidential.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1989 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

December 1989

In December 1989, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 131,091,153 fare passengers, a decrease of 0.4% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1988 showed a decrease of 3.2%. Operating revenues totalled \$98,302,612, up 1.3% over November 1989 and up 1.8% over December 1988.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,517,815 fare passengers, up 17.3% over the previous month, but down 3.9% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$22,068,917, a 36.4% increase over the November 1989 operating revenues and an increase of 2.4% over December 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1989 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables - Monthly**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin**, Vol. 18, No. 11: **Pack of Processed Peaches**, 1989.
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).
- ✓ **Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: 4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Cement**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Asphalt Roofing**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Electric Power Statistics: Volume III - Inventory of Prime Mover and Electric Generating Equipment**, December 31, 1988.
Catalogue number 57-206
(Canada: \$27; Other Countries: \$32).
- ✓ **Department Store Sales and Stocks**, July 1989.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
- ✓ **Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).
- ✓ **Immigrants in Canada - Selected Highlights**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 89-510
(Canada: \$38; Other Countries: \$46).
- ✓ **Travel-log - Touriscope**, Winter Issue, 1990.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: \$10/\$40; Other Countries: \$12/\$48).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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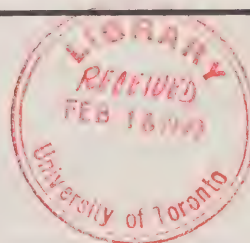
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 13, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dairy Review, December 1989	2
1987 Census of Manufactures:	
Feed Industry	2
Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry	2
Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry	2
Other Instruments and Related Products Industry	2



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 3

Wage and Salary Earners – Canada and Provinces, 1987

Women across Canada accounted for 32% of total payrolls in 1987 but 52% of payrolls in the service industry (community, business, and personal services). Men over 45 years of age accounted for 14% of all employment (including part-time and full-time), with 49% of them found in large firms with greater than 500 employees.

Special tabulations on *Wage and Salary Earners* according to age, sex, business size, and industry at both the national and provincial level are now available for 1987 and prior years. The data are derived from T4 administrative data and offer information on payroll, firm counts, and an employment measure representing every person participating in the work force during a given year. The database covers 885,662 firms and 13.6 million people in 1987.

Information at the National and Provincial SIC1 level may be purchased through the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres. For other special tabulations, contact Michel Cormier (613-951-3746), Small Business and Special Surveys.

Socio-Economic Profiles of Taxfilers, 1988

The Labour Force and Economic Dependency Profiles for 1988 are now available for Canada, the provinces and for all census divisions throughout the country. The data featured in these profiles are derived from income tax returns for 1988.

These profiles can also be produced for user-defined areas upon request. For more information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Dairy Review

December 1989

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 018 tonnes in December, a 6.1% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 360 tonnes, a decrease of 7.2% from December 1988.

An estimated 549 592 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1989, a decrease of 3.6% from November 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1989 to 6 760 658 kilolitres, a decrease of 3.4% from the January-November 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The December 1989 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on March 5. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Feed Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the feed industry (SIC 1053) totalled \$2,794.7 million, down 2.3% from \$2,859.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the bread and other bakery products industry (SIC 1072) totalled \$2,013.1 million, up 2.3% over \$1,967.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Natural Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the natural fibres processing and felt products industry (SIC 1911) totalled \$129.3 million, up 2.2% over \$126.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Instruments and Related Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other instruments and related products industry (SIC 3912) totalled \$1,018.9 million, up 16.3% over \$875.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**, December 1989. **Catalogue number 25-001**
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
- ✓ **Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products**, Quarter Ended December 1989. **Catalogue number 25-002**
(Canada: \$4.50/\$18; Other Countries: \$5.50/\$22).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation**, Vol. 18, No. 2: **Pack of Processed Raspberries**, 1989. **Catalogue number 32-023**
(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).
- ✓ **Footwear Statistics**, December 1989. **Catalogue number 33-002**
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings**, December 1989. **Catalogue number 52-001**
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **Railway Operating Statistics**, November 1989. **Catalogue number 52-003**
(Canada: \$10/\$100; Other Countries: \$12/\$120).
- ✓ **Gas Utilities**, October 1989. **Catalogue number 55-002**
(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).
- ✓ **Retail Trade**, September 1989. **Catalogue number 63-005**
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries: \$20.20/\$202).
- ✓ **Unemployment Insurance Statistics**, November 1989. **Catalogue number 73-001**
(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).
- ✓ **Science Statistics Service Bulletin**, Vol. 14, No. 1, **The Provincial Research Organizations**, 1988. **Catalogue number 88-001**
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

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Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 14, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes, Fourth Quarter 1989** 2
Prices for machinery and equipment purchased by Canadian industry rose only 0.1% in the fourth quarter, lowering the year-over-year rate of change to 2.4%.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns, December 1989 3
 - Production of Eggs, December 1989 3
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



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MAJOR RELEASE

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1971 = 100, MEPI) reached a preliminary level of 319.1 in the fourth quarter of 1989, up 0.1% over the revised third quarter level of 318.7.

The domestic price index rose 0.5%, while the component for imported machinery and equipment fell 0.2%, influenced in part by the effect of a generally stronger Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar during the fourth quarter.

On a year-over-year basis, the MEPI composite index rose 2.4%, based on an increase in the domestic prices component of 4.5% and a rise in the imported component of 0.4%. This represents the first deceleration in the year-over-year rate of change

of the composite index since the second quarter of 1988.

Among the industry divisions, trade showed the largest quarterly price increase for machinery and equipment at 1.0%, followed by the finance, insurance and real estate division at 0.9%. On a year-over-year basis, the community, business and personal services and fishing divisions had the largest increases at 3.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4000, 4002 and 4027.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes (1971 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	Index			Percent Change	
		4 th Q. 1989	3 rd Q. 1989	4 th Q. 1988	4 th Q. 1989/ 3 rd Q. 1989	4 th Q. 1989/ 4 th Q. 1988
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	100.0	319.1	318.7	311.6	0.1	2.4
SIC Divisions						
1. Agriculture	10.3	319.7	319.8	314.9	0.0	1.5
2. Forestry	0.7	337.1	335.9	328.0	0.4	2.8
3. Fishing	0.6	351.7	349.6	339.8	0.6	3.5
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.5	362.2	362.9	355.2	-0.2	2.0
5. Manufacturing	30.4	354.5	354.1	345.1	0.1	2.7
6. Construction	4.1	296.4	297.6	291.6	-0.4	1.6
7. Transportation, Communication, Storage and Utilities	25.5	303.9	303.9	298.3	0.0	1.9
8. Trade	4.8	295.1	292.1	285.9	1.0	3.2
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.5	261.3	259.0	252.6	0.9	3.4
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	9.4	251.4	250.1	242.9	0.5	3.5
11. Public Administration	6.2	306.8	305.6	297.7	0.4	3.1

* These indexes are preliminary

¹ Division weights are based on 1971 value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment by industry (Survey of Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1971)

-- Amount too small to be expressed

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

December 1989

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,501.8 million for December 1989, an increase of 11.3% over the \$1,348.9 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The December 1989 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, \$5.80/\$58) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications."

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services Division (613-951-3506). ■

Production of Eggs

December 1989

Canadian egg production in December 1989 was 40.1 million dozen, a 0.5% decrease from December 1988. The average number of layers decreased 3.0% between December 1988 and 1989, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,230 from 2,173.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Standard Classification of Goods, 1988.
Amendments for 1989.

Catalogue number 12-580E

(Canada: \$37; Other Countries: \$44).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins,
December 1989.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$5.30/\$53; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

Touriscope – International Travel: Advance
Information, December 1989.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64)

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 15, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential,** 2
December 1989
Prices decreased 1.0% in December, while the 12-month rise was 1.5%.
- **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential,** 3
December 1989
With a decrease of 0.6% in December, the 12-month change was 1.5%.
- **Resource and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in** 4
Canada, 1988-89
Canada, excluding Newfoundland, spent \$297.4 million to provide legal aid services in 1988-89, an inflation-adjusted increase of 13% over the previous year.

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Men's and Boys' Pants Industry	6
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Women's Dress Industry	7
Sweater Industry	7
Occupational Clothing Industry	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

December 1989

The Residential Construction Building Materials Price Index (1981=100) declined 1.0% from the revised figure for the previous month, to 142.8 in December. It was 1.5% higher than a year ago.

Between November and December 1989, there were several price decreases, notably for plywood, other than Douglas Fir (-13.1%), Douglas Fir plywood (-6.2%), building wires and cables (-13.1%), lumber (-1.7%) and copper pipe and fittings (-10.7%), which more than offset increases for foamed and expanded plastics (0.9%), clay bricks and blocks (0.6%) and coated building paper (0.4%).

Between December 1988 and December 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 2.2%. A decrease of 15.1% in prices for copper pipe and fittings was more than offset by increases for plumbing fittings (9.3%), hot water heating equipment

(7.4%) and sanitaryware (4.9%). A 1.6% price increase in architectural materials was due principally to wooden doors (10.6%), clay bricks and blocks (9.5%), plywood other than Douglas Fir (8.6%) and windows and sash (5.4%). Structural materials also increased 1.6%, as a result of price increases for particleboard (26.1%) and ready-mix concrete (2.9%). Electrical materials decreased 2.9%, attributable to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-22.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential

December 1989
(1981 = 100)

	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	% Change	
				December/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Total materials	142.8	144.3	140.7	-1.0	1.5
Architectural materials	141.7	143.1	139.4	-1.0	1.6
Structural materials	142.4	143.5	140.2	-0.8	1.6
Mechanical materials	155.2	156.5	151.9	-0.8	2.2
Electrical materials	132.5	137.9	136.5	-3.9	-2.9

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

December 1989

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) fell 0.6% from the revised figure for the previous month, to 143.1 in December. It was 1.5% higher than a year ago.

Between November and December 1989, a number of price decreases were observed, primarily for building wires and cables (-11.7%), plywood other than Douglas Fir (-13.1%), Douglas Fir plywood (-6.2%) and lumber (-1.7%), which more than offset increases in prices for foamed and expanded plastics (0.9%), laminated and reinforced sheets (1.5%) and clay bricks and blocks (0.6%).

Between December 1988 and December 1989, prices for mechanical materials rose 2.9%, mainly attributable to increases for plumbing fittings (9.3%), sanitaryware (4.9%), hot water heating equipment

(7.4%) and elevator and escalator equipment (1.8%). Prices for structural materials increased 2.0%, primarily due to gains for ready-mix concrete (2.9%), particleboard (26.1%) and concrete reinforcing bars (3.1%). Architectural materials were up 1.6%, due mainly to increases in prices for wooden doors (10.6%), thermal insulations (10.9%) and clay bricks and blocks (9.5%). Electrical materials decreased 1.8%, principally due to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-15.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential

December 1989

(1981 = 100)

	December 1989	November 1989	December 1988	% Change	
				December/ November 1989	December 1989/ December 1988
Total materials	143.1	144.0	141.0	-0.6	1.5
Architectural materials	143.3	143.9	141.1	-0.4	1.6
Structural materials	140.5	140.9	137.7	-0.3	2.0
Mechanical materials	154.6	154.6	150.2	-	2.9
Electrical materials	133.8	137.9	136.3	-3.0	-1.8

Resource and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in Canada

1988-89

Canada, excluding Newfoundland, spent \$297.4 million to provide legal aid services in 1988-89. This represents, on an inflation-adjusted basis, an increase of 13% over the previous year.

In 1988-89, Canada's legal aid plans received \$297.1 million from various revenue sources. As in earlier years, government contributions comprised the largest proportion of total revenue (84%), followed by contributions from the legal profession (9%), clients (4%) and other miscellaneous sources (3%).

Privately retained lawyers and staff lawyers assist recipients of legal aid in Canada. Taken together, these lawyers comprised 30% of the total bar member count in 1988-89 (Newfoundland and Nova Scotia data are not included due to non-availability).

Payments made to private law firms totalled \$173.0 million or 58% of the total legal aid budget in 1988-89 (Newfoundland and Northwest Territories are not included). This proportion has remained relatively constant since 1981-82.

A total of 531,651 legal aid applications were approved for services in 1988-89 (excluding Newfoundland). For most provinces less than 40% of total caseloads were civil, the remaining percentage being criminal; major exceptions to this on civil matters were Quebec (65%) and Nova Scotia (57%). The highest proportion of approved applications that

dealt with criminal matters were reported in New Brunswick (88%).

Per capita expenditures for legal aid services in 1988-89 for Canada and each province were as follows:

Per capita expenditures 1988-89	
(current dollars)	
Canada	\$11.43
Newfoundland	not available
Prince Edward Island	\$ 2.47
Nova Scotia	\$ 7.60
New Brunswick	\$ 2.63
Quebec	\$11.96
Ontario	\$15.03
Manitoba	\$11.28
Saskatchewan	\$ 6.08
Alberta	\$ 7.08
British Columbia	\$ 8.97
Northwest Territories	\$61.22
Yukon Territory	\$30.83

Resource and caseload statistics for legal aid in Canada for fiscal year 1988-89 are available as of February 15, 1990 by contacting the Legal Aid Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For further information contact Carol Hayduk (613-951-6659) or Edward Lander (613-951-6643), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Business Services

1985-1987

Revised data are now available on the number of businesses and total revenues for the Business Service (SIC Major Group 77) and Other Service (SIC Major Group 99) Industries. (Preliminary estimates were released in September 1989.) Business Services include employment agencies and personnel suppliers, computer services, advertising services, engineering and scientific services, and other business services. Included in the Other Service Industries are rental and leasing services (automobiles, trucks, machinery, furniture, and audio-visual equipment), repair services, services to buildings and dwellings, and travel services.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 41 and 42.

Additional information such as revenue, expense, client base and employment distributions will be published in *Business Services, 1985-1987* (63-232, \$29), scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact M. Sterparn (613-951-3490), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Leisure and Personal Services

1985-1987

Data are now available on the number of businesses and total revenues for the Amusement and Recreational (SIC Major Group 96) and Personal and Household Service (SIC Major Group 97) Industries. Amusement and Recreational Services include film/video production, distribution and exhibition, sports and recreation clubs, and commercial spectator sports. Included in the Personal and Household Service Industries are barber and beauty shops, laundries and cleaners, funeral services and other personal and household services.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 41 and 42.

Additional information such as revenue, expenses, client base and employment distributions will be published in *Leisure and Personal Services, 1985-*

1987 (63-233, \$29), scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Shirley Beyer (613-951-3492), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Ten-day Period Ending January 31, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the period totalled 6.9 million tonnes, an increase of 9.2% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 3.9% and the number of cars loaded increased 3.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.3% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds

1988-89

Supply and disposition tables for Canada pertaining to the major grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, canola, corn and soybeans) are now available for the 1988-89 crop year (August 1 to July 31).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685 and 5688.

The December 1989 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

February 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at February 1st, 1990 and revised figures for January 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Other Food Products Industries Including Malt and Malt Flour Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other food products industries including malt and malt flour industry (SIC 1098) totalled \$3,293.9 million, up 0.8% over \$3,268.6 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Leather and Allied Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other leather and allied products industry (SIC 1719) totalled \$79.3 million, down 4.3% from \$82.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Spun Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other spun yarn and woven cloth industry (SIC 1829) totalled \$1,371.5 million, down 0.1% from \$1,373.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Coat Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the men's and boys' coat industry (SIC 2431) totalled \$321.2 million, up 30.2% over \$246.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Pants Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the men's and boys' pants industry (SIC 2433) totalled \$601.7 million, up 12.0% over \$537.4 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the men's and boys' shirt and underwear industry (SIC 2434) totalled \$682.0 million, up 16.7% over \$584.1 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Dress Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the women's dress industry (SIC 2443) totalled \$420.8 million, up 5.8% over \$397.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Sweater Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the sweater industry (SIC 2491) totalled \$297.3 million, up 6.2% over \$280.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Occupational Clothing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the occupational clothing industry (SIC 2492) totalled \$241.8 million, up 3.2% over \$234.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics,
December 1989.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

Consumer Price Index, January 1990.
Catalogue number: 62-001
(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).
(Available Friday, February 16, 1990 at 7 a.m.)

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, December 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
(Available Friday, February 16, 1990 at 7 a.m.)

Historical Labour Force Statistics – Actual Data, Seasonal Factors, Seasonally Adjusted Data, 1989.

Catalogue number: 71-201
(Canada: \$58; Other Countries: \$70).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1989.

Catalogue number 91-210
(Canada: \$28; Other Countries: \$34).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 16, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, January 1990** 3
In January, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.5%, up noticeably from the 5.1% rate reported in December.
- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), December 1989** 10
In 1989, the stronger expansion in imports than exports lessened the trade surplus by \$5.1 billion to \$4.7 billion, its lowest level since 1979.
- **Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1989** 11
Third quarter net income (after deducting expenditures) of trusteed pension funds recorded its largest increase (39%) in the past decade.
- **Marriages in Canada and the Provinces, 1988** 13
A total of 187,728 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1988, up 3.1% over 1987.

(Continued on page 2)

Adoption of a New Base Year

During 1990, Statistics Canada will change its presentation of constant price GDP and component series from 1981 dollars to 1986 dollars and convert its indexed series from a base year of 1981 to a base year of 1986. For further information, see page 17.

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index, January 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada advanced by 0.8% between December 1989 and January 1990, reaching a level of 154.9 (1981 = 100). This increase contrasted sharply with the 0.1% decline observed in December. Six of the seven major components increased, ranging from 0.1% for the Health and Personal Care Index, to 2.6% for the Food Index, while the Recreation, Reading and Education Index fell 0.9%. Most of the large increase in the Food Index resulted from a sharp rise in fresh vegetable prices, following the extensive crop damage in Florida in late December. Much of the other upward pressure resulted from increases of 0.7% in the Housing Index and 0.8% in the Transportation Index.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items Index advanced by 0.8% in January, following a modest 0.2% rise observed in December.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between January 1989 and January 1990 was 5.5%, up noticeably from the 5.1% rise reported for December 1989. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (October 1989 to January 1990) was 6.2%, up sharply from the 4.0% increase reported for the three-month period ending in December.

Food

The Food Index advanced by 2.6% in January (the steepest unadjusted monthly increase in over 10 years), following declines of 0.1% and 0.6% posted in November and December. This was due to increases of 3.3% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.6% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Approximately 60% of the 3.3% increase in the Food Purchased from Stores Index was the result of a 34.5% jump in the Fresh Vegetables Index. Frost damage to field crops in Florida in late December was largely responsible for the steep rise in the prices of fresh vegetables. Price increases were also observed for soft drinks, chicken and turkey

(following the end of promotional pricing for such products), as well as for beef and pork. Selected dairy and bakery products also showed small increases. The Fresh Fruit Index fell by 1.2%, due to ample supplies of apples, oranges and pears.

Over the 12-month period January 1989 to January 1990, the Food Index advanced by 4.8%, compared to an increase of 3.4% posted in December. The latest rise was comprised of advances of 4.6% in the index for food purchased from stores and 4.9% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food Index rose by 0.5% in January, after remaining unchanged the month before. The dominant factors explaining the latest rise were increases of 0.7% in the Housing Index and of 0.8% in the Transportation Index. A partly offsetting effect resulted from a decline of 0.9% in the Recreation, Reading and Education Index.

The largest contributors to the latest 0.7% rise in the Housing Index came from increases of 0.8% in the Owned Accommodation Index and 2.9% in the Water, Fuel and Electricity Index. Owned accommodation charges increased, largely in response to higher maintenance and repair charges and continuing advances in mortgage interest costs. Higher prices for new houses, with sharp increases registered in Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, also contributed to the latest change. The main factor in the increase of the Water, Fuel and Electricity Index was a rise in fuel oil prices, attributable to increased crude oil prices and unusually cold weather in December which depleted supplies. In addition, higher electricity rates came into effect in Ontario and higher water charges were observed in several cities. Other price increases were registered for rented accommodation, postal services and basic telephone services. Minor offsets came from lower rates for piped gas (Ontario and Quebec) and long distance telephone services.

An overwhelming proportion of the 0.8% increase in the Transportation Index was associated with the cost of purchasing and operating private automobiles. Gasoline prices rose by 2.1% largely in response to a rise in federal and provincial taxes (Ontario and British Columbia) and an increase in crude oil prices. Prices

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change January 1990 from	
	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989	December 1989	January 1989
All-items	154.9	153.6	146.8	0.8	5.5
Food	144.7	141.1	138.1	2.6	4.8
All-items excluding food	157.8	157.0	149.3	0.5	5.7
Housing	156.1	155.0	148.1	0.7	5.4
Clothing	136.3	135.5	131.9	0.6	3.3
Transportation	154.8	153.6	145.4	0.8	6.5
Health and personal care	155.1	155.0	148.4	0.1	4.5
Recreation, reading and education	153.3	154.7	146.7	-0.9	4.5
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	225.1	224.3	202.9	0.4	10.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	64.6	65.1	68.1		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	367.0				

of new automobiles also rose as manufacturers' rebates on several models were terminated. Insurance premiums increased as did parking rates in several cities. The upward pressure on the Transportation Index also came from higher passenger fares for travel within a city by bus and taxi. Part of this overall upward impact was moderated by a 3.7% decline in air fares largely associated with seasonally lower prices on transatlantic and southern routes.

Increases in each of the Clothing (0.6%), Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages (0.4%) and Health and Personal Care (0.1%) Indexes contributed moderately to the overall rise in the All-items excluding Food Index. Much of the increase in the Clothing Index was attributable to a 0.9% rise in the Women's Wear Index, due to the end of some sales. The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index reflected increases in cigarette prices resulting from a provincial tax increase (New Brunswick) and higher prices for wines mainly in Nova Scotia and Quebec. The marginal rise in the Health

and Personal Care Index was largely due to a small increase in the prices of prescribed medicines.

The 0.9% drop in the Recreation, Reading and Education Index was largely associated with a seasonal decline in prices for package holiday tours. Part of this decline was offset by a 1.3% rise in the Newspaper Index as prices rose in several cities.

Over the 12-month period, January 1989 to January 1990, the All-items excluding Food Index advanced by 5.7%, up slightly from the 5.5% increase posted in December.

Goods and Services

The Goods Index rose 1.3% in January, in contrast to the fall of 0.4% noted in December. At the same time the Services Index rose 0.3%, the same rate as for December. Between January 1989 and January 1990, the Goods Index increased 5.2% (4.4% in December), while the Services Index was 5.9% higher (6.0% in December).

City Highlights

Between December 1989 and January 1990, increases in the All-items Indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from 0.4% in Halifax, to 1.1% in Montreal and Vancouver. The less than average rise in Halifax was due mainly to a sharp decline in its Clothing Index, followed by lower than average increases for food, housing and transportation. In Montreal, the above average rise was explained by significantly larger increases in the Food and Clothing Indexes. The higher than average result in Vancouver was explained by noticeably larger increases in the indexes for transportation and tobacco products and alcoholic beverages.

Between January 1989 and January 1990, increases in the All-items Indexes varied from 4.3% in Regina, to 7.2% in Calgary.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items Index rose 0.6%, due mainly to advances in the food and housing components. Within food, a large part of the upward impact came from an increase in fresh vegetable prices. Increases were also noted for fresh fruit, restaurant meals, dairy products and beef. The rise in the housing component reflected higher charges for water and fuel oil, and increased costs for owned accommodation. Higher transportation charges, most notably for new cars and gasoline, also exerted a considerable upward impact. Moderating these increases were lower prices for women's wear and for package holiday trips. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.6% rise in the All-items Index was largely due to a rise in the Food Index. Within food, higher prices for fresh vegetables were the main contributor. Advances in the prices of milk, soft drinks, chicken and bakery products were also noted. The Clothing Index was up, as a result of higher prices for men's wear. Increased prices for new cars and gasoline were responsible for the rise in the Transportation Index. Charges for package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Halifax

Higher food prices were the main contributing factor in the 0.4% rise in the All-items Index. Most of the impact came from higher prices for fresh vegetables, but increases were also observed in the prices of chicken, restaurant meals, soft drinks, beef and bakery products. A rise in the Housing Index also had a considerable upward influence, as increased charges for owned accommodation, water and fuel oil were recorded. These advances were moderated by a decline in long-distance telephone charges. The Transportation Index advanced, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for drivers' licences and vehicle registration. Lower prices for women's wear exerted a dampening effect. Charges for package holiday trips were down. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Saint John

A rise in the Food Index explained most of the 0.7% rise in the All-items Index. Higher prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, increased prices for poultry, beef, milk, bakery products and restaurant meals, accounted for the rise in the Food Index. Within housing, higher charges for water, fuel oil, household textiles and owned accommodation were observed. The Transportation Index was up, due to higher prices for gasoline, taxi fares and new cars. Lower prices for women's wear and for package holiday trips moderated these advances. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.6%.

Quebec City

Higher food prices, combined with increases in the Clothing and Housing Indexes, accounted for most of the 1.0% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, most of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh vegetables, however, prices of poultry, restaurant meals, beef, pork and bakery products were up as well. The rise in the Clothing Index was due to higher prices for women's wear, while the rise in the Housing Index mainly reflected higher prices for fuel oil. The Transportation Index was also up, as higher costs for gasoline, new cars, and local transit were recorded. A rise in the prices of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages was also noted. Prices for package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Montreal

Higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, explained a large part of the 1.1% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, price increases were also noted for poultry, soft drinks, pork, restaurant meals, dairy products and beef. Advances in the housing and clothing components exerted a considerable upward impact. The rise in the former resulted from higher prices for fuel oil and increased charges for owned accommodation, while the latter reflected higher prices for women's wear. Transportation charges were also up, as increases were observed in gasoline prices and local transit fares. The cost of package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.8%.

Ottawa

The All-items Index rose 0.8%. Among the main contributors were higher food prices and increased transportation costs. Within the Food Index, higher prices were noted for fresh vegetables, as well as for soft drinks, beef, fresh fruit and restaurant meals. The Transportation Index rose as a result of higher prices for new cars and gasoline, increased rates for parking, and higher fares for local transit and taxi services. The Housing Index was also up, reflecting increased costs for rented and owned accommodation, higher fuel oil prices and increased charges for electricity. Advances in the prices of women's wear caused the Clothing Index to rise. The cost of package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.5%.

Toronto

Advances in the Food and Housing Indexes explained most of the 0.6% rise in the All-items Index. Within Food, higher prices for fresh vegetables were the main contributor, although increased prices for soft drinks, restaurant meals, poultry and beef were also observed. The Housing Index advanced, due largely to increased charges for owned accommodation. Advances in electricity charges, fuel oil prices, water rates and rented accommodation costs also had a considerable upward impact. The Transportation Index rose, reflecting higher prices for new cars and gasoline, increased fares for local transit and higher charges for parking. Newspaper prices were up, while the cost of package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

A rise in the Food Index, as well as increases in the housing and transportation components were the main contributors in the 0.7% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, higher prices for fresh vegetables were the major factor, however advances were also noted in the prices of restaurant meals, soft drinks, bakery products, prepared meats, poultry and beef. The rise in the Housing Index was largely due to higher electricity charges, and increased costs relating to owned accommodation. Fuel oil prices were also up. The Transportation Index advanced as a result of higher prices for gasoline and new cars. Other notable advances were observed in the prices of men's and women's wear and in personal care supplies. Charges for package holiday trips declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Winnipeg

The All-items Index rose 0.6%, with higher food prices as the main contributing factor. The rise in the Food Index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for soft drinks, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, beef and restaurant meals. The transportation component exerted a notable upward impact as well, as higher prices for gasoline and new cars were reported. Advances in the prices of men's and women's wear, combined with higher charges for natural gas and increased costs for rented and owned accommodation, also had a considerable upward influence. Declines were observed in the cost of long-distance telephone service and in charges for personal care supplies. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.7%.

Regina

Higher food prices explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items Index. Higher prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks were the main contributing factors, however price increases for restaurant meals, beef, prepared meats and poultry were also observed. Advances in gasoline prices and local transit fares caused the Transportation Index to rise. Higher charges for water, and increased prices for men's wear, and rented accommodation also exerted a notable upward impact. Charges for long-distance telephone calls declined. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.3%.

Saskatoon

The All-items Index rose 0.5%, mainly reflecting a rise in the Food Index. Higher prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks and, to a lesser extent, price increases for beef and restaurant meals, explained most of this rise. The Housing Index was up slightly, as increased charges for owned accommodation offset decreased charges for long-distance telephone services. A rise in the Clothing Index reflected higher prices for men's and women's wear. Price increases for gasoline and higher fares for local transit and rail travel caused the Transportation Index to advance. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.4%.

Edmonton

The All-items Index rose 0.9%. Higher food prices and increased housing charges were among the main contributors. Within food, most of the upward impact came from a rise in the price of fresh vegetables, although higher prices for soft drinks, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and restaurant meals were also observed. The rise in the Housing Index reflected higher charges for owned accommodation, and to a lesser extent, increased charges for water, basic telephone service and rented accommodation. Higher transportation costs, most notably for gasoline, new cars and rail travel, also exerted a considerable upward impact. Prices for cigarettes and for beer purchased from stores advanced as well. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.6%.

Calgary

Advances in the food and housing components explained most of the 0.8% rise in the All-items Index. The rise in the Food Index reflected higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef, pork and dairy products. The Housing Index rose, largely as a result of higher charges for natural gas and increased costs for owned accommodation. Advances in rented accommodation charges and water rates were also observed. Prices for new cars, rail travel and beer purchased from stores were up as well. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 7.2%.

Vancouver

The All-items Index rose 1.1%. Advances in the Transportation, food and housing components accounted for most of this rise. Within transportation, increases were observed in vehicle insurance premiums, vehicle registration fees, gasoline prices, new car prices and rail fares. The rise in the Food Index was mainly due to higher prices for fresh vegetables. The Housing Index advanced, as a result of increased charges for owned accommodation and, to a lesser extent, to increased charges for rented accommodation and water. Prices for alcoholic beverages (mainly wine) were up as well. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.7%.

Victoria

Advances in the food, transportation and alcoholic beverages indexes explained most of the 0.5% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, most of the upward movement came from higher prices for fresh produce, but increases in the costs of bakery products, cured and prepared meats, eggs and restaurant meals were also observed. Transportation costs were up as a result of increased premiums for vehicle insurance, higher fees for vehicle registrations, and a rise in gasoline prices. Taxi fares were up as well. The rise in the Alcoholic Beverages Index reflected higher prices for wine. No overall change was recorded in the Housing Index as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for fuel oil were offset by declines in the prices of household furnishings and equipment. Since January 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1922-1940.

Order the January 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
January 1990 index	146.7	129.7	144.6	140.5	150.2	149.7	152.0	207.2
% change from December 1989	0.6	1.6	0.8	-1.5	1.0	1.1	-0.7	0.0
% change from January 1989	4.9	3.1	3.8	5.5	7.7	4.0	4.5	8.9
Charlottetown/Summerside								
January 1990 index	144.9	135.6	138.9	129.0	141.5	158.7	158.4	230.9
% change from December 1989	0.6	1.9	-0.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	-0.4	-0.1
% change from January 1989	5.1	4.0	4.3	6.7	5.4	3.7	3.1	13.3
Halifax								
January 1990 index	151.6	140.5	149.1	128.7	150.3	161.0	160.8	234.8
% change from December 1989	0.4	2.1	0.3	-2.1	0.3	-0.5	0.2	0.1
% change from January 1989	5.1	4.5	4.2	2.5	5.9	3.9	3.3	15.4
Saint John								
January 1990 index	150.9	141.0	151.2	129.1	146.3	149.9	157.4	250.8
% change from December 1989	0.7	2.8	0.5	-1.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.3
% change from January 1989	4.6	2.7	4.0	2.5	4.7	4.2	2.7	19.9
Quebec City								
January 1990 index	153.7	146.2	158.3	135.9	148.8	155.7	138.8	220.4
% change from December 1989	1.0	3.5	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	-1.8	1.0
% change from January 1989	4.9	3.9	5.7	3.7	4.6	3.2	3.1	10.8
Montreal								
January 1990 index	155.7	148.9	158.9	135.0	154.8	154.1	146.1	222.0
% change from December 1989	1.1	3.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.7	-1.8	0.6
% change from January 1989	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	11.4
Ottawa								
January 1990 index	156.0	138.6	160.7	139.2	160.4	160.1	151.4	220.7
% change from December 1989	0.8	2.5	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.1	-1.2	0.1
% change from January 1989	5.5	3.4	5.9	4.3	6.2	4.1	4.8	10.5
Toronto								
January 1990 index	162.9	150.6	169.7	143.1	160.6	162.3	156.7	223.1
% change from December 1989	0.6	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	-0.1	-1.3	0.0
% change from January 1989	5.9	5.2	6.2	3.8	6.4	6.2	5.6	9.6
Thunder Bay								
January 1990 index	153.3	142.1	151.3	135.4	158.8	155.6	152.4	217.8
% change from December 1989	0.7	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	-1.2	0.0
% change from January 1989	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.6	5.9	4.4	4.5	10.8
Winnipeg								
January 1990 index	152.4	139.2	151.7	135.7	151.2	151.8	159.2	243.0
% change from December 1989	0.6	2.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.7	0.1	0.0
% change from January 1989	4.7	5.8	3.4	3.3	5.7	3.6	3.8	11.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

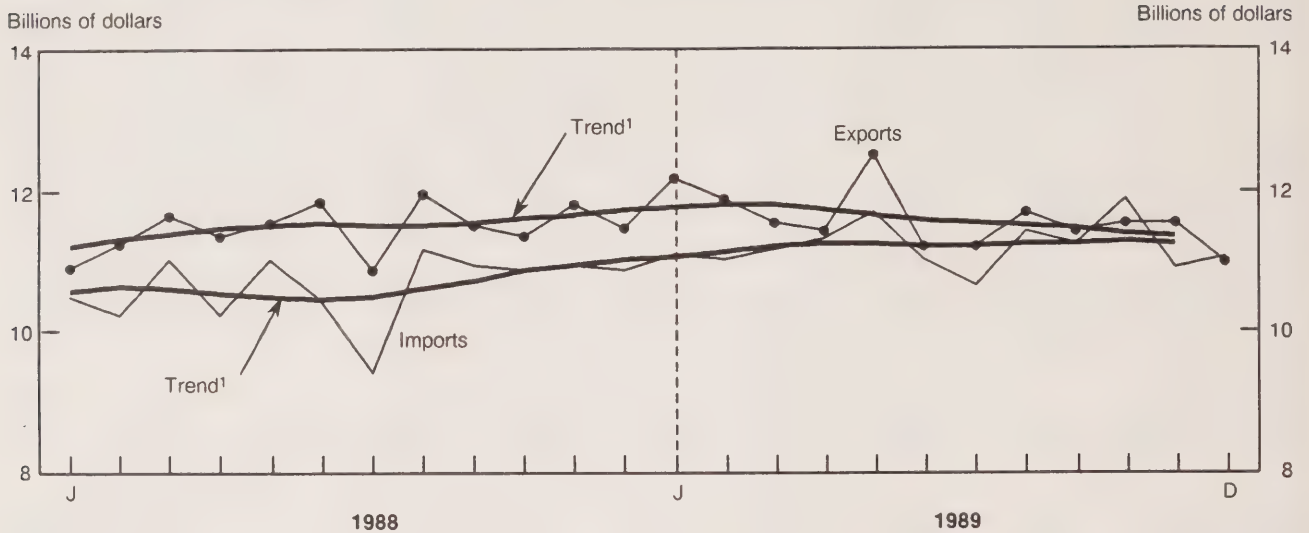
The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
January 1990 index	149.2	137.0	149.6	131.2	143.3	176.1	152.3	221.2
% change from December 1989	0.5	2.9	-0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.1
% change from January 1989	4.3	4.4	2.7	3.0	7.3	3.0	1.9	13.0
Saskatoon								
January 1990 index	150.3	136.9	149.5	135.1	144.3	185.1	154.8	209.7
% change from December 1989	0.5	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0
% change from January 1989	4.4	3.9	2.5	2.8	8.1	5.4	3.5	10.6
Edmonton								
January 1990 index	147.3	142.8	136.5	131.7	152.6	155.8	153.3	242.6
% change from December 1989	0.9	2.7	0.8	-0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
% change from January 1989	5.6	3.0	5.2	1.9	9.2	6.3	4.3	11.5
Calgary								
January 1990 index	146.3	139.1	137.1	128.7	151.4	158.5	151.8	239.4
% change from December 1989	0.8	2.7	1.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.4
% change from January 1989	7.2	9.2	6.2	2.2	10.4	4.8	3.9	13.1
Vancouver								
January 1990 index	148.8	141.5	141.2	131.5	160.3	143.1	160.3	207.2
% change from December 1989	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	2.0	-0.3	0.1	1.4
% change from January 1989	5.7	3.4	6.7	1.5	8.6	2.1	3.8	7.7
Victoria²								
January 1990 index	118.6	118.4	111.3	114.1	121.1	116.9	127.6	149.8
% change from December 1989	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
% change from January 1989	5.3	3.8	5.5	2.2	7.5	1.9	5.3	7.0

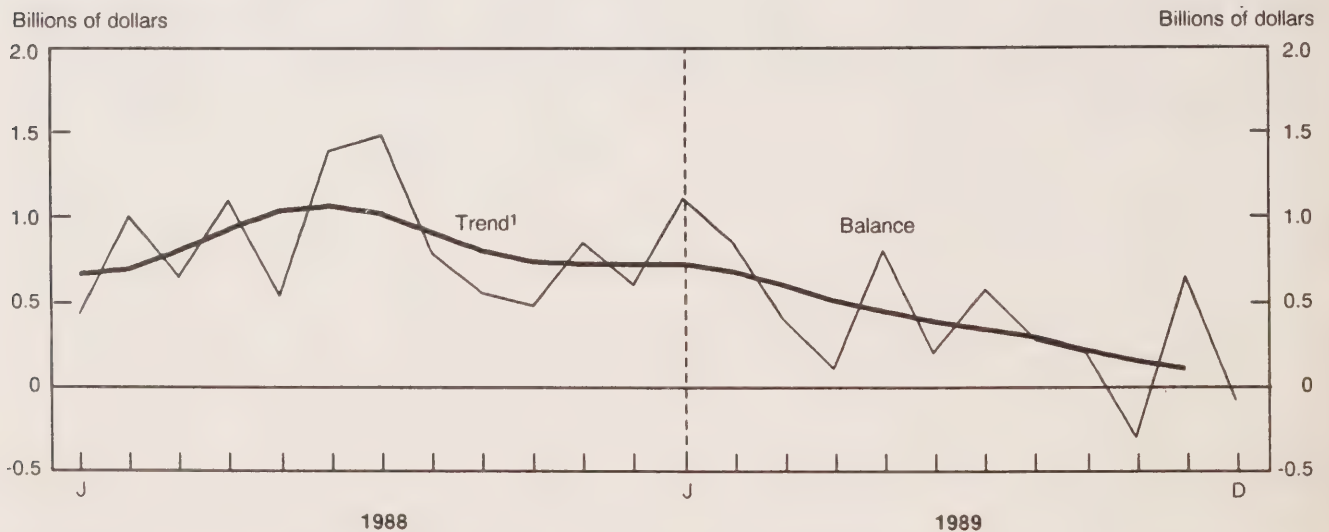
¹ For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of *Consumer Prices and Price Indexes* (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

² December 1984 = 100

Merchandise Trade
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
(Seasonally Adjusted)
Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)

December 1989

Merchandise exports, which totalled approximately \$11.5 billion in October and November, fell 4.9% in December. This decline brought total exports to almost \$11.0 billion, their lowest monthly level since July 1988. Exports of automotive products alone accounted for more than half of the overall drop observed, and exports of industrial goods, notably precious metals, also posted a significant decline.

Following increases in August and October, imports remained relatively stable at \$11.0 billion in December. The short-term trend for imports, which had been increasing for most of the year, showed a slight decline in November.

The drop in exports in December resulted in a deficit of \$91 million, a level much inferior to the deficit noted in October. The surplus with the United States fell to \$208 million, its lowest level since September 1981. In 1989, the stronger expansion in imports lessened the trade surplus by \$5.1 billion to \$4.7 billion, its lowest level since 1979.

International Trade Statistics – A Note to Users

In July 1987, Statistics Canada, Revenue Canada Customs and Excise, the United States Bureau of the Census, and the United States Customs Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the exchange of import data. Starting with January 1990 data, Statistics Canada will no longer publish export statistics to the United States based on Canadian export documents. Instead, Statistics Canada will rely upon import statistics from Canada compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Likewise, the United States will also be replacing their exports to Canada data with American imports into Canada statistics, compiled by Statistics Canada.

Starting with the publication of January 1990 data, to be released on March 20, the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade will be available at 8:30 a.m. (E.S.T.) instead of 7:00 a.m. This change synchronizes release times in both Canada and the United States.

Additional details of the implications of this agreement will be included in the January 1990 issues of the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (65-001P), the Summary of Canadian International Trade (65-001), Exports by Commodity (65-004), Imports by Commodity (65-007), and the January to March issues of Exports by Country (65-003) and Imports by Country (65-006).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685 to 3713, 3718, 3719, 3887 to 3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$5.80/\$58), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information) or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Trusteed Pension Funds

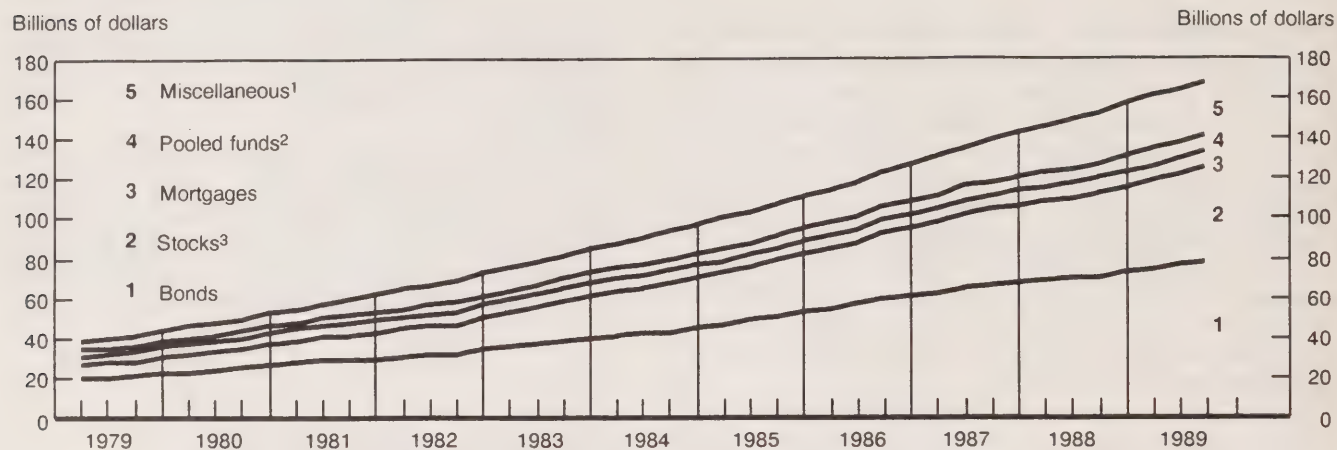
Third Quarter 1989¹

Income and Expenditures

- Third quarter income of trusteed pension funds was \$6.3 billion, up 23% over that of 1988. This increase, the largest recorded in the past decade, is largely explained by a 132% growth in profits generated from the sale of securities, following a 64% drop the previous year. Profits constituted 16.5% of the revenue in 1989 and amounted to \$1.0 billion, just slightly below the high of \$1.2 billion recorded in the third quarter of 1987.
- Investment income, which constituted 51% of the total income in the third quarter of 1989, grew 13% relative to the same quarter of 1988.
- Contributions by the employer and the employee, the other principal sources of income for the funds, increased 13% and 6.2%, respectively over the third quarter of 1988. Together, they represented 31% of total income. The increase in employer contributions for the third quarter of the year was the largest recorded since 1978.

¹ Based on a survey of 216 funds, which constitute approximately 6% of all trusteed pension funds and hold almost 87% of the total assets.

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1979 - 1989



¹ Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.

² Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.

³ Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.

- Third quarter expenditures rose to \$2.4 billion, up 4% over 1988. Payments to retired employees or their survivors continued to be the major component of these expenditures, constituting 79% of the total. These payments rose 15% over the third quarter of 1988, to \$1.9 billion.
- The net income or new money entering the funds (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) recorded a third quarter high of \$3.8 billion, up 39% over 1988. This can be attributed both to the unusually large growth in revenue and small rise in expenditures and follows an average increase in net income of 11% over the past decade.
- The two major forms of investment continued to be bonds, accounting for 46% of total assets and stocks, accounting for 28% of the total assets. Cash, deposits, short-term securities plus some accruals and receivables represented 13% of total assets; mortgage holdings accounted for another 5%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.
- The quarter-to-quarter rate of increase in stocks, which was at a low of 0.6% in the fourth quarter of 1987, has exceeded 3% in each of the quarters of 1989. The proportion of the assets held in stocks has consequently regained the level attained immediately prior to the stock market adjustment.

Assets

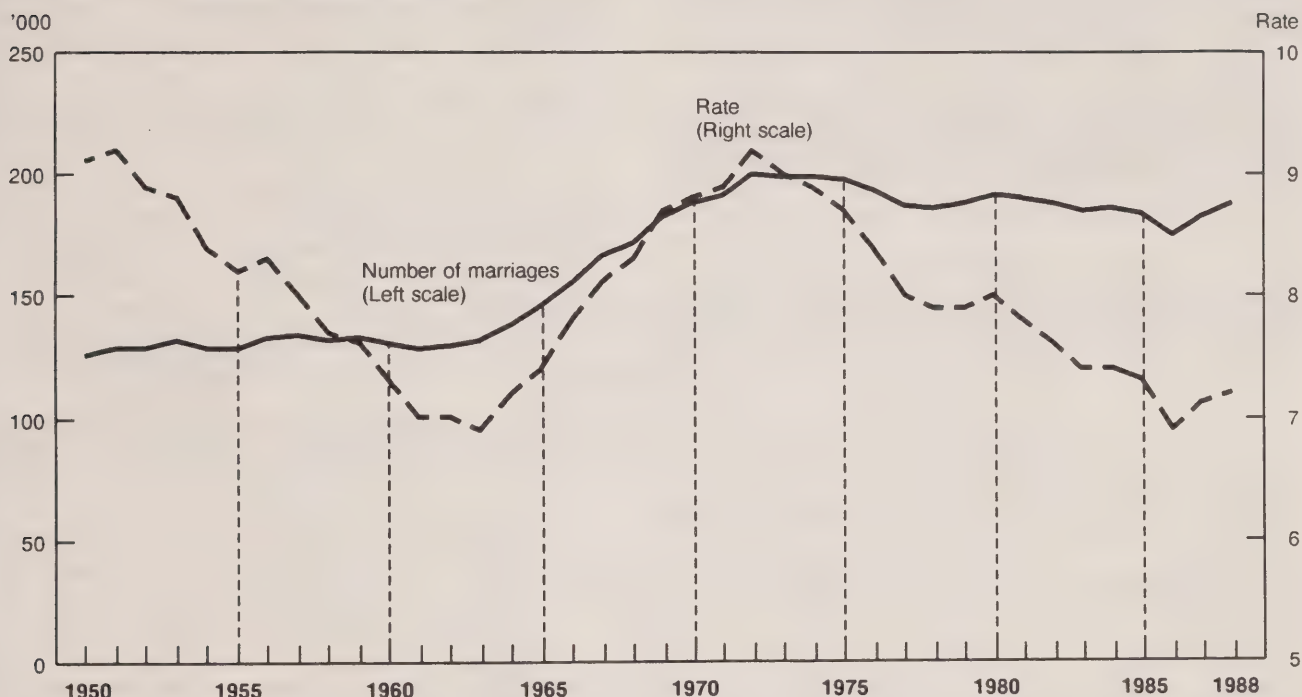
- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1989 was estimated at \$168.6 billion, up 2.5% over the previous quarter and 10.7% over the amount held one year earlier. Both the quarter-to-quarter and year-to-year rates of increase are up slightly from the lows recorded after the 1987 stock market adjustment.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$10.50/\$42) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information about the data, contact Jessica Dunn (613-951-4034) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4038), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

Marriages and Rates (Per 1,000 population), Canada, 1950-1988



Marriages in Canada and the Provinces

1988

A total of 187,728 marriages were recorded in Canada in 1988, up 3.1% over 1987. The 1988 total was, however, 6.4% lower than the peak of 200,470 marriages recorded in 1972.

The marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 population) increased to 7.2 in 1988, from 7.1 in 1987 and 6.9 in 1986. However, the 1988 rate was 21.7% less than the 1972 peak of 9.2.

Provincial Detail

The 1988 marriage rates for the provinces in descending order were: Ontario 8.3, British Columbia 8.2, Alberta 8.0, Nova Scotia 7.8, Prince Edward Island 7.5, New Brunswick 7.4, Manitoba 7.3, Saskatchewan 6.7, Newfoundland 6.5 and Quebec 5.0. The marriage rates for the two territories were

8.3 for the Yukon and 4.3 for the Northwest Territories.

During 1987-1988, the marriage rate rose between 1% and 8% for seven of the provinces and the Yukon. Rates increased for Ontario (1.2%), British Columbia (2.5%), Nova Scotia and Alberta (2.6%), Prince Edward Island (4.2%), Newfoundland (6.6%), New Brunswick (7.2%) and the Yukon (6.4%). For Quebec, the marriage rate remained unchanged at 5.0%. It decreased for Manitoba (1.3%), Saskatchewan (1.5%), and the Northwest Territories (6.5%).

Trends from 1960 to 1987

Over the last 27 years, remarriages of divorced persons rose substantially. For men, they increased from 3.9% of marriages in 1960, to 21.0% in 1988. For women, the figure rose from 3.9% of marriages in 1960, to 20.3% in 1988.

The median age at marriage of never-married persons increased by 3.5 years for brides (24.6 years in 1988, from 21.1 in 1961) and by 2.5 years for bridegrooms (26.5 years in 1988, from 24.0 years in 1961).

increasing according to the Family History Survey, Preliminary Findings (95-955) and the Censuses.

For further information, contact Surinder Wadhwa (613-951-1764), or Beth Sander (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

The Data

These data relate to legal marriages and not consensual or common law unions, which seem to be

Marriages and Rates, Canada and Provinces 1981, 1987 and 1988

	Number of marriages			Marriage rate (marriages per 1,000 area population)		
	1981	1987	1988	1981	1987	1988
Canada	190,082	182,151	187,728	7.8	7.1	7.2
Newfoundland	3,758	3,481	3,686	6.6	6.1	6.5
Prince Edward Island	849	924	965	6.9	7.2	7.5
Nova Scotia	6,632	6,697	6,894	7.8	7.6	7.8
New Brunswick	5,108	4,924	5,292	7.3	6.9	7.4
Quebec	41,005	32,616	33,519	6.4	5.0	5.0
Ontario	70,281	76,201	78,533	8.1	8.2	8.3
Manitoba	8,123	7,994	7,908	7.9	7.4	7.3
Saskatchewan	7,329	6,853	6,767	7.6	6.8	6.7
Alberta	21,781	18,640	19,272	9.7	7.8	8.0
British Columbia	24,699	23,395	24,461	9.0	8.0	8.2
Yukon	235	189	209	10.2	7.8	8.3
Northwest Territories	282	237	222	6.2	4.6	4.3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

November 1989

Highlights from this issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- A year-to-date comparison of scheduled services data reported by Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd. and Wardair, as of November 1989, shows a decrease of 4.6% in domestic passenger-kilometres, while international passenger-kilometres rose by 7.9% over the same period of 1988.
- In August 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased 3.3% over August 1988.
- Preliminary third quarter 1989 data show an increase of 16.1% (25 591 tonnes) in total enplaned and deplaned cargo on major scheduled services over the same period in 1988.
- During the second quarter of 1989, the number of passengers for all city-pairs travelling on domestic scheduled services totalled 3,409,800, down 1.6% compared to the second quarter of 1988.
- Scheduled transborder passengers for all city-pairs totalled 2,096,800, up 0.8% compared to the same period in 1988.
- In 1988, the estimated number of international scheduled air passengers totalled 13.4 million, up 8.6% over a year earlier.

The Vol. 22, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Oils and Fats

December 1989

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in December 1989 totalled 44 260 tonnes, a decrease of 28.2% from the 61 650 tonnes

produced in November 1989. The 1989 year-to-date production totalled 605 854 tonnes, a decrease of 1.6% from the corresponding 1988 figure of 615 872 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 032 tonnes in December 1989, down from the 11 421 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 119 126 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 118 396 tonnes in 1988.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 537 tonnes in December 1989, from 9 613 tonnes in November 1989. The cumulative sales to date in 1989 were 74 323 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 75 476 tonnes in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1989 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments

December 1989

At December 31, 1989, the short term debt (treasury bills and other short term paper) of local governments totalled \$320 million, down \$69 million (18%) from September 1989, but up \$31 million (11%) over December 31, 1988.

For further information on these data, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the second half of 1989 for precast concrete- in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.9% over the first half of 1989 and an increase of 3.4% over the second half of 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

Order the fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-991-3389), Prices Division. ■

Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

Price indexes for the fourth quarter of 1989 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, show an increase of 0.3% over the third quarter of 1989 and an increase of 2.8% over one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 419.

Order the fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernard Lebrun (613-951-3389), Prices Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending February 10, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 10, 1990 totalled 274 922 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% over the preceding week's total of 271 914 tonnes, but down 11.6% from the year-earlier level of 311 057 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 1 565 681 tonnes, a decrease of 12.5% from 1 789 934 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1989

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to December 1989 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are

listed from January 1981 to December 1989 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The December 1989 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Plastic Film and Bags

Fourth Quarter 1989

Figures for the fourth quarter of 1989 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

January 1990

Data on soft drinks for January 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports

January 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for January 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in the January 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Adoption of a New Base Year

The change in base year continues Statistics Canada's policy of updating the time base to reflect a more recent price structure and of adopting a common base year for its indexed series. The previous base year change, from 1971 to 1981, took place during 1986. International recommendations as well as considerations derived from analysis of the statistics concerned suggest that more frequent changes in base years are warranted.

The need to change base years can be readily understood by considering the nature and calculation of constant price estimates. The purpose of constructing these estimates is to remove the impact of price change from the value of goods and services produced or sold. Since pure quantities cannot be added together – for example, the number of automobiles produced cannot be added to the services of the medical profession – measurement of the volume of economic activity must be approached in a different way. It is done by valuing current output at a detailed level with prices of a selected period, the base year, and summing the results to obtain aggregates at constant prices. In this way, the components are weighted by their relative prices in the base year.

If prices changed at the same rate for all components, rebasing would be unnecessary. However, prices change at different rates, often very substantially, and as a result, so do their relativities. Accordingly, it is necessary to change the base year periodically in order that the weights underlying the measurement of change be more reflective of conditions actually prevailing in the economy.

The projected schedule for the release of the rebased estimates of the major series is outlined below. Users should note that all rebased series will have new CANSIM identifiers; the new identifiers will be announced when the rebased series are released.

System of National Accounts

June 20	Income and Expenditure Accounts
August 31	Real Gross Domestic Product by Industry at Factor Cost and Input-Output Tables

Within the System of National Accounts, the historical patterns and distribution of real growth will not be affected prior to 1986, although the series will be linked to a 1986 time base and expressed in 1986 constant dollar levels. The period from 1986 will be revised to reflect more recent output and expenditure patterns; published growth rates will be affected as a result of these changes.

Prices

May 9	New Housing Price Index
May 11	Machinery and Equipment Price Index
May 15	Construction Price Indexes
August 17	Consumer Price Index
August 31	Industrial Product Price Index
August 31	Raw Materials Price Index

The Consumer Price Index, the New Housing Price Index and the family of construction price indexes will be arithmetically converted to a 1986=100 time base. This procedure will alter neither historical nor current rates of change, other than minimal differences due to rounding. The rebasing to 1986 of the Industrial Product Price Index, the Raw Materials Price Index and the Machinery and Equipment Price Index will also incorporate more recent weighting diagrams with the result that rates of change previously published for the period from 1986 could be revised.

International Trade

June 15	Price and Volume of Exports and Imports
---------	---

The same impact as described for the System of National Accounts will occur in these series.

For further information, contact Barbara Clift (613-951-0262), Integration and Development Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Coal and Coke Statistics**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Oil Pipe Line Transport**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Family Income: Economic Families - The Nation**, 1986 Census
Catalogue number 98-118
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$31).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 19 - 23
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1989
23	Retail Trade	December 1989
23	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1989
23	Wholesale Trade	December 1989
23	Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1989
23	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 19, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

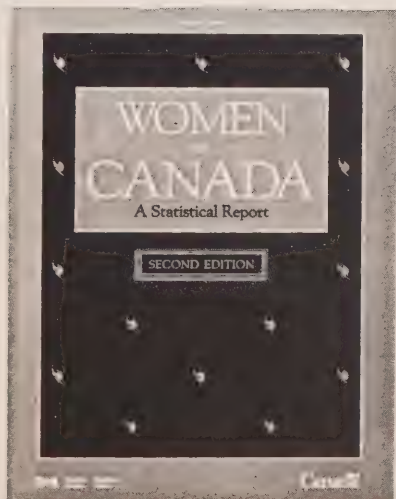
MAJOR RELEASE

- **Women in Canada – A Statistical Report, 1970-1988** 2
For every 100 women in Canada in 1988, there were 97 men.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Grain Marketing Situation Report, January 1990	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5



Women in Canada 1970-1988

There were more women than men in the Canadian population in 1988. These women live longer (80 years compared to 73 years for men), perhaps explaining, in part, why more women aged 65 years and older live alone.

One in three young women aged 15 to 24 years were likely to start smoking in 1987, the same number as for men. This may be a factor contributing to an alarming increase in the death rate for lung cancer, which increased 80% for women and 14% for men between 1977 and 1987.

Statistics Canada has produced an updated and expanded version of the original *Women in Canada – A Statistical Report*, last released in March 1985. This second edition analyzes the situation of Canadian women by exploring their demographic and cultural characteristics, living arrangements, income, labour force activity, health and criminal and victimization characteristics. Supported by more than 65 key colour charts and 190 tables, this 200+ page report presents this wealth of information in a clear and concise form.

Women in Canada (89-503E \$35/\$42) is now available. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this publication, see page 2 of today's *DAILY* or contact Jack Scott (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Women in Canada – A Statistical Report

1970-1988

Highlights

- In the 1987-88 academic year, 54% of all university graduates were women, up from 37% in 1970-71.
- Also in 1988, women comprised 44% of the total labour force, up from about one third in 1970.
- Women are marrying later: by 1986 six in 10 females aged 20 to 24 years were not married, up over 43.5% in 1971.
- In 1987, females with full-time employment earned only 66% of their male counterparts. However, young or never married women were more likely to have full-time earnings comparable to males.
- Women have comprised a small proportion of adults charged with criminal offences and impaired driving, but the rate is increasing. In 1988, women accounted for 17% of all adults charged with criminal offences, up from 15% in 1979. Impaired driving offences committed by women rose from 5% to 8% in the same period.
- Visible minority women have a higher labour force participation rate (64.5%) than the total for all women (55.9%). However, they tend to be clustered in clerical and service jobs.

The second edition of *Women in Canada* includes new chapters on housing and households, addressing, among others, issues such as housing adequacy and affordability, and the situation of

women in minority groups, as members of Canada's Aboriginal, immigrant, disabled or visible minority communities. Updated chapters dealing with demographic, family, education, labour force activity, income, health and criminal aspects of the status of women, have been augmented with increased detail and information from new surveys. This is especially the case in the areas of common-law living arrangements, female lone-parents, expenditures on childcare, female-male earnings ratios, low-income, lifestyle and health practices, young offenders and criminal victimization.

There are over 200 pages in the report, including 190 tables, 65 colourful charts, and summarized analysis of significant trends in the status of women (relative to men, or to membership in a minority group), and their changing roles and social characteristics since the early 1970s.

The information is presented at the Canada level, and is an integration of data from many disparate sources into this one comprehensive compendium. The study reflects the commitment of Statistics Canada to the recommendations made by the United Nations and other groups meeting to review the Decade for Women, namely to pursue follow-on work in preparation of national statistics and indicators relating to the role and situation of women.

Production of the publication was made possible through the cooperation and generous financial and consultative support of Status of Women Canada, as well as Secretary of State, Solicitor-General, Employment and Immigration Canada, Labour Canada and Health and Welfare Canada.

Women in Canada (89-503E, \$35/\$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this publication, contact Jack Scott (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

The Chemical and Petrochemical Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 144.9 in the fourth quarter of 1989, up 0.3% over the revised third quarter level of 144.4.

The largest quarterly increase was in the buildings component, which rose 1.1%, and was the only component whose quarterly rate of change was not decreasing. Other components contributing to the quarterly rise were the heavily-weighted machinery and equipment component and engineering, design and administration, both at 0.4%.

Partially offsetting the increases were the moderate 0.1% gains posted in the construction labour and indirects components.

Within the machinery and equipment component, the largest increases were found in fabricated equipment (up 2.5%, principally due to field fabricated tanks), and process machinery (up 0.8%). Offsetting decreases occurred in the component indexes for piping, valves and fittings (down 4.0%, due to stainless steel commodities), process instruments and controls (down 0.1%) and structural support, paint and insulation (down 0.1%).

Comparing the fourth quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 5.4%, up slightly from the year-over-year rate posted in the revised third quarter of 5.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 294.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1989

The Chemical and Mineral Process Plant Price Index (1981=100) reached a preliminary level of 147.9 in the fourth quarter of 1989, up 0.7% over the revised third quarter level of 146.9.

The largest increase was in the buildings component, which rose 1.1%, followed by a 0.7% increase in the heavily weighted machinery and equipment component. Labour costs in the engineering, design and administration component increased at a slower pace (0.5%), as did the field erection component (0.1%).

Within the machinery and equipment component, larger than average increases in the quarter were posted by fabricated equipment (2.1%), mainly due to field fabricated tanks, and process machinery (0.9%). These increases were partially offset by decreases in the component indexes for piping, valves and fittings (-2.4%), mainly due to price declines for stainless steel commodities, process instruments and controls (-0.1%), and structural support, paint and insulation (-0.1%).

Comparing the fourth quarters of 1989 and 1988, the total index rose 6.2%, with all but one component series showing an increase in the annual rate of increase from the revised third quarter. The field erection component was the exception as its year-over-year rate of change remained unchanged at its highest rate since the first quarter of 1984.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 291.

The fourth quarter 1988 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Tobacco Products

January 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.85 billion cigarettes in January 1990, a 2.0% decrease from the 3.93 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989.

Domestic sales in January 1990 totalled 3.03 billion cigarettes, an increase of 1.7% over the 2.98 billion cigarettes sold in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The January 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

December 1989

Rolled steel shipments for December 1989 totalled 855 308 tonnes, a decrease of 26.5% from the preceding month's total of 1 164 130 tonnes and a decrease of 14.5% from the year-earlier level of 1 000 455 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments totalled 13 325 808 tonnes, an increase of 0.5% over 13 261 522 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The December 1989 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

January 1990

The situation report for January is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

January 1990

January 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 412.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$17.25/\$69) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Culture Statistics – Sound Recording, 1987-88.**
Catalogue number 87-202
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).

✓ **Culture Statistics – Periodical Publishing,**
1987-88.
Catalogue number 87-203
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).

✓ **Women In Canada – A Statistical Report,**
1970-1988 Second Edition.
Catalogue number 89-503E
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$42).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 20, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 1989** 2
Manufacturers continued to keep inventories in line with shipments, as both decreased by about 0.5% in December. Unfilled orders and new orders were also down.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

December 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturers continued to keep inventories in line with shipments, as both decreased by about 0.5% in December. Unfilled orders and new orders were also down, continuing an irregular pattern of change in recent months.

The short-term trends for shipments, inventories and new orders have been declining for the last two to four months. The trend for unfilled orders has increased 0.2% a month for the last three months, after bottoming out in August.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were \$24.7 billion in December, a decrease of 0.6% from the previous month. Durable goods industries, notably transportation equipment industries (-2.8%) and primary metals (-7.0%), accounted for most of the decrease. The **trend** has declined by 0.1% a month for the last three months.
- December **inventories** (owned) decreased 0.4% to \$38.2 billion. Transportation equipment and paper and allied products industries contributed most to the decline; this was partially offset by increases for refined petroleum and coal products and tobacco industries. After reaching a peak in July 1989, the trend declined by about 0.2% a month during the period August to November.
- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** increased, to 1.55:1 in December, from 1.54:1 in November. After being stable at 1.55:1 between January and September 1989, the trend decreased slightly to 1.54:1 in October and November. Manufacturers continued to keep a tight rein on inventories.
- **Unfilled orders** decreased 1.4% to \$30.8 billion, following increases in the previous two months. The trend has increased 0.2% per month for the last three months, compared with decreases averaging 0.7% per month between March and August 1989.

Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

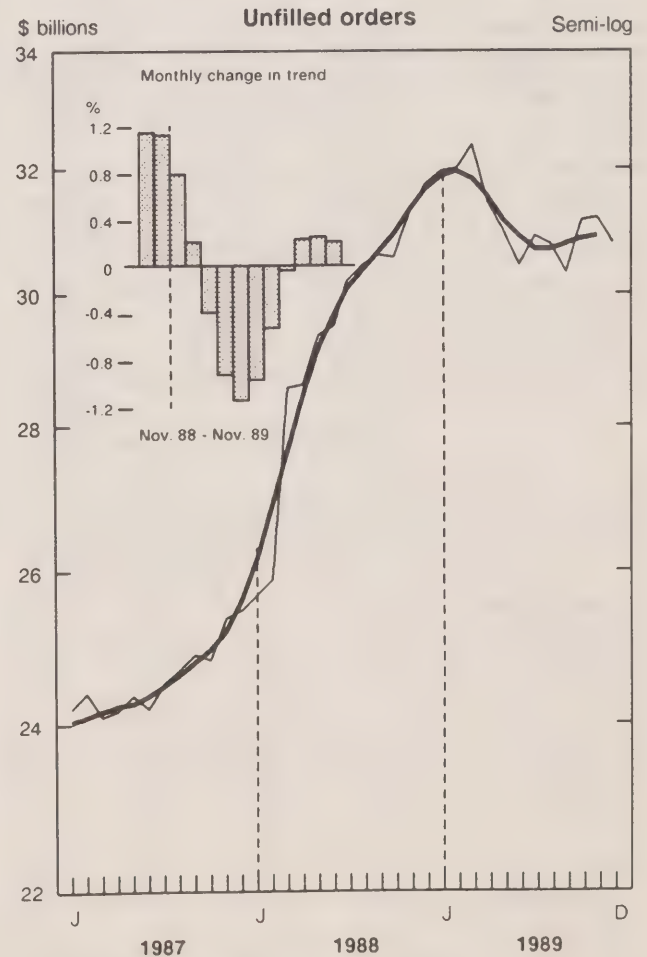
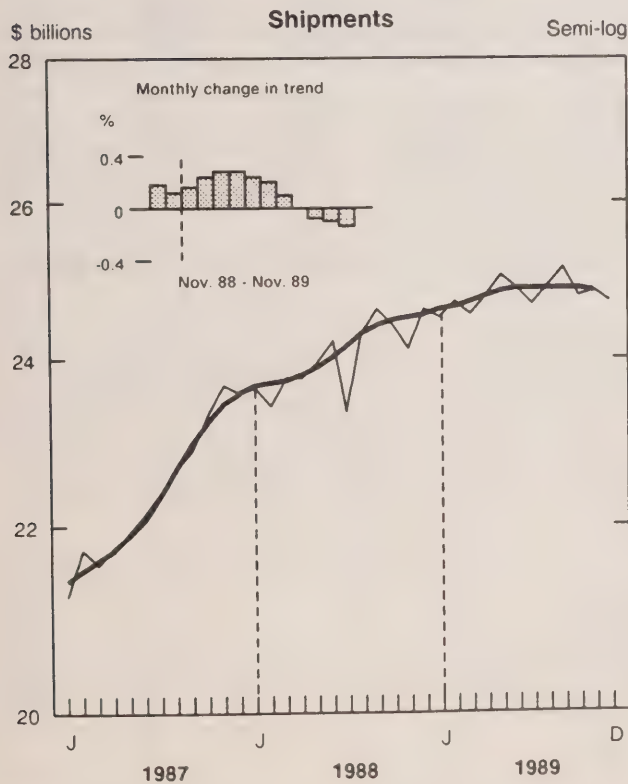
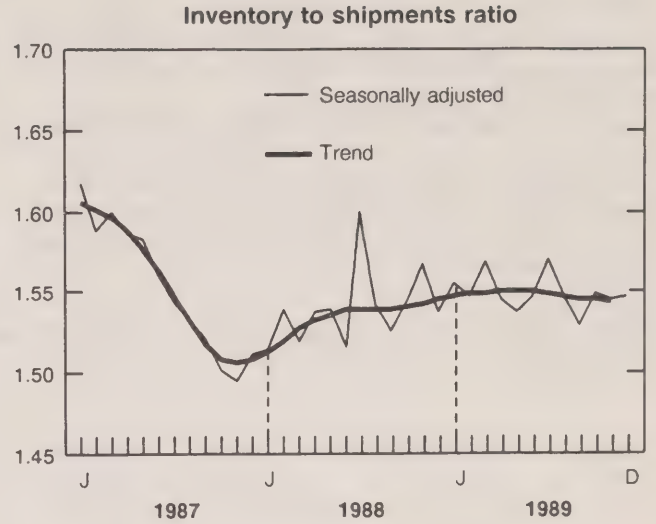
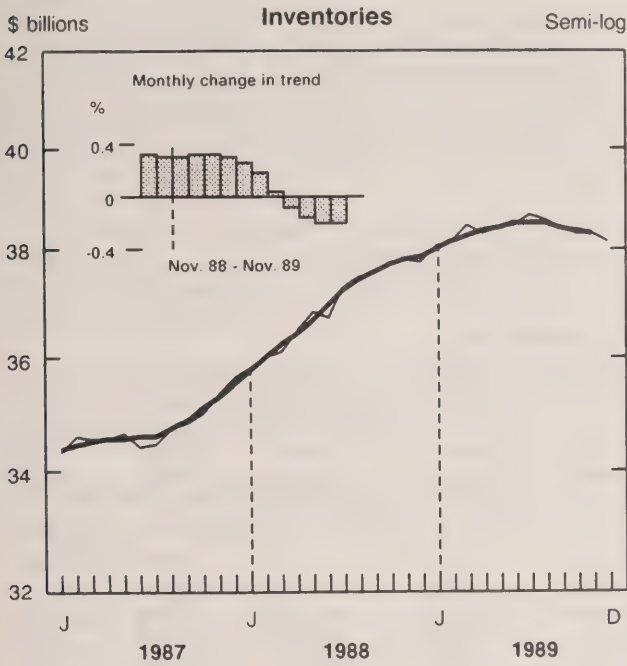
New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** dropped for the second consecutive month, falling 2.5% to \$24.2 billion in December. After reaching a peak in September 1989, the trend declined in October and November.

Annual 1989

- The total value of shipments in 1989 was estimated at \$297.0 billion, 2.9% higher than the 1988 value. This was less than half the 7.5% increase experienced in 1988. Average monthly inventory (owned) was up 3.9% in 1989, after a 1988 increase in the average of 6.4%.
- Major groups which posted the largest increases in shipments for 1989 compared with 1988 (in order of dollar impact) were: transportation equipment (+5.8%), electrical and electronic products (+7.5%), fabricated metal products (+4.5%) and printing and publishing industries (+6.0%). Only four of the 22 major groups experienced declines. These were (in order of dollar impact): primary metals, primary textiles, food, and textile products industries.
- The slowdown in manufacturing activity during 1989 was also evident in manufacturers' orders. The total value of all new orders received during 1989 increased only 0.4%, compared to an annual increase of 9.1% during 1988. The average monthly value of unfilled orders was up 6.3% in 1989, after a 1988 increase in the average of 19.4%.
- On a provincial basis, the largest increases in shipments in 1989, in order of dollar impact, occurred in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta. Only Newfoundland experienced a decline from 1988 shipment levels.

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, December 1989



Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the December 1989 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request.

For further information, please contact Mark Marcogliese (613-951-9834) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note to Users:

The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

December 1989

Period	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inven- tories	Unfilled orders	New orders
\$ millions								
December 1988	22,675	37,241	31,150	22,914	24,582	37,758	31,720	25,027
January 1989	22,885	38,177	31,624	23,358	24,482	38,042	31,944	24,706
February 1989	23,440	38,677	32,022	23,838	24,695	38,168	32,012	24,763
March 1989	25,746	38,873	32,552	26,276	24,544	38,483	32,397	24,929
April 1989	24,775	38,772	31,749	23,972	24,790	38,309	31,434	23,826
May 1989	26,733	38,638	31,382	26,366	25,029	38,454	30,968	24,563
June 1989	26,642	38,378	30,683	25,944	24,873	38,476	30,413	24,318
July 1989	22,136	38,356	30,938	22,391	24,646	38,679	30,920	25,153
August 1989	24,751	38,518	30,849	24,662	24,914	38,544	30,746	24,741
September 1989	25,745	38,090	30,422	25,318	25,139	38,403	30,324	24,717
October 1989	26,098	38,024	30,948	26,624	24,754	38,330	31,133	25,563
November 1989	25,585	38,082	30,823	25,460	24,825	38,319	31,178	24,870
December 1989	22,432	37,673	30,252	21,860	24,672	38,167	30,751	24,245

Seasonally Adjusted										
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory-to- shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
Month to month % change					Ratio		Month to month % change			
December 1988	1.9	0.1	-0.1	0.3	1.54	1.54	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.2
January 1989	-0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.7	0.8	-1.3	-0.2
February 1989	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4
March 1989	-0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.57	1.55	1.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
April 1989	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.3	1.55	1.55	-3.0	-0.9	-4.4	-0.3
May 1989	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.54	1.55	-1.5	-1.2	3.1	0.0
June 1989	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.55	1.55	-1.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.3
July 1989	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.57	1.55	1.7	-0.5	3.4	0.5
August 1989	1.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.55	1.55	-0.6	-0.1	-1.6	0.4
September 1989	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.2	1.53	1.55	-1.4	0.2	-0.1	0.1
October 1989	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.55	1.54	2.7	0.2	3.4	-0.1
November 1989	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	1.54	1.54	0.1	0.2	-2.7	-0.3
December 1989	-0.6	*	-0.4	*	1.55	*	-1.4	*	-2.5	*

Note: The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Births in Canada – Census Metropolitan Areas

1986

Special tabulations of 1986 birth data for Canada are now available. For the 219,000 births that occurred to residents of Census Metropolitan Areas in 1986, the census tract of the residence of the mother has been determined.

This additional information will permit the conduct of ecological studies of the relationship between birth characteristics and various socio-demographic and economic characteristics.

For further information on this release, contact Russell Wilkins (613-951-1633), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

December 1989

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 10.1% to 1 595 477 cubic metres in December 1989, from 1 775 644 cubic metres after revisions in December 1988.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1989 totalled 2 550 431 cubic metres, a decrease of 4.9% compared to 2 682 455 cubic metres in December 1988.

Year-to-date production in 1989 amounted to 23 272 995 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.9% compared to 23 963 224 cubic metres after revisions for 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 and 122 (series 2).

The December 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

December 1989

Canadian firms produced 174 418 cubic metres of construction type plywood during December 1989, an

increase of 4.2% over the 167 343 cubic metres produced during December 1988.

January-to-December 1989 production totalled 2 165 356 cubic metres, a increase of 0.2% over the 2 161 658 cubic metres produced in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 1.1).

The December 1989 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled \$2,300.0 million, up 7.5% over \$2,139.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the sugar and chocolate confectionery industry (SIC 1083) totalled \$835.3 million, up 2.0% over \$819.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drink Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the soft drink industry (SIC 1111) totalled \$2,479.9 million, up 1.3% over \$2,448.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Canvas and Related Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the canvas and related products industry (SIC 1931) totalled \$138.3 million, up 5.7% over \$130.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the women's blouse and shirt industry (SIC 2444) totalled \$176.1 million, down 12.8% from \$201.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Clothing Contractors Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the women's clothing contractors industry (SIC 2445) totalled \$282.4 million, up 7.4% over \$262.9 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Glove Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the glove industry (SIC 2493) totalled \$70.6 million, down 0.3% from \$70.8 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Other Clothing and Apparel Industries, n.e.c.

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other clothing and apparel industries, n.e.c. (SIC 2499) totalled \$582.5 million, up 1.6% over \$573.2 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing,**
December 1989.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208)

✓ **The Labour Force, January 1990.**

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 21, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Sales of Natural Gas, December 1989** 2
Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during December 1989 totalled 6 546.5 million cubic metres, a 7.3% increase over the level recorded the previous year.
- **Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1989** 3
Ownership of microwave ovens and VCRs now exceeds 80% for households with income of \$70,000 and over.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5



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MAJOR RELEASES

Sales of Natural Gas

December 1989

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during December 1989 totalled 6 546.5 million cubic metres, a 7.3% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in December 1989 were broken down as follows (with the percentage changes over December 1988 in brackets): residential sales, 2 055.0 million cubic metres (+18.6%); commercial sales, 1 622.5 million cubic metres (+14.1%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 869.0 million cubic metres (-2.6%).

For 1989, sales of natural gas amounted to 56 579.5 million cubic metres, a 7.4% increase over the 1988 level.

On the basis of rate structure information, 1989 sales were broken down as follows (with the percentage changes over 1988 in brackets): residential sales, 13 868.3 million cubic metres (+8.8%), commercial sales, 11 543.5 million cubic metres (+7.5%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 31 167.8 million cubic metres (+6.8%).

The December 1989 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas - Preliminary Data

December 1989

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	77 541	164 362	269 478	4 501	515 882
Ontario	1 085 196	738 733	949 488	137 331	2 910 748
Manitoba	91 093	86 572	67 470	6 500	251 635
Saskatchewan	166 000	136 000	13 000	75 000	390 000
Alberta	426 554	339 251	997 857	-	1 763 662
British Columbia	208 600	157 562	165 776	182 611	714 549
December 1989 - Canada	2 054 984	1 622 480	2 463 069	405 943	6 546 476
December 1988 - Canada	1 731 986	1 421 767	2 491 530	455 000	6 100 283
% change	+18.6	+14.1	-2.6		+7.3
Year-to-date Canada 89	13 868 287	11 543 491	26 906 173	4 261 593	56 579 544
Year-to-date Canada 88	12 748 331	10 737 127	25 522 285	3 673 908	52 681 651
% change	+8.8	+7.5	+6.8		+7.4

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.
 - Nil or zero.

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1989

In 1988, average household income, at \$40,684, was 1.4% higher than in 1987 on an inflation-adjusted basis. Average household income ranged from \$20,145 for one-person households (22.9% of total households), to \$46,616 for single-family households (72.4% of total households) and \$49,555 for multi-unit households (4.7% of total households).

The presence of the fastest growing consumer items, microwave ovens and video cassette recorders (VCRs) had large differences by income groups. Microwave ovens were found in 35% of households with income under \$10,000, compared with 83.3% of households with income of \$70,000 and over. For VCRs, the rates were 26.8% for households under \$10,000 and 81.5% of households over \$70,000. Overall, 63.4% of households had a microwave and 58.8% had a VCR in 1989, compared to 12.4% with microwaves and 6.4% with VCRs in 1983.

The 1989 issue of *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics* is the latest report providing data on dwelling characteristics and household goods by 1988 household income class.

Other highlights from the report released today include:

- Widely held household items such as telephones, radios, refrigerators and televisions showed little variation by income. Less widely held items exhibited a strong relationship to income. Gas barbecues, found in 12.5% of households with income under \$10,000, increased to 71.8% of households with income of \$70,000 and over. For the same income groups, freezers increased from 31.9% to 72.4% and air conditioners from 12.1% to 40.3%.

- The presence of recreational items also varied by income group. For example, 14.5% of households with income under \$10,000 had skis, 2.2% had a snowmobile, 8.1% had a tent, 4.8% had a boat, and only 1.3% had a vacation home. Meanwhile, for the \$70,000 and over group, 58.8% had skis, 8.0% had a snowmobile, 28.0% had a tent, 24.3% had a boat, and 11.9% had a vacation home.
- In 1989, home ownership rates ranged from 30.9% in the less than \$10,000 group, to 88.3% in the \$70,000 and over group.
- Pet ownership generally increased as income increased. In the lowest income group, 12.3% of households had a dog, 14.3% had a cat and 6.1% had another kind of pet. This compares to the highest income group where 30.5% had a dog, 24.5% had a cat and 15.5% had another kind of pet.

This report presents variations in household items and dwelling characteristics by income, province, urbanization, age of household head and household type. Tables are based on household facilities and equipment data as of the survey date (May 1989), and income data for the 1988 calendar year.

A microdata tape containing 1988 household income and 1989 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household, will be available this spring at a cost of \$900. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9778).

The 1989 issue of *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics* (13-218, \$35) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Peter Hower (613-951-0872) or Penny Barclay (613-951-4634), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial Government Enterprise Finance

1987

In 1987, provincial government business enterprises earned an after-tax profit of \$3,815 million, up \$693 million (22%) over the previous year.

Total income reached \$38,405 million, an increase of \$861 million (2%) over 1986. Sales of goods and services and investment income remained the largest sources of income. Sales of goods and services were \$32,252 million, up 3% over 1986, while investment income grew by 4% in 1987 to \$5,258 million. The growth in investment income was down from the 8% increase recorded in 1986.

The debt of provincial government enterprises stood at \$134,638 million at the end of 1987, up \$5,144 million over the previous year. This annual increase in debt of 4% was slightly lower than the increase in 1986.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3267 (income and expense by industry), 3268 (assets and liabilities by industry), 3269 (income and expense by province), 3270 (assets and liabilities by province).

For more information on this release, contact Jeannine D'Angelo (613-951-1834) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division. ■

Mineral Wool

January 1990

Manufacturers shipped 3 760 382 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January 1990, up 11.3% over the 3 377 948 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 12.4% over the 3 344 682 square metres shipped the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The January 1990 issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

January 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 167 609 thousand square metres in January 1990, a decrease of 8.0% from the 182 119 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

The January 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

For-hire Trucking: Canada-U.S.

1987 and

Canadian International Seaborne Shipping Statistics

1988

Statistics on for-hire trucking between Canada and the United States in 1987 and preliminary 1988 data on Canadian international seaborne shipping statistics are now available.

The *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (50-002, \$8.90/\$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Barbara Bekooy (613-951-0521), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1989.**

Catalogue number 13-218

(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$42).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Production, December 1989.**

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$17.20/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.70/\$83).

✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1990.**

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).

✓ **Oils and Fats, December 1989.**

Catalogue number 32-008

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December 1989.**

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended December 31, 1989.**

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

✓ **Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, Vol. 22 No. 2.**

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

✓ **New Motor Vehicle Sales, August 1989.**

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 22, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

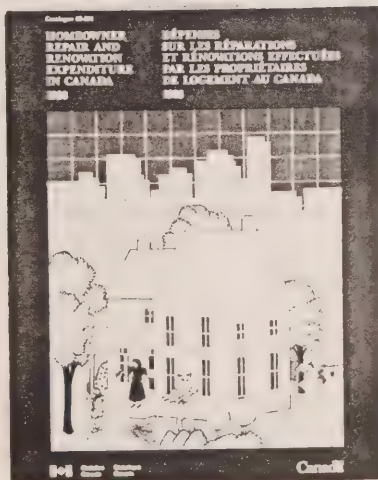
MAJOR RELEASE

- **Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1988** 3
In 1988, 71% of homeowners incurred some costs for repairs and renovations, for a total market worth \$11.1 billion.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Causes of Death, 1988 4
- Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending February 17, 1990 4

(Continued on page 2.)



Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1988

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada offers a look at the homeowner household market for \$11.1 billion worth of home repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations and installations of equipment and fixtures in 1988. These expenditures, averaging \$1,856 per homeowner household, cover the separate purchase of materials, as well as contract and labour expenditures.

Data covering the 10 provinces are presented by size of area of residence, type of dwelling, value of dwelling, age of household head, income, age of the dwelling and length of occupancy. See page 3 of today's *Daily* for highlights from this publication.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1988 (62-201, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Suzanne Bernier (613-951-9781), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5

National Summary of Alternative Measures Services for Young Persons

The Young Offenders Act (YOA) of 1984 formally sanctioned the use of alternative measures in dealing with young persons alleged to have committed offences. As described in the YOA, alternative measures are measures other than judicial proceedings designed to balance society's right to protection with the special needs of young people in conflict with the law. Consistent with the youth's right to the least possible interference with his/her freedom, alternative measures services are a means by which a young person can avoid court proceedings. Individualized alternative measures programs have been designed to reflect the nature of the offence, the special needs of the youth and, when applicable, the needs of the victim.

Although national statistics on the use of alternative measures are not yet available, it is estimated in some provinces that up to one-third of young people entering the justice system are dealt with through alternative measures. This report provides a national picture of these services and programs across Canada and highlights basic similarities and differences among jurisdictions. It also outlines the philosophy behind the alternative measures services, the eligibility criteria for participation, the process and the agencies involved in the administration of these services.

The *Juristat Bulletin*, Vol. 10, No. 2, *National Summary of Alternative Measures Services for Young Persons* (85-002, \$3.70/\$37) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Diane Bousfield (613-951-6646), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Canadian Economic Observer

February 1990

The February issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The February issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in January, and two feature articles on the reliability of the National Accounts and a guide to using statistics properly. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The February 1990 issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210) is now available. See "How to order Publications".

For further information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada

1988

In 1988 the average homeowner household spent \$1,856 on repairs and renovations to their homes, for a total market worth \$11.1 billion. Some 71% of homeowners incurred costs for repairs and renovations.

Work done under a contract involving labour and materials, as well as the hire of labour only, accounted for 64% of aggregate repair and renovation expenditures. The remaining 36% was spent on materials purchased separately by the household.

While only 5.5% of homeowners that reported repairs and renovations incurred expenditures of \$10,000 or more, this group accounted for 40% of aggregate expenditures.

Highlights

- Homeowners in the baby boom age group (35 to 44 years of age) remained the most lucrative market for repair and renovations, responsible for 30% of aggregate expenditures.
- Young homeowners under 35 spent almost half (48%) of their repair and renovation dollar on separate materials. At the other end of the age spectrum, those homeowners aged 65 years or over spent 80% of their repair and renovations dollar on work involving some paid labour.
- Lower income homeowners spent a larger percentage of their income on repairs and renovations than did those in the higher income groups. Households with incomes under \$15,000 spent an average of \$975 on repairs and renovations, compared to households in the \$70,000 and over bracket who spent an average of \$2,934.
- Homeowners who moved in 1988 spent more on repairs and renovations (\$2,718 on average), than those who moved into their homes before the survey year (\$1,761).

The second issue in an annual series, *Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1988* (62-201, \$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Suzanne Bernier (613-951-9781), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Causes of Death

1988

Of the 190,000 Canadian deaths which occurred in 1988, cardiovascular diseases accounted for 41%, cancer for 27%, respiratory diseases (excluding cancer) for 8% and accidents and violence for 7% of the deaths.

These facts and more information on causes of death in Canada are now available.

To obtain data or further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746) or Gerry McLean (613-951-1637), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending February 17, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 17, 1990 totalled 251 794 tonnes, a decrease of 8.4% from the preceding week's total of 274 922 tonnes and down 21.3% from the year-earlier level of 319 817 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 1 817 475 tonnes, a 13.9% decrease from 2 109 751 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1989

For the quarter ending December 31, 1989, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$200.9 million, an increase of 5.8% over \$189.8 million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1989 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The December 1989 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, \$6.25/\$25) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

February 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1, 1990 totalled 29 318 tonnes, compared with 29 191 tonnes last month and 32 842 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

December 1989

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 769 100 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December 1989, a decrease of 2.4% from the 2 835 900 cubic metres produced in December 1988.

January-to-December 1989 production was 35 952 200 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.2% from the 36 750 300 cubic metres produced in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The December 1989 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Canadian Economic Observer**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).
- Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries: \$15.70/\$157).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Construction Type Plywood**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada**, 1988.
Catalogue number 62-201
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).
- ✓ **Juristat Service Bulletin**, Vol. 10, No. 2., **National Summary of Alternative Measures Services for Young Persons**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$3.70/\$37; Other Countries: \$4.40/\$44).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 23, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **International Travel Account, Fourth Quarter and Annual 1989** 3
Unadjusted for seasonal variation, Canada's travel account posted a deficit of \$890 million during the fourth quarter of 1989. Preliminary estimates for the year 1989 showed the deficit reached a record level of \$3.5 billion.
- **Retail Trade, December 1989 and Annual Review** 5
Seasonally adjusted retail sales totalled \$14.6 billion in December, an increase of 0.4% over November 1989.
- **Wholesale Trade, December 1989** 8
Wholesale merchants' sales decreased 3.0% from a year earlier.
- **Department Store Sales and Stocks, December 1989 and Annual Review** 10
Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased 0.8% over November 1989.
- **Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1989** 12
Farm cash receipts for January to December 1989 reached \$22.4 billion.
- **Homicide in Canada, 1989 – Preliminary Data** 14
A total of 649 homicides occurred in Canada in 1989, a 13% (74) increase over 1988.

(Continued on page 2)

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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

International Travel Account

Fourth Quarter and Annual 1989

Highlights

Unadjusted

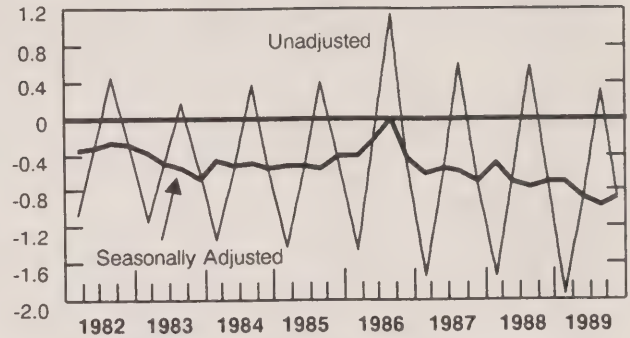
- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a deficit of \$890 million during the last quarter of the year. It represented the highest ever deficit for a fourth quarter of a year.
- The travel balance deteriorated with the United States, but improved slightly with all other countries in 1989. The annual deficit for 1989 stood at \$3.5 billion, a result of the stronger rise in payments compared with receipts.
- With less American travel to Canada in 1989, receipts from the United States, at \$4.2 billion, were marginally lower than in the previous year. The record level witnessed in 1986 has still not been surpassed.
- Receipts from countries other than the United States rose 10.3% over 1988, to \$2.9 billion, setting a record level for the year.
- International travel payments by Canadian residents surged past the \$10-billion level during the year, for the first time ever. In 1989, travel expenditures to the United States increased at a stronger rate (13.6%), than payments to all other countries (4.6%).

Seasonally Adjusted

- Canada's fourth quarter travel deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, lessened slightly from the revised third quarter of 1989, after two consecutive quarterly increases. This was brought about by stronger growth in receipts from non-resident travellers in the last quarter of the year.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter, 1982-1989

\$ billions



- Receipts from the United States increased in the fourth quarter of 1989, for the first time after three consecutive quarterly declines. However, the level remained below fourth quarter 1988 results.
- Receipts from countries other than the U.S. also increased during the same period, following two consecutive quarterly declines, and reached a level higher than in any previous quarter.
- Payments to the United States and all other countries increased from the previous quarter, to record levels in the fourth quarter of 1989.
- After showing a marked improvement during Expo 86, the travel account deficit has maintained a generally downward trend to date, with the only exception being the slight recovery brought by the Winter Olympics in the first quarter of 1988.

The October-December issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, \$36.75/\$147) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments

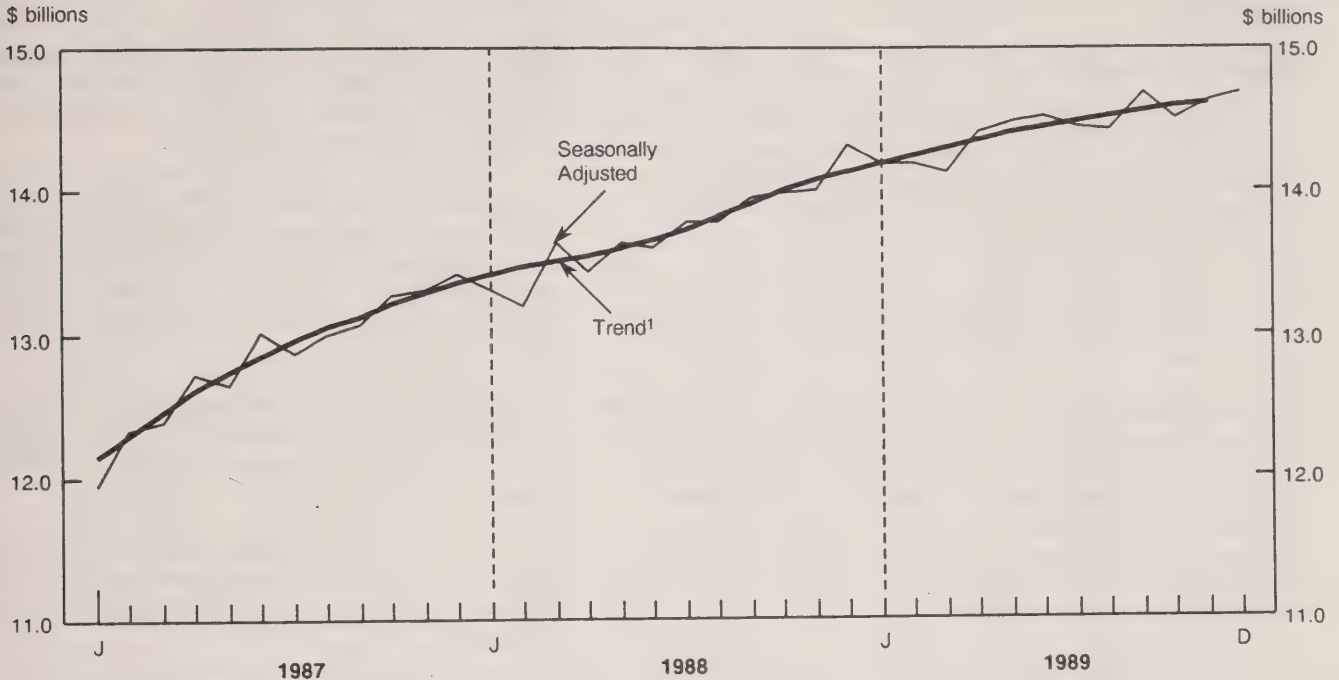
(Millions of \$)

	1988					1989 ^P				
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total
Unadjusted										
United States										
Receipts	527	1,044	1,971	725	4,267	517	1,054	1,892	731	4,194
Payments	1,515	1,568	1,466	1,161	5,710	1,783	1,798	1,640	1,265	6,486
Balance	-988	-524	505	-436	-1,443	-1,266	-744	252	-534	-2,292
All other countries										
Receipts	296	706	1,150	475	2,627	356	797	1,225	519	2,897
Payments	1,086	903	1,109	823	3,921	1,074	976	1,178	875	4,103
Balance	-790	-197	41	-348	-1,294	-718	-179	47	-356	-1,206
Total, all countries										
Receipts	823	1,750	3,121	1,200	6,894	873	1,851	3,117	1,250	7,091
Payments	2,601	2,471	2,575	1,984	9,631	2,857	2,774	2,818	2,140	10,589
Balance	-1,778	-721	546	-784	-2,737	-1,984	-923	299	-890	-3,498
	1988 ^P					1989 ^P				
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total
Seasonally Adjusted*										
United States										
Receipts	1,121	1,030	1,020	1,095	4,267	1,072	1,039	1,007	1,075	4,194
Payments	1,285	1,418	1,465	1,542	5,710	1,537	1,620	1,650	1,679	6,486
Balance	-164	-388	-445	-447	-1,443	-465	-581	-643	-604	-2,292
All other countries										
Receipts	630	628	653	715	2,627	723	708	706	759	2,897
Payments	985	964	974	998	3,921	978	1,034	1,038	1,052	4,103
Balance	-355	-336	-321	-283	-1,294	-255	-326	-332	-293	-1,206
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,751	1,659	1,673	1,810	6,894	1,796	1,747	1,714	1,835	7,091
Payments	2,270	2,382	2,439	2,540	9,631	2,515	2,654	2,688	2,732	10,589
Balance	-519	-723	-766	-730	-2,737	-720	-907	-975	-897	-3,498

* Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^P Preliminary figures.

Retail Trade Sales, Canada



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Note to Users – Changes to Retail Trade

Current estimates of retail trade result from a monthly survey designed and introduced in the early 1970s. The survey has come to underestimate by a significant margin the value of total sales. A new survey has been developed and conducted in "parallel" to the old survey since the January 1989 reference month. Estimates derived from the new survey will be published starting with the January 1990 reference month.

The major changes to be introduced with the new survey for January 1990 reference month are:

- The new survey relies on a new and more up-to-date list of names and addresses of retail businesses. The list is designed in such a way that will ultimately enable meaningful comparisons of monthly retail trade data with those from other surveys.
- Data collection has been regionalized and respondents have the option of replying to the survey by telephone. This has resulted in significantly higher response rates.
- Estimates will be published for 16 trade groups for Canada and total retail sales for the provinces and territories. Work is progressing to produce estimates of trade groups by province, as well as for total retail trade for a limited number of major metropolitan areas. A decision on publishing this information is not expected before Fall 1990.
- The new survey is based upon the 1980 version of the Standard Industrial Classification and the 1986 version of the Standard Geographical Classification.

The new survey data are available on CANSIM matrices 2398 (department store type of merchandise totals), 2399 (seasonally adjusted) and 2400 (not seasonally adjusted) by province and for the territories.

Retail Trade

December 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 0.4% in December 1989, to \$14.6 billion. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade rose 0.9% in December 1989, following a 0.7% increase in November.
- The 0.4% increase in December followed a gain of 0.9% in November and a decline of 1.3% in October.
- The overall increase in December was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to increases reported by automotive parts and accessories stores (+7.6%), service stations (+2.2%) and combination stores (+0.7%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines by motor vehicle dealers (-1.7%) and furniture, TV, radio and appliances stores (-5.8%).
- The decrease in sales reported by motor vehicle dealers followed a 1.8% gain in November 1989. Department store sales increased 0.8% in December, following a 0.7% decline in November 1989. The increase reported by service stations constituted the sixth consecutive monthly advance.
- On a provincial basis, seven provinces posted sales increases, ranging from 2.1% in Quebec to 0.4% in Manitoba. Decreases in sales occurred in Saskatchewan (-1.3%), the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-0.9%), Ontario (-0.4%) and Nova Scotia (-0.2%).

Annual 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales advanced a moderate 4.6% in 1989, to \$172.7 billion. This is down considerably from the 7.5% growth recorded in 1988 and the 9.8% increase registered in 1987. Excluding new and used motor vehicle dealers, retail trade increased 5.3% in 1989, compared to 6.3% in 1988.
- The growth in 1989 was broadly based, as 27 of the 28 trade groups recorded higher sales. The most significant increases, in order of dollar impact, were reported by food stores (+4.2%), service stations (+6.1%) and motor vehicle dealers (+1.9%).
- Independent retailers reported sales of \$104.9 billion in 1989, an increase of 4.7% over 1988, whereas chain store sales amounted to \$67.8 billion, up 4.3% over 1988.
- All provinces and territories registered sales increases over 1988. Sales were also higher in the four metropolitan areas covered by the survey.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2300-2304, 2306-2313, 2315-2317, 2320, 2321.

The December 1989 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, \$16/\$160) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail Trade, Canada, by Kind of Business

Kind of Business	Unadjusted Sales All Stores				Seasonally Adjusted Sales All Stores						
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989 ^r	Dec. 1989 ^p	Dec. 1989/ 1988	Dec. 1988	Sept. 1989 ^r	Oct. 1989 ^r	Nov. 1989 ^p	Dec. 1989 ^p	Dec./ Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989/ 1988
	millions of \$		%		millions of \$		%		%		
Combination stores (groceries and meat)	2,812.6	2,457.6	2,847.0	1.2	2,380.1	2,471.7	2,475.8	2,483.7	2,501.9	0.7	5.1
Grocery, confectionery and sundries stores	712.5	672.3	728.0	2.1	674.8	707.3	709.5	699.5	700.9	0.2	3.9
All other food stores	329.7	263.2	337.7	2.4	260.6	268.0	268.7	268.5	271.3	1.1	4.1
Department stores	2,184.8	1,516.3	2,180.4	-0.2	1,129.8	1,144.0	1,166.7	1,158.6	1,168.2	0.8	3.4
General merchandise stores	359.4	372.8	357.2	-0.6	267.5	277.7	265.8	271.9	270.5	-0.5	1.1
General stores	240.4	215.3	244.5	1.6	201.2	205.5	209.3	212.3	210.3	-1.0	4.5
Variety stores	163.8	99.3	160.5	-1.9	85.3	83.9	85.6	84.0	85.8	2.1	0.6
Motor vehicle dealers	2,604.1	2,993.5	2,412.1	-7.3	3,236.5	3,190.1	3,032.2	3,085.7	3,032.1	-1.7	-6.3
Used car dealers	86.6	99.4	81.1	-6.2	109.9	101.5	105.0	103.0	103.5	0.5	-5.8
Service stations	1,073.7	1,129.8	1,183.8	10.2	1,072.7	1,145.6	1,149.9	1,159.3	1,184.7	2.2	10.4
Garages	144.5	179.0	161.9	12.0	153.9	163.3	165.2	168.1	175.2	4.2	13.8
Automotive parts and accessories stores	445.4	393.6	474.8	6.6	335.5	343.4	337.0	341.0	367.0	7.6	9.4
Men's clothing stores	295.1	190.4	299.5	1.5	147.8	148.9	147.3	148.2	151.4	2.2	2.5
Women's clothing stores	447.9	312.6	454.7	1.5	287.7	291.3	282.1	290.2	296.7	2.2	3.1
Family clothing stores	376.2	246.4	388.3	3.2	209.1	218.0	216.3	219.0	220.8	0.8	5.6
Specialty shoe stores	36.9	31.6	34.8	-5.7	30.8	28.3	28.6	28.9	29.4	1.7	-4.6
Family shoe stores	164.2	142.6	159.6	-2.8	113.6	112.3	111.8	113.2	114.4	1.1	0.7
Hardware stores	196.1	172.3	190.3	-2.9	158.9	165.9	165.4	166.2	160.5	-3.4	1.0
Household furniture stores	205.3	198.0	204.9	-0.1	177.0	184.1	178.3	182.5	179.0	-1.9	1.1
Household appliance stores	76.4	69.3	70.4	-7.8	58.8	61.2	60.0	63.2	55.8	-11.7	-5.2
Furniture, TV, radio and appliance stores	177.5	165.9	170.9	-3.7	145.6	149.9	151.9	153.8	144.8	-5.8	-0.5
Pharmacies, patent medicine and cosmetics stores	854.4	693.1	882.5	4.3	652.9	677.6	683.9	690.6	693.3	0.4	6.2
Book and stationery stores	186.2	102.4	191.4	2.7	91.1	90.1	86.8	91.6	92.9	1.4	2.0
Florists	84.0	47.5	82.5	-1.8	55.2	56.2	55.8	55.9	55.4	-0.9	0.3
Jewellery stores	302.9	113.8	297.6	-1.7	103.8	102.1	101.5	101.6	103.3	1.7	-0.5
Sporting goods and accessories stores	320.6	209.4	353.4	10.2	236.1	249.0	251.1	253.5	261.1	3.0	10.6
Personal accessories stores	409.6	262.1	425.3	3.8	227.7	237.6	234.4	241.0	240.8	-0.1	5.8
All other stores	2,491.3	1,833.5	2,534.9	1.7	1,682.9	1,779.1	1,738.5	1,755.9	1,773.2	1.0	5.4
All stores - Total	17,773.0	15,182.9	17,909.8	0.7	14,286.9	14,653.6	14,464.4	14,590.8	14,644.3	0.4	2.5

Wholesale Trade

December 1989

Sales

Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales for December 1989 were \$14.3 billion, a decrease of 3.0% from December 1988. This year-over-year decline follows a decrease of 1.3% in November and a slow growth of 0.8% in October.

Two of the three largest groups recorded decreases in sales from December 1988 to December 1989: wholesalers of electrical and non-electrical machinery, equipment and supplies registered a decrease of 7.7% and "other wholesalers" posted a decrease of 5.0%. At the same time, sales of wholesalers of food increased 4.0%. Three of the remaining trade groups also registered decreases from a year earlier: wholesalers of farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-17.3%), wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (-9.7%) and wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-7.3%).

Wholesale trade decreases between December 1988 and December 1989 were posted in four of the five regions: the Atlantic provinces registered the sharpest decrease at 12.7%, followed by Quebec with a decrease of 7.2%. At the same time, an increase of 0.9% was recorded in the Prairie provinces.

Inventories

Inventory levels in December 1989 were 1.8% higher than those reported in December 1988. The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of December 1989 stood at 1.61:1, up from 1.53:1 recorded in the corresponding month of 1988.

Annual 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates indicate that sales by wholesale merchants increased by 1.8% in 1989, compared to 9.0% growth recorded in 1988. In 1989, four of the nine major trade groups within wholesale trade registered increased sales over 1988. The trade groups having the most significant impact on the 1989 overall sales increases were "other wholesalers" (+7.3%) and wholesalers of food (+6.2%). These

Note to Users – Changes to Wholesale Trade

A new survey has been developed and conducted in "parallel" to the old survey since the January 1989 reference month. Estimates derived from the new survey are to be published starting with the January 1990 reference month.

The major changes to be introduced are:

- *An updated sample of Canada's wholesale trade businesses.*
- *Data collection has been regionalized and respondents have the option of replying to the survey by telephone. This has resulted in significantly higher response rates.*
- *Estimates will be published for nine trade groups for Canada and total wholesale sales for the provinces and territories. Work is progressing to produce estimates of trade groups by province. A decision on publishing this information is not expected before the Fall of 1990.*
- *The new survey is based upon the 1980 version of the Standard Industrial Classification.*

increases were offset to a great extent by decreases in farm machinery, equipment and supplies (-23.3%) and lumber and building materials (-3.2%).

Wholesale trade increases ranging from 3.4% in Ontario to 1.1% in the Atlantic provinces in 1989 were posted in four regions, while Quebec recorded a decrease (-1.1%).

Inventory levels were higher in each of the months of 1989 (except April, -0.2%) than those reported for the corresponding months of 1988. The ratio of inventories-to-sales for the year 1989 averaged 1.46:1, identical to the ratio registered in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 44 and 50.

The December 1989 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, \$5.80/\$58) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale Trade

(Percentage Change in Sales and Inventories for December 1989/1988)

Major Trade Groups - Regions	Sales			Inventories		Stocks/Sales Ratios	
	November 1989/88 ^r	December 1989/88 ^p	January December 1989/88 ^p	November 1989/88 ^r	December 1989/88 ^p	December 1988	December 1989 ^p
Total all trades	-1.3	-3.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.53	1.61
Food	5.2	4.0	6.2	12.9	13.7	0.64	0.70
Tobacco, drugs and toilet preparations	5.9	5.3	-0.9	4.9	1.5	0.93	0.90
Apparel, dry goods, furniture and general merchandise	-4.9	2.6	-2.7	1.5	-3.2	2.46	2.32
Motor vehicles and accessories	-2.0	8.9	-0.6	0.1	-0.8	2.43	2.22
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	-14.2	-17.3	-23.3	0.5	5.3	4.03	5.13
Other machinery, equipment and supplies ¹	-3.9	-7.7	1.6	5.9	5.9	1.37	1.57
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment	-9.4	-9.7	3.5	4.2	3.3	2.07	2.36
Lumber and building materials	-0.2	-7.3	-3.2	-1.3	-1.6	1.96	2.08
Other wholesalers ²	1.0	-5.0	7.3	-5.7	-6.5	1.50	1.48
Regions							
Atlantic provinces	2.6	-12.7	1.1	2.9	-0.6	1.34	1.53
Quebec	-3.4	-7.2	-1.1	-3.0	-2.2	1.61	1.70
Ontario	-2.7	-1.2	3.4	5.5	5.1	1.48	1.57
Prairie provinces	4.1	0.9	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.86	1.85
B.C., Yukon and Northwest Territories	-0.3	-2.0	2.5	4.9	2.8	1.26	1.33

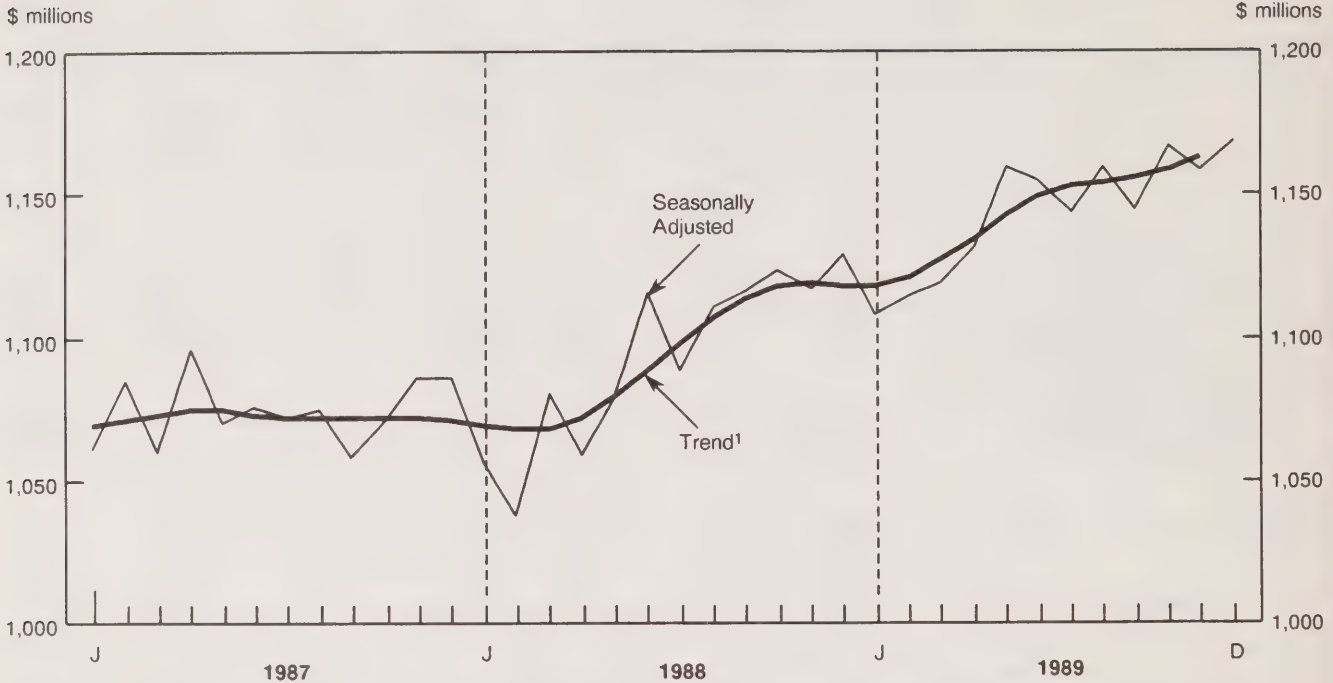
^r Revised estimates

^p Preliminary estimates

¹ Includes: electrical machinery, equipment and supplies; and machinery and equipment, n.e.s.

² Includes: farm products (excluding grain); paper and paper products; scrap and waste materials; and wholesalers, n.e.s.

Department Store Sales, Canada



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

December 1989

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales in December 1989 totalled \$1,168 million, an increase of 0.8% over the previous month's revised total of \$1,159 million.
- The 0.8% increase in December followed a decline of 0.7% in November and a gain of 2.0% in October. Department store sales advanced by 1.4% in the last quarter of 1989, compared to no growth in the third and an increase of 3.2% in the second quarter.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,777 million at the end of December, a modest decrease of 0.2% from the November 1989 revised value of \$4,785 million. This decline

Note to Users:

Trading days can have a significant impact on department store sales. Users should therefore use the year-over-year comparisons with caution.

constitutes the second consecutive monthly decrease.

- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.09:1 in December, a decrease from the average ratio of 4.16:1 observed in the three previous months.

Annual 1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Department store sales totalled \$13,756 million in 1989, an increase of 3.7% over 1988, but lower than the 4.1% growth (after adjustment for the sale of Woodward Stores Ltd's food division) recorded in 1988.

- On a provincial basis, nine provinces posted increases in 1989 over 1988. A decline was recorded in Saskatchewan (-1.5%).
- Sales by major department stores totalled \$7,985 million in 1989, while junior department stores had sales of \$5,771 million.
- The market share held by major department stores has gradually declined over the last eight years, reaching a low of 58.1% in 1989.

These estimates include concession sales. A concession is a separately-owned business, usually

operated as a department within the department store premises, under licence or contractual agreement.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112.

Order the December 1989 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada

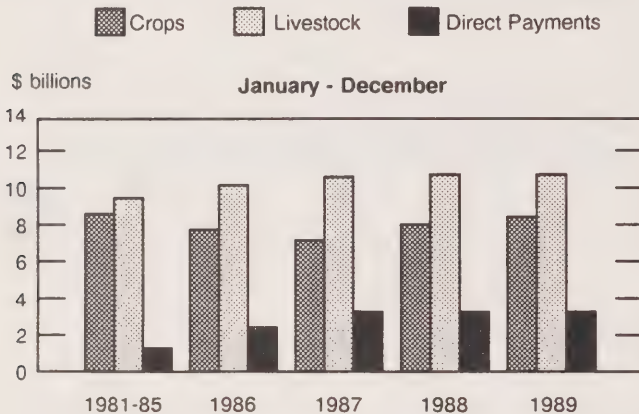
	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989	Dec. 1989/ 1988	Dec. 1988	Sept. 1989 ^r	Oct. 1989 ^r	Nov. 1989 ^r	Dec. 1989 ^p	Dec./ Nov. 1989	Dec. 1989/ 1988
	millions of \$			%	millions of \$					%	%
Total Sales	2,184.8	1,516.3	2,180.4	-0.2	1,129.8	1,144.0	1,166.7	1,158.6	1,168.2	0.8	3.4
Total Stocks	4,185.4	5,632.5	4,313.0	3.0	4,545.2	4,775.1	4,862.7	4,784.6	4,777.1	-0.2	5.1
Stock-to-Sales Ratio	1.92	3.71	1.98		4.02	4.17	4.17	4.13	4.09		

Farm Cash Receipts

January to December 1989

Farm cash receipts for January to December 1989 reached \$22.4 billion, 2% higher than the previous year's level. Increases of 4% in crop receipts and 1% in livestock receipts more than compensated for a 3% decline in direct program payments.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Highlights

Crop Receipts

Crop receipts rose in 1989 for the second consecutive year to reach \$8.4 billion. This was the highest level since 1984, when they peaked at \$9.1 billion. Higher Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) payments, liquidations of deferred grain tickets, barley and tobacco receipts more than offset declines in wheat and oilseed receipts.

- Total CWB payments for 1989 reached \$633 million, compared to the 1988 level of \$342 million. Higher export prices allowed for larger final payments on the 1987/88 crop (August 1 to July 31) and an interim payment on the 1988/89 crop.
- Receipts for grain sold in 1988 but deferred into 1989 were \$615 million, 42% higher than year-earlier levels.
- Barley receipts increased 32% to \$676 million, on the strength of higher prices and marketings.

Note to Users:

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics (21-603).

Barley prices increased 21% over 1988 and stood at their highest level in four years. The increase was primarily due to tight North American feed grain supplies as a result of the 1988 drought.

- Receipts from the sale of tobacco were up 40% over the 1988 level of \$213 million, as a larger than usual proportion of the 1988-89 Ontario flue-cured crop was marketed in 1989.
- Wheat receipts fell 15% to \$2.2 billion, the lowest level this decade. The 16% increase in prices did not offset the 5.7 million tonne drop in marketings. Marketings in 1989, at 15.9 million tonnes, were well below the previous 10-year average of 21.5 million tonnes. Drought-reduced production in 1988 lowered the supplies available for delivery in 1989.
- Oilseed receipts were \$1.3 billion, down from the previous year's peak of \$1.5 billion. Lower prices and marketings contributed to the decline. Oilseed prices have trended down since the summer of 1988, while the lower marketings resulted from drought-reduced yields.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal product receipts were up slightly (1%) in 1989, at \$10.8 billion. Receipts for calves, poultry and eggs rose, more than offsetting the decline in cattle receipts. Receipts for hogs and dairy products remained unchanged.

- Higher receipts for poultry and eggs were primarily due to price increases of 10% for chickens and eggs and 7% for turkeys. These prices continued the upward trend begun in 1988, reflecting the higher costs of certain inputs included in the cost-of-production formula.

- Cattle receipts were \$3.5 billion in 1989, down 1% from the revised 1988 level. This decline is a result of a drop, during the first half of the year, in prices of feeder steers and steers for export. Also contributing to the decline was an 8% drop in cattle exports, which nevertheless remained substantially (42%) higher than the average over the past five years. Slaughter cattle receipts, meanwhile, rose as prices remained stable despite an increase in the numbers slaughtered.

Direct Payments

Direct program payments dropped to \$3.2 billion, from the record level of \$3.3 billion in 1988. Lower payments under the Western Grain Stabilization Act (WGSA) and the termination of payments under the Special Canadian Grains Program (SCGP) were responsible for the decline. Partly offsetting these declines were higher crop insurance and tripartite payments and payments under programs established as a result of the 1988 drought.

- For the first time since legislation for making interim payments was passed in 1985, there was no interim or final payment made under WGSA for a completed crop year (1988/89). In 1988 an interim payment amounting to \$693 million was made.

- The last of the SCGP payments made during 1989 amounted to less than \$1 million. The balance of the \$1.1 billion program was paid during 1988. The SCGP was established to offset the effects of lower grain prices brought on by burdensome international grain supplies.
- Payments under crop insurance increased from \$600 million, to \$972 million in 1989. Producers received payments due to the 1988 drought in the first half of 1989 and due to dry conditions on the Prairies in the last half of the year. Payments under programs established as a result of the 1988 drought reached \$800 million during 1989.
- Tripartite payments increased over 250%, to \$482 million. Hog payments totalling \$378 million were responsible for the increase.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Order the January to December 1989 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, \$10/40), scheduled for release March 3. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging service.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations, January-December 1988 and 1989

	1988	1989	1989/1988
	millions of dollars		% change
Newfoundland	54.7	60.0	9.6
Prince Edward Island	207.2	253.8	22.5
Nova Scotia	311.3	313.5	0.7
New Brunswick	252.3	267.3	5.9
Quebec	3,468.9	3,672.7	5.9
Ontario	5,679.3	5,660.3	- 0.3
Manitoba	2,054.9	2,069.6	0.7
Saskatchewan	4,438.5	4,597.3	3.6
Alberta	4,440.8	4,368.3	- 1.6
British Columbia	1,153.4	1,152.8	0.1
Canada	22,061.4	22,415.6	1.6

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Homicide in Canada

1989 - Preliminary data

In 1989, a total of 649 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) occurred in Canada, for a rate of 2.48 homicides per 100,000 population.

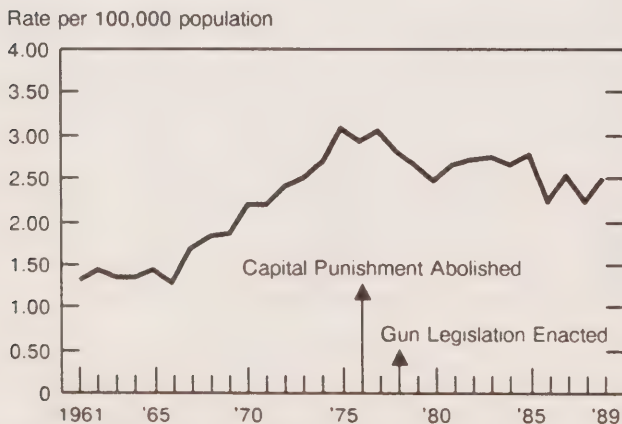
The number of homicides in 1989 represents a substantial increase over that of 1988 (74 homicides or 13% higher). However, in 1988 an unusually low number of homicides was reported (575). When compared with figures from the previous 10 years, 1989 represents a fairly typical year.

For the second consecutive year, no police officers were murdered while on duty in Canada. Since such statistics were collected (1961), this is the longest period of time in which no officers have been killed. The last on-duty police officer to be murdered in Canada was in March of 1987.

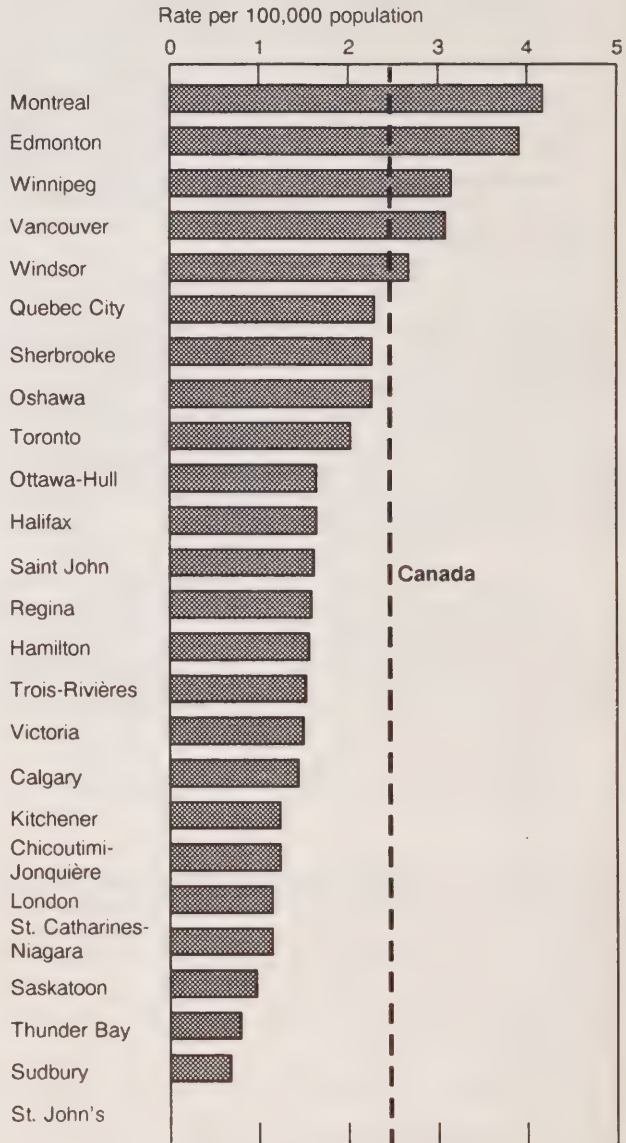
Provinces

- In 1989, Manitoba had the highest provincial homicide rate (3.97) for the fourth consecutive year, followed by Quebec (3.20), British Columbia (2.91) and Alberta (2.68). Newfoundland reported the lowest rate (0.70), followed closely by Prince Edward Island (0.77), which typically is lowest.
- New Brunswick had the most extreme year-over-year change in homicides in 1989: an increase from eight to 18. Its rate of 2.51 was 37% higher than the previous 10-year average rate.

Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-1989



Homicide Rates¹, Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1989



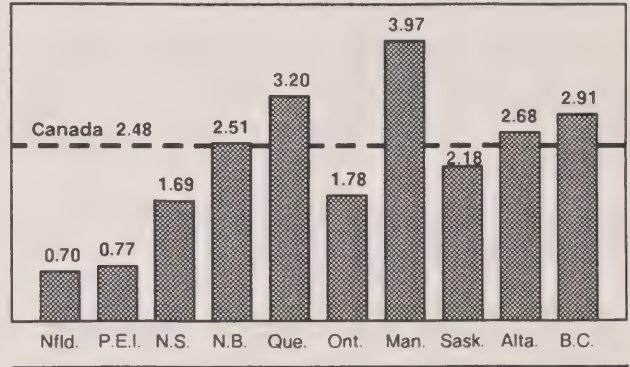
¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population figures for Census Metropolitan Areas as provided by Statistics Canada, Population Estimates Division.

Census Metropolitan Areas

- In terms of homicide rates for Canada's 25 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Montreal ranked the highest (4.19), followed by Edmonton (3.90), Winnipeg (3.15) and Vancouver (3.10). Having not reported any homicides in 1989, St. John's had the lowest rate. Sudbury (0.67) and Thunder Bay (0.79) were next lowest, experiencing one homicide each.
- Montreal experienced a large increase in homicides from its 1988 total, from 71 to 125. The 1989 rate is actually the highest Montreal has experienced in any of the years for which CMA homicide data are available (1981-1989).
- Regina, which had the highest average rate from 1981 to 1988, dropped to 13th in 1989. Its 1989 rate of 1.58 was the lowest recorded for the city since 1981. Calgary with 10 homicides also reported its lowest rate (1.45) in this time period.

Rates for Homicide Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1989

Rate per 100,000 population



For more information on this release contact Sharon Longchamps (613-951-0152) or Joanne Lacroix (613-951-0647), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Homicide offences¹, Canada, The Provinces and Territories 1979-88, 1988 and 1989^P

Province/Territory	1979-1988 (Average)		1988		1989 ^P	
	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Newfoundland	5.1	0.89	7	1.23	4	0.70
Prince Edward Island	0.4	0.32	1	0.78	1	0.77
Nova Scotia	14.6	1.69	11	1.25	15	1.69
New Brunswick	12.9	1.83	8	1.12	18	2.51
Quebec	183.5	2.78	154	2.30	214	3.20
Ontario	180.2	2.02	186	2.00	170	1.78
Manitoba	38.2	3.63	31	2.90	43	3.97
Saskatchewan	30.5	3.09	23	2.27	22	2.18
Alberta	64.9	2.83	66	2.76	65	2.68
British Columbia	98.9	3.53	79	2.65	89	2.91
Yukon	2.2	9.49	1	4.00	2	7.87
Northwest Territories	6.5	13.19	8	15.30	6	11.24
Canada	637.9	2.57	575	2.22	649	2.48

¹ One offence is counted for each victim.

² Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

December 1989

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S. Based) for December 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3686-3713 and 3719.

The December 1989 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

January 1990

Data on the accumulated long term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, as at January 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact M. Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Profile of Visible Minorities and Aboriginal Peoples

1986 Census

This profile package has been developed by the Interdepartmental Working Group on Employment Equity. It contains various demographic and socio-economic characteristics for visible minorities and

aboriginal peoples. Fourteen groups were derived as per Employment Equity definitions: total population, total visible minorities (including multiples with Aboriginals), Blacks, Indo-Pakistanis, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, South East Asians, Filipinos, Pacific Islanders, West Asians and Arabs, Latin Americans, multiple visible minorities, and total Aboriginals (including multiples with visible minorities).

Print copies of this profile package can be purchased at all Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres (\$95). Copies are also available on diskette or magnetic tape (\$250).

Any questions concerning the content of this profile package can be directed to the Census Custom Products Service (613-951-9534). ■

Meat and Meat Products (Except Poultry) Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the meat and meat products (except poultry) industry (SIC 1011) totalled \$9,811.1 million, up 8.1% over \$9,072.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fish Products Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the fish products industry (SIC 1021) totalled \$4,111.8 million, up 14.1% over \$3,602.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the men's and boys' clothing contractors industry (SIC 2435) totalled \$195.0 million, up 4.3% over \$187.0 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Women's Sportswear Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the women's sportswear industry (SIC 2442) totalled \$977.2 million, up 6.7% over \$915.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Children's Clothing Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the children's clothing industry (SIC 2451) totalled \$458.2 million, up 2.3% over \$447.7 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Hosiery Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the hosiery industry (SIC 2494) totalled \$342.3 million, up 6.5% over \$321.5 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

Foundation Garment Industry

1987 Census of Manufactures

In 1987, the value of shipments and other revenue for the foundation garment industry (SIC 2496) totalled \$173.3 million, up 8.8% over \$159.3 million in 1986.

Data for the industry will be published at a later date (31-203, \$58). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Andy Shinnan (613-951-3510), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation,**
January 1990.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Employment, Earnings and Hours, November**
1989.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/\$385; Other Countries:
\$46.20/\$462).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director – Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 26 – March 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
February		
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	December 1989
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1989
28	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1990
28	Raw Materials Price Index	January 1990
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1989
28	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	November 1989
 March		
1	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1989
1	Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1989
1	Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1989
1	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1989
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1990
1-6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1989
2	Building Permits	December 1989

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073

Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331

Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

Quebec

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Local calls: 283-5725

Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Advisory Services
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Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116

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Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586

Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136

Manitoba

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

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Statistics Canada
Avord Tower, 9th Floor
2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
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Local calls: 780-5405

Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164

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Calgary, Alberta
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Local calls: 666-3691

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Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

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8th Floor
Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

Local calls: (403) 495-3027

Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907

N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 26, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Security Transactions with Non-residents, December 1989** 2
In 1989, net foreign investment in Canadian bonds totalled \$17 billion, bringing foreign holdings of Canadian bonds at year-end to \$162 billion.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1990 4
 - Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, December 1989 4
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

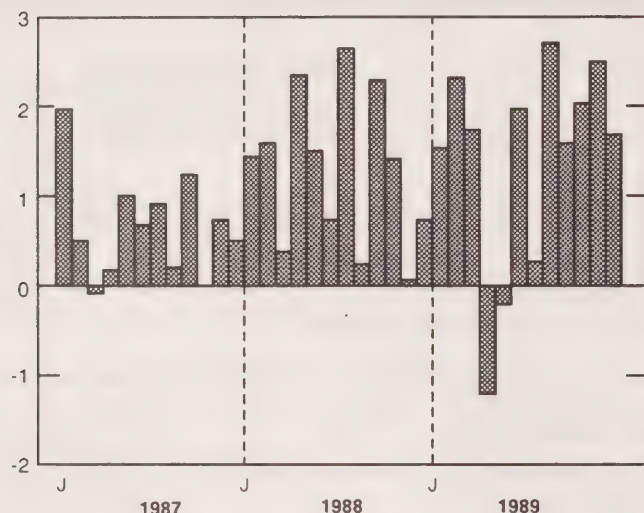
MAJOR RELEASE

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

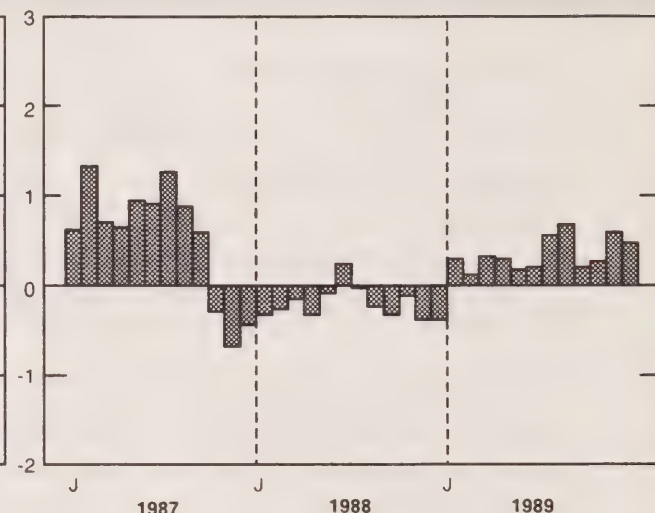
Canadian Bonds

\$ Billions



Canadian Stocks

\$ Billions



Security Transactions with Non-residents

December 1989

Canadian Securities

In December, net foreign investment in Canadian bonds totalled \$1.7 billion, compared to more than \$2 billion in each of the two previous months. The net investment in secondary market issues remained strong at \$1 billion, a large part of which came from Singapore and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom. In the current month, the net investment from Japan totalled less than \$100 million, in contrast to net investments totalling \$3.5 billion in the previous four months. After peaking in late November, Canada-United States long-term interest rate differentials narrowed throughout December. The gross value of bonds traded with non-residents

dropped by one-quarter from the high levels recorded in October and November. Sales to non-residents of new Canadian bonds, net of retirements, fell by more than \$1 billion to \$0.7 billion, reflecting lower borrowings in foreign bond markets. In 1989, net foreign investment in Canadian bonds totalled \$17 billion, 10% more than a year earlier. This brought foreign holdings of Canadian bonds at year-end to \$162 billion.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks remained strong in December at \$457 million, most of which continued to come from the United States. In the secondary market, a net investment of almost \$100 million came from overseas countries, the first sizeable investment in the past two years. For the whole of 1989, net foreign investment in Canadian stocks exceeded \$4 billion, in contrast to a net sell-off of \$2.4 billion in 1988. Canadian stock prices recorded a marginal increase in December, but were up 17% from a year earlier.

Foreign Securities

Net investment in foreign stocks and bonds totalled \$27 million in December, bringing the net investment in the last three months to \$221 million. This contrasted with large investments in the third quarter, when residents increased their holdings of foreign securities by \$2.3 billion.

The December 1989 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities			Foreign Securities		
	Bonds		Stocks	Bonds		Stocks
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues ¹	Total bonds			
\$ millions						
1989						
July	1,160	-902	258	549	807	527
August	1,893	823	2,715	677	3,392	-1,441
September	1,047	554	1,601	192	1,739	-458
October	1,259	777	2,036	252	2,288	51
November	757	1,745	2,501	582	3,084	-148
December	1,004	670	1,674	457	2,130	-20
1988	8,264	7,125	15,389	-2,383	13,007	-99
1989	9,271	7,678	16,949	4,061	21,010	-1,568
						-1,004
						-804
						-1,103
						-2,372

¹ Net of retirements.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 21.0% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 0.9% and the number of cars loaded increased 2.8% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 9.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

December 1989

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the fourth quarter 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025, \$6.50/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Leisure and Personal Services, 1985-1987.**
Catalogue number 63-233
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 27, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1989** 2
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$497.47, up 5.8% from a year earlier.
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6



Statistics
Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, Earnings and Hours

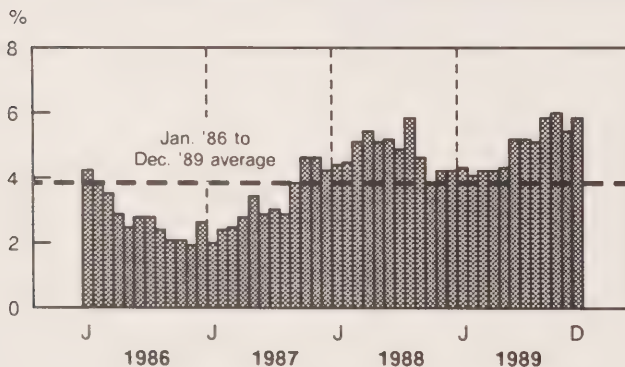
December 1989 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary December 1989 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$497.47, an increase of 0.4% over November. Average weekly earnings increased 5.8%² (\$27.24) over December 1988. For the first 11 months of 1989, the average year-over-year increase was 5.0%.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,206,000, down 220,000 (-2.1%) from November. In December, the year-to-year employment growth rate was 1.4%. The rate has been generally decelerating since March of this year.

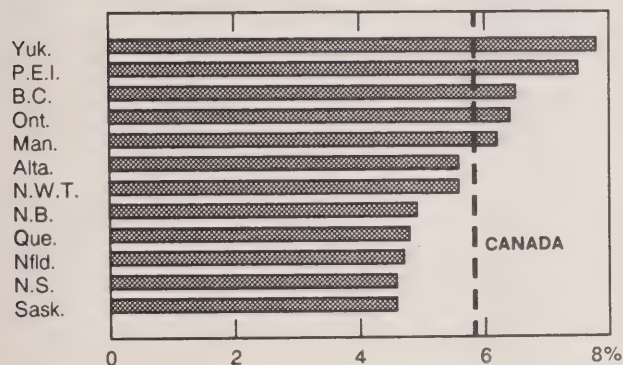
**Year over-year Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Aggregate - Canada**



Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In December 1989, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 31.2, down from 31.5 a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 37.6 in the goods-producing industries and 28.0 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.44: \$14.69 in the goods-producing industries and \$10.96 in the service-producing industries.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings December 1988 – December 1989



Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia showed deceleration in year-over-year employment growth during the last three months of 1989.
- Manitoba recorded its fifth consecutive year-over-year decline in employment.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The December 1989 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P. Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

⁴ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1989

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees*					
	December 1989 ^p	November 1989 ^r	December 1988	December 1989/88	January- December 1989/88	January- December 1988/87
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	10,205.9	10,426.5	10,068.0	1.4	2.3	1.6
Goods-producing industries	2,520.6	2,640.1	2,554.3	-1.3	1.7	1.7
Forestry	52.7	59.5	58.5	-10.0	-0.1	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	143.7	146.2	153.1	-6.2	-3.5	2.1
Manufacturing	1,856.3	1,905.7	1,893.7	-2.0	0.9	1.0
Construction	467.9	528.7	448.9	4.2	6.8	4.0
Service-producing industries	7,685.3	7,786.4	7,513.6	2.3	2.6	1.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	861.5	858.9	821.9	4.8	3.5	0.9
Trade	1,892.7	1,902.1	1,883.6	0.5	1.3	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	649.0	650.0	643.4	0.9	0.4	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,591.7	3,685.6	3,502.3	2.6	3.4	0.7
Public administration	690.4	689.8	662.5	4.2	2.8	1.3
Newfoundland	138.5	147.3	137.3	0.9	2.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	34.6	35.4	35.1	-1.3	1.2	5.6
Nova Scotia	293.1	300.8	284.8	2.9	4.9	2.4
New Brunswick	218.7	229.4	213.1	2.7	3.4	3.0
Quebec	2,492.7	2,535.4	2,484.5	0.3	1.0	1.6
Ontario	4,212.5	4,301.7	4,171.7	1.0	2.4	0.6
Manitoba	378.3	387.0	385.2	-1.8	-0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	301.4	309.0	293.3	2.8	0.9	2.0
Alberta	970.6	988.0	943.9	2.8	3.6	3.4
British Columbia	1,135.4	1,162.4	1,089.7	4.2	4.5	3.1
Yukon	10.5	10.4	9.9	5.6	7.1	6.6
Northwest Territories	19.6	19.8	19.6	0.3	2.1	7.1

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* all employees

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded

December 1989

(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings ^a					
	December 1989 ^p	November 1989 ^r	December 1988	December 1989/88	January- December 1989/88	January- December 1988/87
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	497.47	495.52	470.23	5.8	5.0	4.8
Goods-producing industries	600.30	610.47	567.48	5.8	5.4	4.8
Forestry	626.95	648.79	623.71	0.5	5.9	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	834.65	839.33	786.76	6.1	6.5	6.2
Manufacturing	582.87	589.33	549.04	6.2	5.1	4.9
Construction	594.50	619.09	563.17	5.6	6.4	4.3
Service-producing industries	463.75	456.54	437.17	6.1	4.9	4.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	625.42	621.46	609.99	2.5	4.1	4.1
Trade	367.37	362.68	347.10	5.8	5.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	540.40	534.19	513.90	5.2	4.2	5.0
Community, business and personal services	425.79	418.95	397.93	7.0	4.9	5.2
Public administration	651.63	637.67	611.80	6.5	4.7	4.6
Newfoundland	477.24	470.22	456.03	4.7	5.0	4.8
Prince Edward Island	416.51	414.39	387.48	7.5	5.7	4.7
Nova Scotia	443.89	437.60	424.25	4.6	3.6	4.5
New Brunswick	453.32	453.93	432.34	4.9	5.1	3.4
Quebec	483.09	478.51	461.04	4.8	4.1	5.4
Ontario	519.36	520.02	488.25	6.4	5.5	5.8
Manitoba	456.41	450.12	429.75	6.2	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	436.07	431.75	416.85	4.6	3.6	1.3
Alberta	491.00	490.92	465.03	5.6	4.7	2.8
British Columbia	506.61	502.75	475.47	6.5	5.4	2.9
Yukon	603.91	609.59	560.22	7.8	5.4	8.4
Northwest Territories	672.21	671.94	636.56	5.6	7.0	1.8

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

^a for all employees

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island),** December 1989.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).
- ✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia,** December 1989.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers,** January 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Primary Iron and Steel,** December 1989.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 1: For-hire Trucking: Canada – U.S.,** 1987.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: \$8.90/\$71; Other Countries: \$10.60/\$85).
- ✓ **Farm Product Price Index,** December 1989.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics,** December 1989.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/70).
- ✓ **Pension Plans in Canada,** 1988.
Catalogue number 74-401
(Canada: \$35; Other Countries: \$42).

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**The
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 28, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

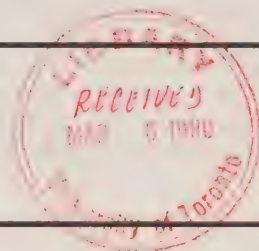
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1989** 2
Unemployment insurance benefits paid in 1989 totalled \$11.5 billion, up 6.2% over 1988.
- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, January 1990** 4
Seasonally adjusted sales of refined petroleum products decreased 3.4% from December 1989.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, January 1990** 5
The year-over-year rate of change stood at -0.3%, its lowest level since March 1987.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, January 1990** 7
The RMPI rose 1.2% in January, primarily as a result of higher prices for crude mineral oil.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Livestock Report, January 1990 8
- Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), December 1989 8
- Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, Third Quarter 1989 8

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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

December 1989

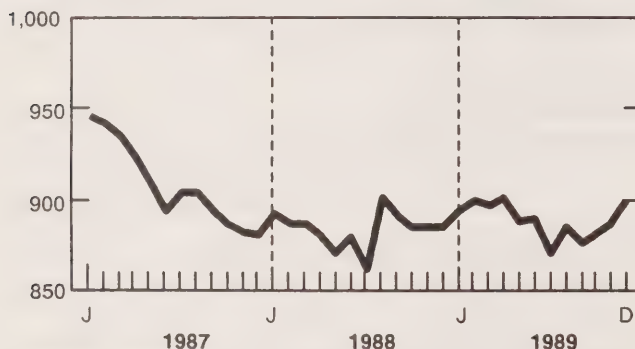
Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ended December 16, 1989, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 900,000, up 1.5% over the preceding month.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally Adjusted

'000



- Between November and December 1989, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 4.2% in Nova Scotia, 3.5% in Ontario, 3.0% in Newfoundland, 2.6% in the Northwest Territories, and 1.1% in Quebec. The number decreased 4.9% in Saskatchewan, and 2.3% in Alberta. There were only small changes in the other jurisdictions.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

- In December 1989, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, increased 8.3% over the preceding month, to \$1,048 million. The number of benefit weeks increased 6.2% to 4.7 million.

Unadjusted

- In December 1989, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,085,000, up 0.7% over the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 2.5% to 596,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined 1.6% to 489,000.
- Benefits paid during December 1989 totalled \$1,011 million², up 3.3% over December 1988. For the year 1989, payments to beneficiaries totalled \$11,528 million, up 6.2% over 1988. The increase in the annual benefit payments is attributable to a 6.5% rise in the average weekly payment, to \$215.88. This was slightly offset by a 0.2% decrease in the number of benefit weeks, to 53.4 million.
- A total of 333,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in December 1989, a 2.4% increase over the same month a year earlier. For 1989, the number of claims received totalled 3,215,000, down 0.5% from last year.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. However, the reader should note that the November 1989 data for claims received have been revised by 20,000 to 366,000. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

Insurance Statistics (73-001, \$13.70/\$137) containing data for October, November, and December will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request.

For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

The December 1989 issue of *Unemployment*

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	December 1989	November 1989	October 1989	December 1988	% change December 1989/ November 1989
Seasonally Adjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,047,515	966,803	982,257	991,700	8.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,657	4,387	4,437	4,821	6.2
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	900^P	887^P	881^r	885^r	1.5
					% change December 1989/ December 1988
Unadjusted					
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,010,677	862,239	827,748	978,019	3.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,453	3,938	3,850	4,593	-3.1
Average weekly benefit (\$)	226.98	218.95	214.97	212.92	6.6
Claims received (000)	333	366	312	325	2.4
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,085 ^P	963 ^P	862 ^r	1,078 ^r	0.7
Regular benefits	928 ^P	812 ^P	729 ^r	924 ^r	0.4
					% change January-to-December 1989
					1988
					1989/1988
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	11,528,036		10,852,400		6.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	53,399		53,527		-0.2
Average weekly benefit (\$)	215.88		202.75		6.5
Claims received (000)	3,215		3,231		-0.5
Beneficiaries					
Year-to-date average (000)	1,027^P		1,015^r		1.2

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted preliminary estimates of January sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7.2 million cubic metres (m³), a 3.4% decrease from December 1989.
- Of the four main products, only diesel fuel registered an increase (3.6%), its fourth consecutive monthly increase. Sales of the other three main products all declined. Motor gasoline fell 1.8%, the first drop in four months. Light fuel oil fell 20.7%, but this decrease follows a 33.7% increase in December 1989. The decrease of 1.5% in heavy fuel oil sales represented the third straight for sales of this product.

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products declined 1.1% from January 1989, recording a volume of 7.0 million m³. Only two of the four main products contributed to the January decrease. Motor gasoline sales were down 1.7%. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 4.0%, the second drop in six months. Sales of the remaining two major products, diesel fuel and light fuel oil, grew 4.7% and 1.9% respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the last week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. □

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1990

	October 1989	November 1989	December 1989 ^r	January 1990 ^p	January 1990/ December 1989
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
Seasonally Adjusted					
Total, All Products	7 229.7	7 270.4	7 436.8	7 186.4	-3.4
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 866.6	2 937.2	2 955.4	2 901.0	-1.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 440.5	1 445.6	1 460.3	1 513.3	3.6
Light Fuel Oil	548.8	529.4	707.8	560.9	-20.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	920.2	903.4	799.5	787.2	-1.5
	January 1988	January 1989	January 1990 ^p	January 1989/ January 1988	January 1990/ January 1989
(thousands of cubic metres)					%
Unadjusted					
Total, All Products	6 488.9	7 028.6	6 950.2	8.3	-1.1
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 413.9	2 581.9	2 538.8	6.9	-1.7
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 080.3	1 200.8	1 256.9	11.2	4.7
Light Fuel Oil	1 008.8	1 035.9	1 055.7	2.7	1.9
Heavy Fuel Oil	717.4	921.6	885.4	28.5	-4.0

^p Preliminary.^r Revised.

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1990

The Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) edged up 0.1% to 130.4 in January 1990, from December's revised level of 130.3, according to preliminary figures. This was the first monthly increase in the last six months. A monthly decline of 2.0% for primary metal products was more than offset by an estimated increase of 1.0% for petroleum and coal products and a gain of 0.8% for fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products, as well as by the large number of smaller increases shown by most groups of finished goods.

Since January 1989, the IPPI has fallen 0.3%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate of change has steadily declined during the past 10 months. The intermediate goods index continued to show a steadily declining rate of yearly change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -2.2% in January 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the yearly rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -10.8% in January. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and now hovering around 3% (2.7% in January). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -1.3%.

Highlights

- As it has almost every month since the beginning of 1989, the primary metal products index declined in January (-2.0%), mainly in response to price decreases of 16.0% for nickel products and 3.9% for aluminum products. With a slight increase of 0.2%, the copper and copper alloy products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 17.1%, with decreases

ranging from 56.1% for nickel products to 9.7% for other non-ferrous metal products and only 0.7% for iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.

- The index for rubber, leather and plastic fabricated products slipped 0.2% in January, due mainly to a decrease of 0.7% registered by the plastic fabricated products component. This partially reflected declines of 5.7% for foamed and expanded plastics and 1.0% for plastic bags and shipping sacks.
- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 1.0% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for fuel oils and other fuel. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 11.6%.
- The index for fruits, vegetables, feeds and other food products showed a rise of 0.8% in January, due mainly to increases of 2.2% for bakery products, 1.9% for sugar and 1.0% for miscellaneous food products.
- In January, the index for furniture and fixtures increased 0.7% mainly reflecting increases for household type furniture, wooden (2.1%) and bed springs and mattresses (2.0%). In the last 12 months, the index for furniture and fixtures has risen 3.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The January 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of March 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index January 1990 ²	% Change	
			January 1990/ December 1989	January 1990/ January 1989
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	100.0	130.4	0.1	-0.3
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal Products³	89.3	133.9	0.0	-1.3
Intermediate goods	61.6	126.8	-0.2	-2.2
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	120.9	-1.4	-10.8
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	128.6	0.2	0.5
Finished goods	38.4	135.9	0.4	2.7
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	141.2	0.4	2.2
Capital equipment	10.2	138.0	0.4	2.3
All other finished goods	17.9	132.3	0.4	3.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.7	0.0	0.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	131.5	0.8	0.3
Beverages	1.9	158.6	0.0	2.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	172.2	0.6	4.8
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.1	-0.2	0.8
Textile products	2.4	121.9	0.4	1.9
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	130.7	0.6	2.8
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	127.9	0.2	2.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	147.4	0.7	3.6
Paper and paper products	8.1	142.9	-0.1	-0.8
Printing and publishing	2.4	160.6	0.4	2.7
Primary metal products	8.8	120.6	-2.0	-17.1
Metal fabricated products	5.3	138.0	0.4	2.4
Machinery and equipment	4.8	138.1	0.2	3.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	131.2	-0.1	0.1
Electrical and communication products	5.0	137.3	0.1	1.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	144.9	0.6	2.3
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	101.1	1.0	11.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.0	0.0	-5.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	141.6	0.1	1.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	83.5	-0.4	-11.5

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.² Indexes are preliminary.³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Raw Materials Price Index

January 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) rose 1.2% between December 1989 and January 1990, to a preliminary level of 100.3. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 0.6%. Five out of seven components rose, while two declined. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 4.1%, mainly as a result of an estimated 4.9% increase in crude mineral oil prices.
- The vegetable products index rose 1.9%, as prices were up for potatoes (24.0%), citrus and tropical fruits (16.8%) and unrefined sugar (4.0%).
- The animal and animal products index was down (1.4%), mainly as a result of lower prices for hogs (-12.2%), and eggs (-5.6%). These decreases were partially offset by higher prices for fish (3.7%).
- Non-ferrous metals prices were down 2.8%, led by lower prices for concentrates of zinc (-6.9%) and nickel (-16.5%). Precious metals were also down in the month.

Annual Change

Between January 1989 and January 1990, the RMPI increased 3.0%. The RMPI excluding the mineral

fuels component declined 6.7%. While three components rose, four decreased. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 21.7%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 27.9%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (10.6%), cattle for slaughter (3.8%), fish (8.1%) and shellfish (17.9%) were largely responsible for the animal and animal products index rising by 2.9%. The furs, hides and skins index was down 8.5%, as fur prices dropped almost one-third.
- The vegetable products index was down 8.8%, primarily as a result of lower prices for grains (-14.5%) and oilseeds (-20.2%). The index for cocoa, coffee and tea was also down (-32.4%), though the index for unrefined sugar was up 35.1% and potato prices were higher by 13.3%.
- Indexes for both ferrous and non-ferrous metals declined: ferrous (-10.6%) and non-ferrous (-27.1%), as prices for almost all metals and scraps declined significantly.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The January 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173.00) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index January 1990 ¹	% Change	
			January 1990/ December 1989	January 1990/ January 1989
Raw materials total	100	100.3	1.2	3.0
Mineral fuels	45	89.6	4.1	21.7
Vegetable products	11	87.4	1.9	-8.8
Animal and animal products	20	115.2	-1.4	2.9
Wood products	8	132.3	0.5	2.8
Ferrous materials	2	99.0	0.1	-10.6
Non-ferrous metals	11	98.9	-2.8	-27.1
Non-metallic minerals	3	131.5	0.6	-1.9
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	109.2	-0.6	-6.7

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Livestock Report

January 1, 1990

Total pig numbers for Canada at January 1, 1990 are estimated at 10,694,000, a 3% decrease from the year-earlier level of 11,018,300. Sows for breeding and bred gilts are estimated at 1,060,400, a decrease of 3% from 1,092,400 a year earlier. Farrowings during the fourth quarter of 1989 decreased by 5%. Farrowings are expected to decrease by 2% during the first quarter and remain unchanged in the second quarter of 1990.

Total cattle and calves in Canada at January 1, 1990 are estimated at 11,200,600 head, up 2% from the year-earlier level of 11,016,100. Beef cows are estimated at 3,445,800, 2% higher than 3,367,500 at January 1, 1989. Beef cows were up 4% in the East and 2% in the West. Dairy cows have declined and are estimated at 1,428,900 at January 1, 1990, 1% less than the 1,449,100 a year ago.

Sheep and lamb numbers in Canada at January 1, 1990 are estimated at 512,800, up 7% from the 481,200 at January 1, 1989. Sheep one year and over increased by 5%, while the number of lambs under one year increased by 10%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9500-9510, 1151, 1166, 5645.

The January 1, 1990 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, \$15.75/\$63) will be available March 7. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bernard E. Rosien (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

December 1989

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for December 1989 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

Available on CANSIM (for selected information): matrices 3887-3913 and 3718.

The December 1989 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of March 1990. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey

Third Quarter 1989

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking industry in the third quarter of 1989, are now available.

For further information, contact Yasmin Shiekh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Farm Cash Receipts**, January-December 1989.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

✓ **The Sugar Situation**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa**,
Quarter Ended December 1989.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: \$6.70/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

✓ **Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products**,
Quarter Ended December 31, 1989.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MARCH 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
1	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1989
1	Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1989
1	Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1989
1	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1989
2-5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1989
2	Building Permits	December 1989
6	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1989
7	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1990
7	Help-wanted Index	February 1990
9	Labour Force Survey	February 1990
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	January 1990
9	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1989
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1990
12	Farm Product Price Index	January 1990
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1990
16	The Consumer Price Index	February 1990
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1990
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1990
20	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Fourth Quarter 1989
21	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2, March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
21	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1989
23	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1990
26	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1990
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1990
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1990
29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1990
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30-April 6	Wholesale Trade	January 1990
30	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1990
30	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1990
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1990
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1989
30	Major Release Dates	April 1990

The April 1990 release schedule will be published on March 30, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 1, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual 1989**

The economy grew 0.5% in the fourth quarter of 1989 and 2.9% in the year as a whole.

2
- **Canada's Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1989**

The current account deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, remained large for the third consecutive quarter, reaching a new record.

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- **Financial Flow Accounts, Fourth Quarter and Annual 1989**

Household indebtedness reached 74.7% of personal disposable income, a record high.

15
- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, December 1989**

GDP increased 0.2% in December, following a 0.5% increase in November and a decline of 0.3% in October.

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MAJOR RELEASES

National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual 1989

Gross domestic product at market prices grew 1.4% in the fourth quarter of 1989, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$663 billion. GDP at 1981 prices rose 0.5% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 2.0%) while the implicit price index increased 0.9%.

In calendar year 1989, gross domestic product at market prices grew 7.8% to \$649 billion. After adjusting for inflation, GDP at 1981 prices advanced 2.9%. It was the seventh consecutive year of economic expansion since the recession in 1982, although the pace of growth was substantially slower in 1989 than in the previous two years (see Chart 1). The GDP implicit price index rose 4.8% in 1989, the highest economy-wide inflation rate since 1983 (see Chart 2).

Highlights: Fourth Quarter 1989

The economy continued to expand in the fourth quarter, by 0.5% in volume terms. The growth was accounted for by a large 1.7% increase in final domestic demand, a drop in net exports equivalent to 0.9% of real GDP, and reduced farm inventory accumulation. The increase in final domestic demand reflected strong consumer spending and continued sprightliness in business investment. Business non-farm inventory investment also picked up.

Components of Demand

Consumer spending rose 1.3% in real terms during the fourth quarter. The increase was related to large

Note to Users

The Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates at constant prices will be rebased from a 1981 to a 1986 time and weight base with the release of the first quarter 1990 data on June 20, 1990. Historical patterns and real growth rates will not be affected prior to 1986, although the series will be linked to the new 1986 time base and expressed in 1986 dollars. The data from the period 1986 forward will be revised to reflect more recent output and expenditure patterns and published growth rates will be affected by these changes. All rebased series will have new CANSIM identifiers, which will be announced when the rebased series are released.

gains in personal disposable income earlier in the year. Growth in current dollar spending was 8.4% on a year-over-year basis, about the same as for disposable income. Expenditure on electricity, gas and other heating fuels rose particularly rapidly because of abnormally cold weather. Purchases of new passenger cars declined, but the drop was more than offset by higher outlays for new trucks and vans, car parts and repairs. Expenditure on furniture and appliances rose 0.6% in real terms, the same growth rate as for outlays on clothing and footwear. Spending on services recorded a large 1.7% increase.

All major components of residential investment advanced in the fourth quarter. New construction increased 1.5%, spending for alterations and improvements rose 1.7% and transfer costs jumped 14.2%, all in volume terms. A large part of the growth in residential investment activity occurred in Western Canada. Business non-residential construction outlays increased 0.7% in the quarter to a level 3.3% above that of a year earlier. Business capital spending on machinery and equipment rose 3.8%, rebounding after a drop in the third quarter.

Components of Final Demand at 1981 Prices

Fourth Quarter 1989

	Change in Billions of 1981 dollars	Percentage change
Personal expenditure	3.4	1.3
Durable goods	0.7	1.5
Semi-durable goods	0.0	0.0
Non-durable goods	0.7	1.0
Services	2.1	1.7
Government expenditure	1.1	1.2
Wages, salaries and SLI	0.4	0.8
Other current goods and services	0.0	0.0
Investment	0.7	5.3
Business investment	3.2	3.0
Residential investment	1.2	3.7
Plant and equipment investment	2.1	2.7
Non-residential construction	0.2	0.7
Machinery and equipment	1.9	3.8
Final domestic demand	7.8	1.7
Exports of goods and services	-0.3	-0.2
Merchandise	-0.2	-0.2
Non-merchandise	-0.1	-0.4

Business non-farm inventories built up at a fairly rapid rate during the quarter. As in the previous two quarters, the accumulation was concentrated at the retail and wholesale trade levels. Manufacturing inventories declined slightly as increases in wood and paper products, clothing and non-automotive transportation products were more than offset by decreases in fabricated metals, machinery and motor vehicle parts.

Net exports of goods and services fell \$3.5 billion in the quarter (in current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates). After allowance for price changes, the drop had a -0.9% impact on the real GDP growth rate. The volume of exports decreased 0.2% and imports rose 2.5%. Energy products, motor vehicle parts, plastic products and chemicals, metals and alloys, metallic ores and passenger cars accounted for most of the drop in merchandise exports. In the case of merchandise imports, major increases were recorded in crude petroleum, machinery and equipment and automotive products.

Price Indexes

The GDP implicit price index rose 0.9% in the fourth quarter, about the same rate of inflation as in the

previous two quarters. Weight changes had an important effect on the index. The chain price indexes, which are unaffected by weight shifts and provide a better indication of underlying price movements, point to a gradual moderation in the rate of inflation through the year.

For total GDP (excluding the value of physical change in inventories) the chain price index rose 0.8% in the fourth quarter. Inflation was somewhat higher than this overall rate in the personal expenditure and non-residential construction components, and lower in the other components. Lower prices for many resource products on international markets were an important factor in the low 0.2% export price growth.

Quarterly Price Indexes in 1989

(Percentage change)

	I	II	III	IV
Implicit Price Index				
Gross domestic product	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
Chain Price Indexes				
Personal expenditure	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9
Government expenditure	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7
Residential investment	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.6
Non-residential construction	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.9
Machinery and equipment	-0.3	0.9	0.4	-0.4
Final domestic demand	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7
Exports	1.4	0.8	-1.2	0.2
Less: imports	0.0	1.1	-0.7	-0.2
Gross domestic product*	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.8

* Excludes value of physical change in inventories.

Components of Income

On the income side of the accounts, labour income grew 1.8%, down from 2.0% in the third quarter. Labour Force Survey paid hours worked grew 0.8%, up from 0.6% in the third quarter. Most of the increase in labour income occurred in the services-producing industries, notably in finance, commercial services, education, health care and provincial government administration. Lower retroactive and other special payments, compared to the previous quarter, had the effect of reducing the labour income growth rate by about 0.2%.

Chart 1

GDP at 1981 Prices

Annual percentage change

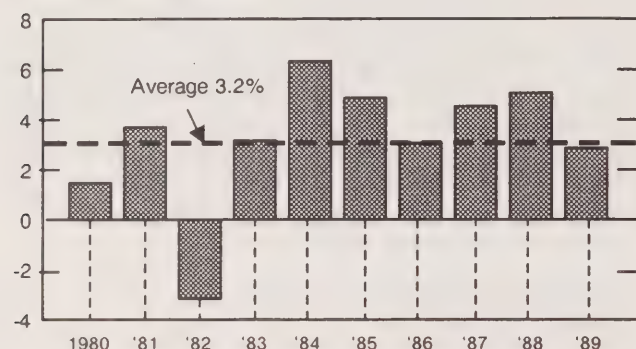
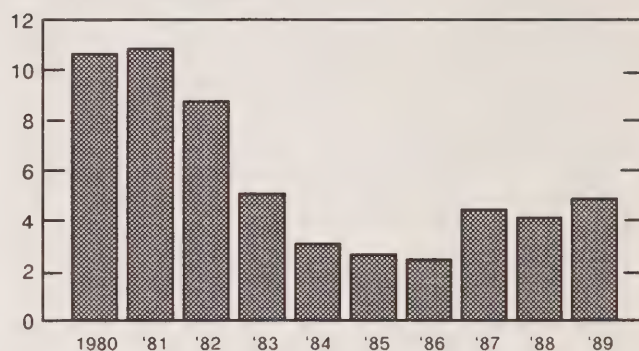


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index

Annual percentage change



Corporation profits before taxes declined 3.5% in the fourth quarter. The decrease was most evident among industrial corporations, for which profits declined 6.1%. The resource industries were particularly hard hit as commodity prices weakened further. Partially offsetting these declines, the profits of financial corporations increased substantially. Large increases in loan loss provisions by the chartered banks reduced their reported net profits sharply, but these adjustments are not included in the national accounts definition of profits.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 2.8% in the quarter. The strong rate of advance reflected the higher average interest rates paid on personal deposits and gains in investment income by trustee pension funds. The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production fell substantially in the quarter largely due to reduced government subsidies. Net paid and imputed rents dropped slightly, partly due to higher mortgage interest and other expenses, while other unincorporated business income advanced 2.7%.

Personal income and personal disposable income both rose 1.7%. Consumer expenditure rose 2.1% in current dollar terms and the personal saving rate declined from 10.1% in the third quarter to 9.8% in the fourth.

Quarterly Income Series in 1989

(Percentage change)

	I	II	III	IV
Labour income	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.8
Corporation profits	3.3	-5.6	-1.7	-3.5
Investment income	3.9	2.0	-1.8	2.8
Accrued farm income	-11.2	-2.0	24.0	-36.2
Net rents	0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.5
Unincorporated business income	2.3	1.5	0.7	2.7
Personal income	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.7
Personal disposable income	3.3	1.2	2.2	1.7

Total government sector spending rose 1.2% in the quarter, with most of the growth accounted for by increases in transfers to persons and interest on the public debt at the federal and provincial government levels. Total government sector revenue increased 1.3% with direct taxes on persons, indirect taxes and investment income each accounting for substantial parts of the increase. The total government sector deficit, on a national accounts basis, remained unchanged at \$23.1 billion in the fourth quarter. The provincial government deficit declined slightly while the local government deficit increased by a similar amount.

Output by Industry

GDP originating among services-producing industries advanced 0.8% in the fourth quarter, while output in the goods-producing industries recorded no net

Chart 3

Exports and Imports at 1981 Prices

Annual percentage change

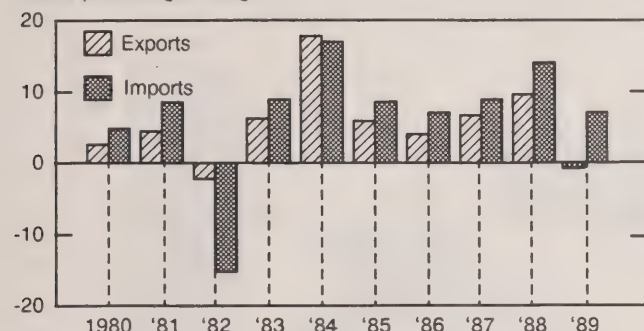
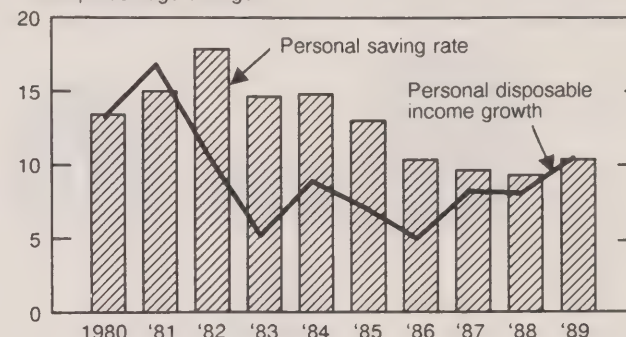


Chart 4

Personal Disposable Income Growth and the Personal Saving Rate

Annual percentage change



increase. Industries recording significant growth included finance, insurance and real estate, community, business and personal services, communication industries, retail trade and construction, both residential and non-residential. Primary industries, manufacturing, transportation and storage industries and wholesale trade industries recorded output declines.

Highlights: Calendar Year 1989

Gross domestic product grew 2.9% in volume terms in 1989 and final domestic demand advanced 4.5%. It was the fifth straight year in which final domestic demand increased more rapidly than GDP. The strong demand growth was associated with substantially higher real imports, up 7.2%. Exports dropped 0.9%, largely as a result of the continuing appreciation of the Canadian dollar on world currency markets and the slower 3.0% growth in the United States economy.

The substantial rise in final domestic demand during 1989 was due to the continuing investment boom coupled with a 4.0% increase in consumer expenditure, although in both cases the rates of growth were lower than in 1987 and 1988. Business spending on machinery and equipment recorded a sixth consecutive year of very rapid expansion while construction activity rose somewhat more moderately.

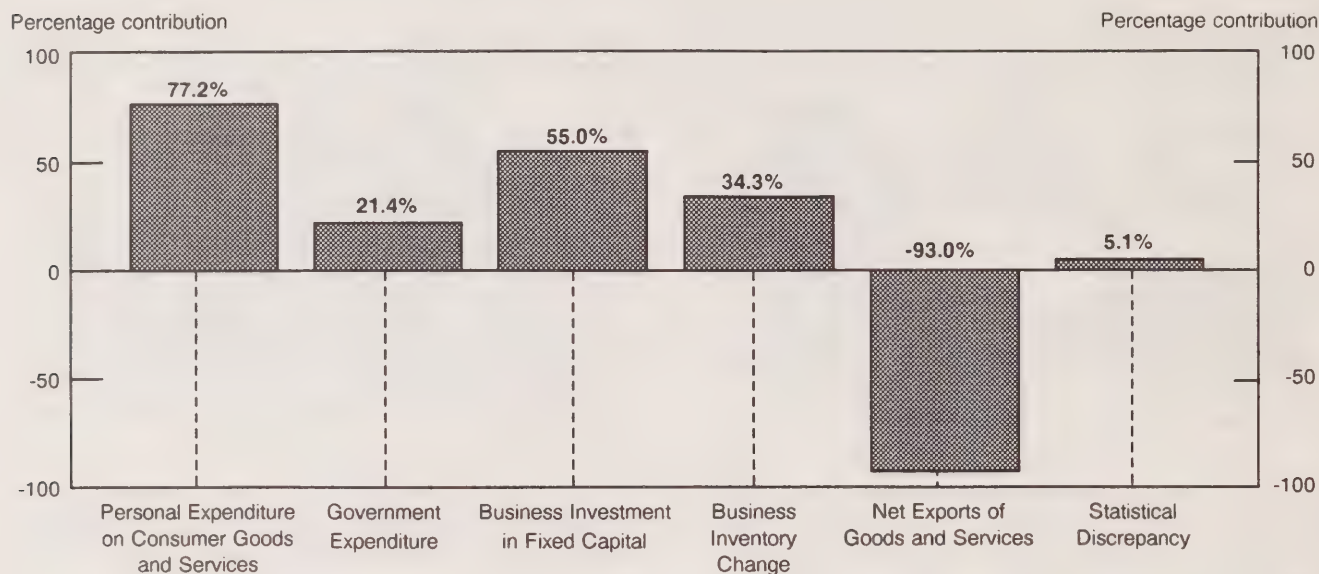
The rise in consumer spending was particularly strong in the services component. Government expenditure grew less rapidly than the other major components of demand.

Components of Demand

Capital spending led the economy again in 1989, as it did in the previous four years. Investment growth was sustained by rapid growth in domestic demand, high levels of capacity utilization in many manufacturing industries, lower equipment prices and the general need for plant modernization in an increasingly competitive world economy. The investment boom continued despite declining profitability and lower export demand, although recent information does indicate that capital outlays in 1989 grew less rapidly than earlier spending intentions data had suggested.

Business purchases of machinery and equipment rose 10.7% in volume terms in 1989, after increases averaging 15.9% annually in the previous four years. Two-thirds of the increase in 1989 occurred in the office machines component, while spending on transportation equipment declined. Business non-residential construction investment growth slowed to 3.6% following a 12.1% rise in 1988. Building construction rose substantially while engineering construction remained at a level similar to that of 1988 as weakness in the oil and gas sector offset moderate increases elsewhere.

Chart 5

Contributions to Real GDP Growth in 1989¹

¹ This chart shows the change in each major component of GDP at 1981 prices expressed as a percentage of the change in total GDP at 1981 prices.

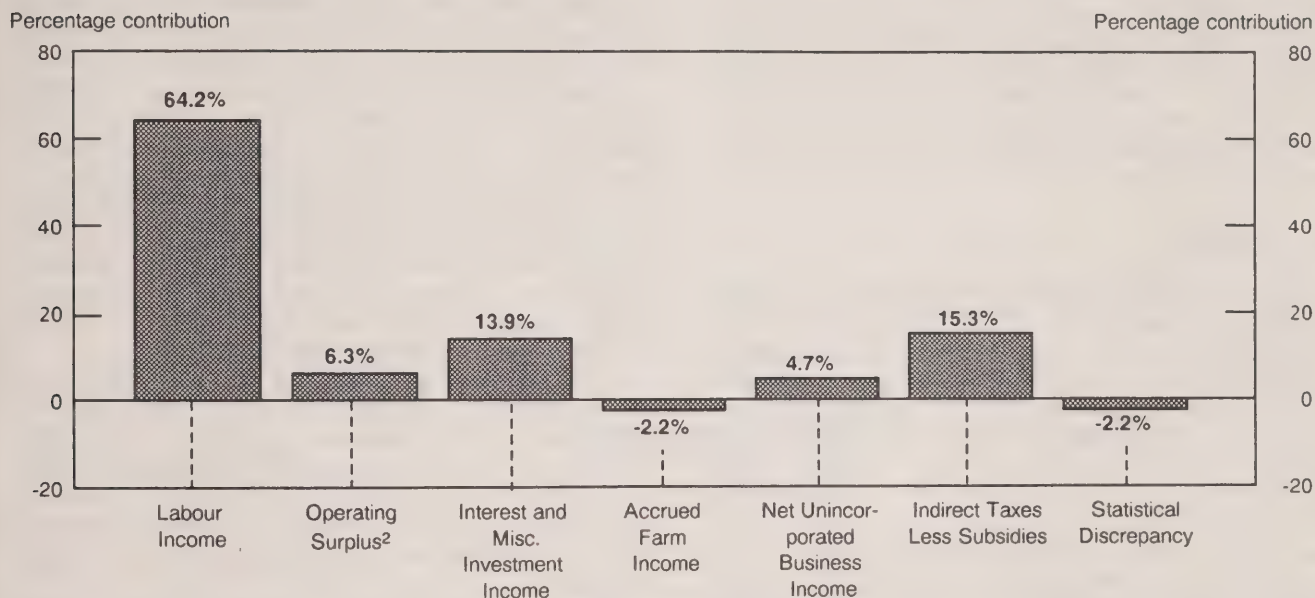
Residential construction activity increased 4.1% in 1989, a rate similar to that of 1988. Housing starts dipped slightly to 215,382, completions edged up marginally to 217,371 and the volume of new construction work-put-in-place increased 3.2%. The increase applied primarily to single dwellings, as construction of multiple unit dwellings and apartments declined modestly. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings rose 6.0% and real estate commissions increased 3.2%, both measured in constant dollar terms. The housing market was buoyed by strong growth in personal disposable income and was especially active in Western Canada. A 200-basis point increase in the average one-year chartered bank mortgage rate exercised a moderating influence.

Consumer expenditure and saving both increased substantially in 1989, as incomes rose substantially. Personal disposable income grew 10.4% while the implicit price index for personal expenditure rose 4.6%, implying a hefty increase in real incomes of 5.5%. Personal saving was encouraged by higher effective interest yields and the saving rate rose from 9.2% in 1988 to 10.2% in 1989.

Consumer goods purchases rose 7.2% in current dollars and spending on services increased 10.7%. The corresponding increases in volume terms were 2.9% and 5.3% respectively. Within the goods component, spending rose most rapidly for durable goods other than motor vehicles, and for fuels. New automobile purchases declined, contrasting with the general upward movement of consumer demand. Within the services component, expenditure in most components advanced strongly. Gross paid and imputed rents rose 4.9% and net international travel expenditure, influenced by the higher value of the Canadian dollar, increased sharply.

Government current expenditure on goods and services continued to rise more slowly than other major demand components. The volume increase in 1989 was 2.2%, similar to the 2.1% average annual increase recorded through the decade of the 1980s as a whole. In current dollars the increases were 5.2% for the federal government, 6.1% for the provincial governments, 7.5% for the local governments and 7.4% for the rest of the government sector (consisting of hospitals and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans).

Chart 6

Contributions to Growth in GDP at Market Prices in 1989¹

¹ This chart shows the change in each major component of GDP at market prices expressed as a percentage of the change in total GDP at market prices.

² Operating surplus includes corporation profits before taxes, the inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption allowance.

Business non-farm inventories accumulated at a slightly faster pace in 1989 compared to 1988. The rate of accumulation was quite moderate in the first half of the year and picked up in the second half. Most of the buildup took place in the wholesale and retail trade sectors. Inventory investment by manufacturers was less than in 1988.

Farm inventories and grain in commercial channels, which dropped sharply in volume terms in the previous two years, rebounded in 1989. The swing was due to a much-improved crop and a marked drop in grain export sales.

Canada's exports dropped 0.9% in 1989, reflecting slower economic growth in the United States and reduced competitiveness as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Exports of merchandise fell 0.7% following a 10.0% increase the previous year. There was a small increase in the first quarter and the remaining quarters each recorded volume declines. The small annual decrease reflected lower export volumes of wheat, crude petroleum, forestry products and passenger cars, offset in part by gains in natural gas, metal ores and

machinery and equipment. As in 1988, export sales to Japan and parts of Europe increased substantially. Exports of services fell 3.6% in 1989 due primarily to lower expenditures by foreign visitors to Canada and reduced demand for Canadian business services.

Imports recorded a large 7.2% volume increase in 1989, the seventh straight year in which real imports grew by more than 7%. Once again, the strength was associated with Canada's machinery and equipment investment boom and the continuing strength in consumer spending. A further 1.6% drop in import prices, as measured by the implicit price index for imports of goods and services, provided additional incentive for Canadians to purchase goods and services from other countries. The price decline brought merchandise import prices to a level 1.6% below that of 1981. The Canadian dollar appreciated 4.0% vis-a-vis the United States dollar in 1989, bringing the total appreciation against that currency since 1986 to 17.3%. The dollar also rose in relation to other major currencies: 12.9% versus the British pound, 11.5% against the French franc and the German mark, and 11.7% vis-a-vis the Japanese yen.

The rise in imports was widespread across commodity groups, although imports of automotive products dropped. Imports of services were up 5.0% in real terms due in part to increased traveling by Canadians abroad.

Net exports of goods and services swung from a surplus of \$3.8 billion in 1988 to a deficit of \$2.4 billion in 1989 (in current dollars). Partly as a result of this change, the total balance of payments deficit on current account rose to \$19.7 billion in 1989 from \$10.3 billion in 1988.

Price Indexes

The rate of inflation in 1989 as measured by the GDP implicit price index was 4.8%, up from 4.0% in 1988. Weight shifts within the index continued to hold down its overall rate of increase. The chain price indexes, which provide a better measure of pure price change, indicate an inflation rate of 5.2%, up from 4.8% in 1988. The highest rates of price increase were recorded in the residential and non-residential construction indexes, as was also the case in 1988. The chain indexes for personal expenditure and government expenditure rose more moderately, by 4.9% and 4.3% respectively. Prices for machinery and equipment rose only slightly in 1989, due in large part to lower office equipment prices coupled with the continuing appreciation of the Canadian dollar compared to other major currencies. The chain indexes indicate a further substantial improvement in the overall terms of trade in 1989, since import prices rose less than export prices.

Chain Price Indexes in 1989

(Percentage change)

	1989
Personal expenditure	4.9
Government expenditure	4.3
Residential investment	6.4
Non-residential construction	5.7
Machinery and equipment investment	1.2
Exports	2.5
Less: imports	0.5
Gross domestic product*	5.2

* Excludes value of physical change in inventories.

Components of Income

Labour income rose 9.3% in 1989 as paid hours worked grew 2.5% (using Labour Force Survey data) and average compensation per employee-hour rose

6.6%. Wages and salaries grew strongly in the first half of the year, partly because of large retroactive payments, and somewhat less rapidly in the second half when retroactive pay was a less significant factor and there was more strike activity. Real output per employee-hour rose about 0.4% and unit labour costs grew 6.2%.

Personal income rose 9.2% in the year. Personal disposable income rose 10.4%, boosted by the reduction in unemployment insurance contribution rates which took effect at the beginning of the year.

Corporate profits before taxes dropped \$1.8 billion or 2.8% in 1989. The decrease followed two strong years in which profits increased at a 17.4% average annual rate. Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose a substantial 14.4%, reflecting higher interest rates and increased personal saving.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production declined 20.7% in 1989 after a substantial 37.9% increase in 1988. The drop reflected higher expenses, lower subsidies and weak grain sales following the 1988 drought. Non-farm unincorporated business income increased 6.5% as net rental income rose 4.5% and other unincorporated business income grew 7.7%.

The total government sector deficit on a national accounts basis jumped from \$15.9 billion in 1988 to \$22.0 billion in 1989. The federal government deficit rose \$3.2 billion and the provincial government sector balance swung from a surplus of \$1.8 billion to a slight deficit of \$1.1 billion. Total government sector expenditures rose 7.8% while total revenues grew 6.0%.

Output by Industry

Gross domestic product at factor cost, which is derived by estimating value added by industry, rose 2.9% in 1989. Goods production grew 2.5% and services output rose 3.1%. Growth was strongest in communications, agriculture and related services, construction, finance, insurance and real estate and community, business and personal services. Production in the fishing and trapping, mining, quarrying and oil wells and utilities industries declined.

Available in CANSIM: matrices 6641-6642, 6701-6740 and 6826-6827.

The fourth quarter 1989 edition of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (13-001, \$18/\$72) is scheduled for release in April. A computer printout containing 44 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division at a price of \$35 per quarter or \$140 for an annual subscription.

Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset on microcomputer diskettes for \$25 per quarter or \$100 for an annual subscription.

For further information contact Karen Wilson (613-951-0439) or Michel Pascal (613-951-3797), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1989	IV 1989/ III 1989	1989/ 1988
	(\$ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	344,424	353,208	360,380	366,768	356,195	1.8	9.3
Corporation profits before taxes	64,224	60,632	59,624	57,532	60,503	-3.5	-2.8
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	51,476	52,508	51,564	53,032	52,145	2.8	14.4
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	4,056	3,976	4,932	3,148	4,028	-36.2	-20.7
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	35,456	35,792	35,960	36,504	35,928	1.5	6.5
Inventory valuation adjustment	-5,008	-4,076	-1,052	-528	-2,666	524 ²	-99 ²
Net domestic income at factor cost	494,628	502,040	511,408	516,456	506,133	1.0	7.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	70,280	71,584	72,292	75,060	72,304	3.8	11.1
Capital consumption allowances	72,128	72,284	73,600	74,856	73,217	1.7	7.1
Statistical discrepancy	-2,364	-2,816	-3,660	-3,628	-3,117		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	634,672	643,092	653,640	662,744	648,537	1.4	7.8

¹ Includes military pay and allowances

² Actual change in millions of dollars

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1989	IV 1989/ III 1989	1989/ 1988
	At current price (\$ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods							
and services	369,024	378,280	384,588	392,764	381,164	2.1	8.8
Durable goods	57,392	58,672	58,812	59,676	58,638	1.5	7.3
Semi-durable goods	37,024	38,136	38,652	38,776	38,147	0.3	7.1
Non-durable goods	98,724	101,624	102,736	104,196	101,820	1.4	7.2
Services	175,884	179,848	184,388	190,116	182,559	3.1	10.7
Government current expenditure on goods							
and services	116,988	118,868	120,848	122,340	119,761	1.2	6.5
Government investment in fixed capital	14,356	14,968	15,500	16,284	15,277	5.1	11.5
Government investment in inventories	284	-100	4	-220	-8	-224 ¹	-26 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	127,832	127,256	127,116	130,080	128,071	2.3	8.8
Residential	48,916	46,632	47,780	49,652	48,245	3.9	10.3
Plant and equipment	78,916	80,624	79,336	80,428	79,826	1.4	7.9
Business investment in inventories	824	4,040	4,932	4,344	3,535	-588 ¹	2,038 ¹
Exports of goods and services	162,532	160,624	157,620	156,840	159,404	-0.5	1.4
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	159,528	163,660	160,624	163,320	161,783	1.7	5.4
Statistical discrepancy	2,360	2,816	3,656	3,632	3,116		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	634,672	643,092	653,640	662,744	648,537	1.4	7.8
Final Domestic Demand	628,200	639,372	648,052	661,468	644,273	2.1	8.4
At 1981 prices (\$ millions)							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods							
and services	254,152	257,016	258,080	261,512	257,690	1.3	4.0
Durable goods	44,756	45,256	45,080	45,776	45,217	1.5	3.3
Semi-durable goods	26,440	27,036	27,124	27,116	26,929	0.0	2.7
Non-durable goods	66,656	67,024	66,788	67,464	66,983	1.0	2.8
Services	116,300	117,700	119,088	121,156	118,561	1.7	5.3
Government current expenditure on goods							
and services	79,904	79,992	80,768	81,232	80,474	0.6	2.2
Government investment in fixed capital	12,408	12,720	13,028	13,712	12,967	5.3	8.4
Government investment in inventories	212	-72	4	-160	-4	-164 ¹	-18 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	108,580	108,316	107,380	110,608	108,721	3.0	6.9
Residential	32,448	31,020	31,508	32,664	31,910	3.7	4.1
Plant and equipment	76,132	77,296	75,872	77,944	76,811	2.7	8.2
Business investment in inventories	688	4,492	5,088	3,900	3,542	-1,188 ¹	4,397 ¹
Exports of goods and services	152,464	150,968	150,472	150,176	151,020	-0.2	-0.9
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	153,048	156,340	155,440	159,316	156,036	2.5	7.2
Statistical discrepancy	1,712	2,024	2,596	2,552	2,221		
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	457,072	459,116	461,976	464,216	460,595	0.5	2.9
Final Domestic Demand	455,044	458,044	459,256	467,064	459,852	1.7	4.5
Implicit Price Indexes							
Personal expenditure on consumer goods							
and services	145.2	147.2	149.0	150.2	147.9	0.8	4.6
Durable goods	128.2	129.6	130.5	130.4	129.7	-0.1	3.8
Semi-durable goods	140.0	141.1	142.5	143.0	141.7	0.4	4.3
Non-durable goods	148.1	151.6	153.8	154.4	152.0	0.4	4.3
Services	151.2	152.8	154.8	156.9	154.0	1.4	5.1
Government current expenditure on goods							
and services	146.4	148.6	149.6	150.6	148.8	0.7	4.2
Government investment in fixed capital	115.7	117.7	119.0	118.8	117.8	-0.2	2.9
Business investment in fixed capital	117.7	117.5	118.4	117.6	117.8	-0.7	1.8
Residential	150.8	150.3	151.6	152.0	151.2	0.3	6.0
Plant and equipment	103.7	104.3	104.6	103.2	103.9	-1.3	-0.2
Exports of goods and services	106.6	106.4	104.8	104.4	105.6	-0.4	2.3
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	104.2	104.7	103.3	102.5	103.7	-0.8	-1.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	138.9	140.1	141.5	142.8	140.8	0.9	4.8
Final Domestic Demand	138.1	139.6	141.1	141.6	140.1	0.4	3.8

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars

Canada's Balance of International Payments

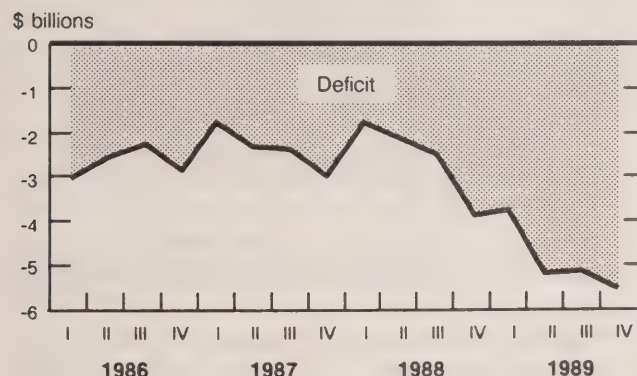
Fourth Quarter 1989

Highlights

The current account deficit, on a seasonally adjusted basis, remained large for the third consecutive quarter, reaching a new record. The merchandise trade surplus continued to decline, to reach its lowest level since the mid-1970s. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions declined, reflecting lower net dividend payments.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, non-residents invested heavily in Canada, in the form of portfolio investment in bonds and stocks and in direct investment. The Canadian dollar continued to appreciate against the United States dollar, but weakened against other major currencies.

Current Account Balance (Seasonally Adjusted)

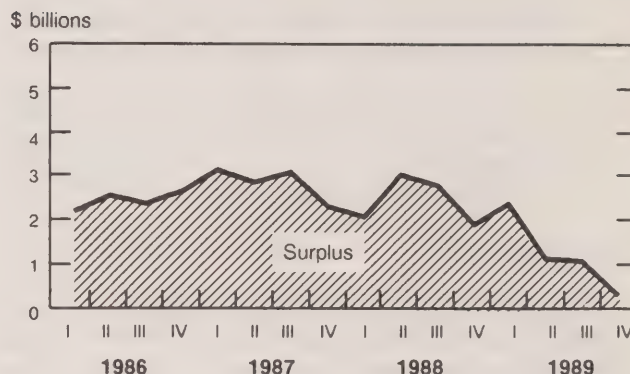


Current Account (Seasonally Adjusted)

- The current account reached a deficit of \$5.6 billion, up from \$5.1 billion in the previous quarter. A reduction in the merchandise trade surplus from \$1.0 billion to \$0.2 billion was partly offset by a decrease in the non-merchandise deficit to \$5.8 billion from \$6.2 billion.

- Merchandise imports increased by \$0.5 billion (1.6%) to \$33.8 billion. Machinery and equipment and cars led the increase in imports.

Merchandise Trade Balance (Seasonally Adjusted)



- Merchandise exports declined by \$0.3 billion (0.8%), to \$34.0 billion. Though small, this represented the third consecutive quarterly decrease in exports. Lower exports of metals and ores, auto parts and refined petroleum products were partly offset by gains in wheat, trucks and lumber.
- The deficit on investment income narrowed by \$0.4 billion, to \$5.2 billion. Higher receipts of dividends from abroad coupled with lower dividend payments abroad accounted for the decrease in the deficit.

Current and Capital Accounts (Unadjusted)

- The current account deficit totalled \$4.8 billion, up from \$3.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988. A decline in the merchandise trade surplus was partly offset by a lower deficit on investment income.

- Among financial liabilities, non-residents continued to invest heavily in Canadian bonds, purchasing \$6.2 billion in the current quarter, as the interest rate differential between Canada and the United States widened in favour of Canada. Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks remained strong at \$1.3 billion.
- Foreign direct investment in Canada gave rise to a net inflow of \$2.3 billion, half of which went for acquisitions of existing enterprises in Canada.
- Among Canadian claims, large outflows continued to be recorded on direct investment abroad. A net investment of \$1.2 billion in the current quarter went largely to finance take-overs.

Among Canadian claims, direct investment abroad remained high. The Canadian dollar appreciated against the United States dollar and other major currencies.

Current Account

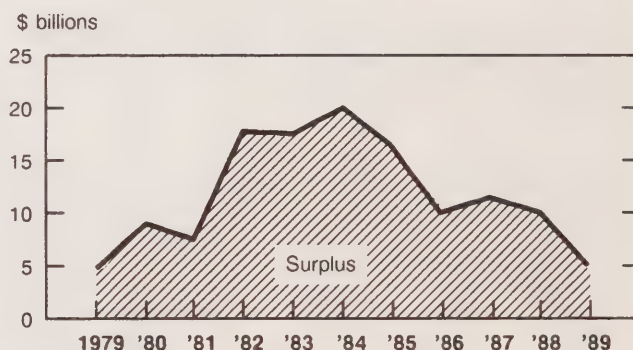
- The current account deficit totalled a record \$19.7 billion, up from approximately \$10 billion in each of the previous three years. The merchandise trade surplus declined for the second consecutive year to \$4.7 billion in 1989. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions, which had hovered around \$20 billion in each of the previous three years, climbed to \$24.3 billion.

1989 Annual

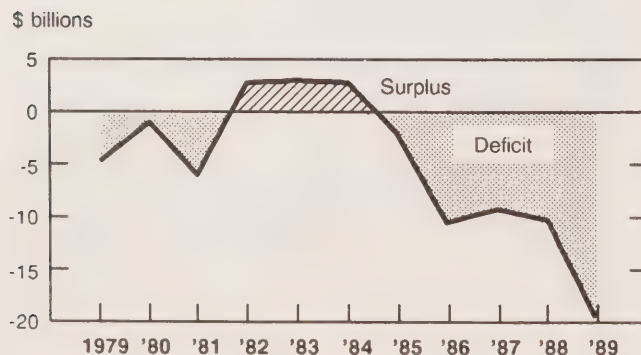
The current account deficit approached \$20 billion, nearly double that of the previous year. The surplus on merchandise trade was halved, dropping to its lowest level since 1979. Exports edged up whereas imports continued to advance at a relatively higher rate. Among service transactions, the travel deficit rose considerably, especially with the United States. Higher interest payments accounted for the larger deficit on the investment income account.

In the capital account, non-residents invested heavily in Canadian bonds and stocks. Net Canadian borrowings from foreign banks were at a record level.

Merchandise Trade Balance, Annual



Current Account Balance, Annual



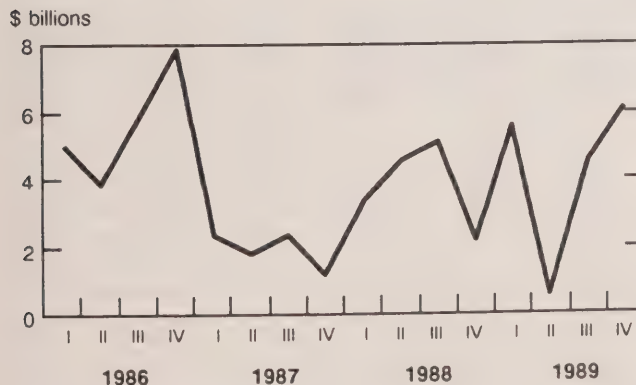
- Merchandise imports advanced for the seventh consecutive year to reach \$134.3 billion. Machinery and equipment led the increase, followed by industrial materials and consumer goods; imports of automotive and aircraft products declined.
- After two years of steady growth, merchandise exports advanced moderately (1.2%) to \$138.9 billion. Sales of machinery and equipment increased whereas exports of wheat, newsprint and autos decreased.

- Geographically, most of the decline in the merchandise trade surplus in 1989 was with the United States and countries other than the OECD.
- The deficit on travel climbed to a record \$3.5 billion, of which \$2.3 billion was with the United States.
- The deficit on the investment income account increased by \$4 billion to \$22.4 billion. The increase largely reflected higher interest payments on money market instruments and other borrowing abroad.
- Though at a lower rate than in the previous two years, receipts from inheritances and immigrants' funds continued to increase, reaching \$6.3 billion. The increase in the transfers surplus to \$5.1 billion was largely due to a rise in receipts of immigrants' funds.

Capital Account

- Among financial liabilities, non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$17 billion, compared to \$15 billion in 1988. Non-residents invested heavily in outstanding Government of Canada bonds. Total foreign holdings of Canadian bonds reached \$162 billion at the end of 1989, which represented some 30% of outstanding Canadian bonds.

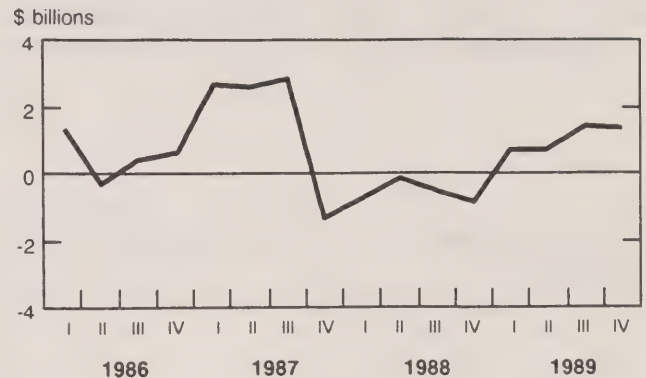
Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds (Net Flow)



- Non-residents invested, on a net basis, \$4.1 billion in Canadian stocks. This investment,

which more than offset the net sell-off of \$2.4 billion in 1988 remained, however, well below the record \$6.6 billion invested in 1987.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Stocks (Net Flow)



- Borrowings from foreign banks produced a net inflow of \$6 billion, bringing to over \$10 billion net borrowings in the last three years.
- Foreign direct investment in Canada resulted in a substantial net inflow for the third consecutive year. The net investment in the current year, which amounted to \$3.4 billion, was widely distributed geographically; there was, however, a net disinvestment from the United Kingdom.
- Among financial assets, the net outflow of Canadian direct investment abroad amounted to \$4.5 billion, in line with the strong investments recorded over the past decade. The net investment in the current year was more widely distributed geographically, in contrast to recent years when it went predominantly to the United States.
- Canadian investors purchased, on a net basis, a record \$1.6 billion of foreign bonds, largely United States securities. Gross trading activity in foreign bonds has been strong since 1984.
- Canada's international reserves recorded a small increase in 1989 (\$346 million), following the large build-up in the previous two years. During the year, the monetary authorities reduced foreign

currency debt by \$2.7 billion. Canada's international reserves stood at a record U.S. \$16.8 billion at the end of the year.

observed since late 1986. It averaged 84.45 U.S. cents, up from 81.24 U.S. cents in 1988.

- A statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of \$2.8 billion.
- The Canadian dollar appreciated against the United States dollar, continuing the upward trend

Available on CANSIM: matrices 147, 1364, 2343-2349 and 2353-2355 (for quarterly data); 1369-1370, 2333-2339 and 2354-2355 (for annual data).

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9050), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division. □

Canada's Balance of International Payments – Summary

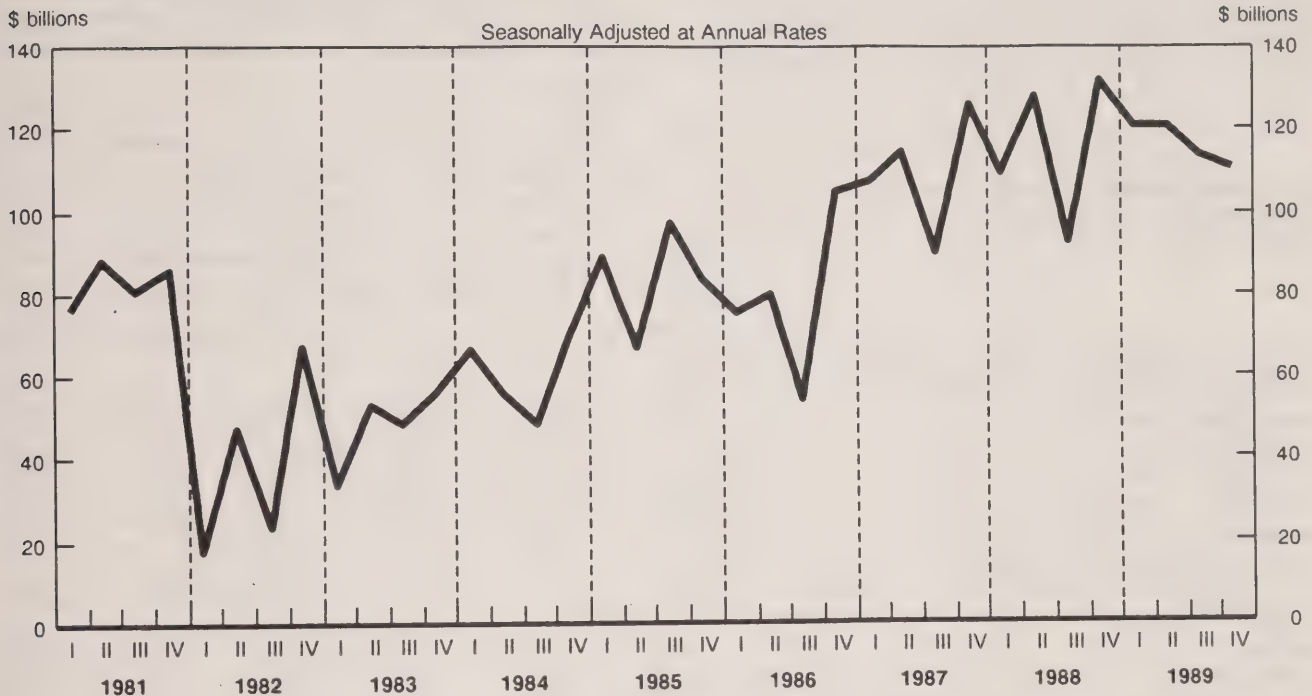
(\$ millions)

	1988	1989				1988	1989
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
Seasonally Adjusted							
Current account balances							
Merchandise	1,904	2,335	1,086	1,027	231	9,809	4,679
Non-merchandise:							
Services	-1,548	-1,584	-1,845	-1,779	-1,848	-5,983	-7,057
Investment income ¹	-5,389	-5,927	-5,572	-5,645	-5,218	-18,412	-22,362
Transfers	1,139	1,437	1,123	1,263	1,259	4,270	5,082
Total non-merchandise	-5,798	-6,074	-6,295	-6,161	-5,808	-20,124	-24,337
Total current account	-3,894	-3,738	-5,209	-5,133	-5,577	-10,316	-19,659
Unadjusted							
Current account balance	-3,797	-6,150	-5,509	-3,198	-4,802	-10,316	-19,659
Capital account²							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows:							
Canadian direct investment abroad ¹	-1,590	224	-2,344	-1,207	-1,165	-7,900	-4,492
Foreign portfolio securities	-186	-108	208	-2,251	-221	-1,103	-2,372
Other claims	563	-1,882	383	-1,277	-772	-12,782	-3,549
Total Canadian claims, net flows	-1,213	-1,766	-1,753	-4,735	-2,159	-21,786	-10,413
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows:							
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	503	-1,783	2,291	669	2,252	5,081	3,430
Canadian portfolio securities	1,325	6,288	1,227	6,004	7,492	13,007	21,010
Other liabilities	3,591	3,153	4,791	-509	992	15,842	8,427
Total Canadian liabilities, net flows	5,420	7,658	8,309	6,164	10,736	33,929	32,867
Total net capital flow	4,207	5,892	6,556	1,428	8,577	12,144	22,453
Statistical discrepancy	-410	257	-1,047	1,769	-3,775	-1,828	-2,795

¹ Excludes retained earnings.

² A minus sign (-) denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

Funds Raised on Credit Markets by Domestic Non-financial Sectors



Financial Flow Accounts

Fourth Quarter and Annual, 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

In the fourth quarter of 1989, the volume of financial activity, as measured by funds raised in credit markets by non-financial sectors, decreased 2.5% from the previous quarter. Non-financial private corporations and the federal government reduced their demands for funds, while the personal sector and other levels of government increased their borrowing. Funds raised by the non-financial sectors during the year 1989 were up 1% over 1988.

Households' indebtedness in the form of consumer credit rose by \$8.2 billion during the year, compared to \$9.7 billion in 1988; mortgages rose by \$24.2 billion, slightly more than in the previous year. This new borrowing increased the level of consumer credit and mortgage debt combined by 10.8% during 1989, compared to 12.6% during 1988. While the rate of increase moderated, growth in debt outpaced gains in income. The level of indebtedness was

Note to Users

The financial data in the accompanying table are based on the Financial Market Summary Table of the Financial Flow Accounts. Seasonally adjusted data for borrowing are available from 1977. The full detail of the Financial Flow Accounts, showing the acquisition of capital and financial assets and the borrowing of all sectors of the economy, will be released on March 8 on CANSIM and in publication 13-014.

equivalent to 74.7% of personal disposable income at the end of 1989, a record high, up from 73.3% at the end of 1988.

Non-financial private corporations raised \$50 billion during 1989, up 27% from a year earlier. The increased financing requirement reflected continuing strength in fixed capital investment, as well as reduced profits, or internal funding ability. Net new issues of common and preferred stocks during the year totalled \$10.5 billion; the volume of new issues since the second quarter has remained near pre-October 1987 levels.

Federal government borrowing in 1989 dropped sharply from the previous year. The level of Canada Savings Bonds outstanding was reduced by \$11.3 billion, or 20% of the total. Net new issues of marketable bonds were down, while Treasury bill issues were increased. Other levels of government

increased their borrowing and also favored shorter-term borrowing.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Patrick O'Hagan (613-951-9043), Financial Flows Section, International and Financial Economics Division. □

Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

Millions of Dollars

	1988	1989				
	Annual	I	II	III	IV	Annual
Persons and Unincorporated Business						
Funds Raised	41,362	46,724	30,592	35,880	38,700	37,974
of which:						
Consumer Credit	9,718	8,908	7,664	8,504	7,812	8,222
Bank Loans	4,915	4,196	912	6,660	-856	2,728
Other Loans	2,734	6,412	-364	32	5,496	2,894
Mortgages	24,013	27,196	22,520	20,788	26,392	24,224
Non-financial Private Corporations						
Funds Raised	39,246	51,312	56,796	48,240	43,400	49,937
by:						
Bank Loans	3,811	7,180	26,652	-3,284	220	7,692
Other Loans	4,490	17,060	-3,232	8,628	2,000	6,114
Short-term Paper	11,248	12,912	744	8,848	4,976	6,870
Mortgages	9,490	9,748	6,900	13,180	13,152	10,745
Bonds	5,970	-2,520	14,508	8,412	11,552	7,988
Stocks	4,237	6,932	11,224	12,456	11,500	10,528
Non-financial Government Enterprises						
Funds Raised	875	4,064	3,900	-184	1,292	2,268
Federal Government						
Funds Raised	28,821	13,916	24,240	24,284	19,304	20,436
of which:						
Treasury Bills	20,004	18,340	34,548	15,560	27,864	24,078
Marketable Bonds	9,952	9,504	1,864	8,640	13,688	8,424
Canada Savings Bonds	-124	-13,292	-11,200	280	-21,032	-11,311
Other Levels of Government						
Funds Raised	8,814	7,604	7,760	9,216	11,748	9,082
of which:						
Short-Term Paper	-1,083	-604	1,632	5,220	3,208	2,364
Provincial Government Bonds	7,200	8,032	4,072	4,744	7,296	6,036
Municipal Government Bonds	1,541	468	792	208	1,544	753
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	119,118	123,620	123,288	117,436	114,444	119,697
Consumer Credit	9,718	8,908	7,664	8,504	7,812	8,222
Bank Loans	9,175	10,044	27,040	2,708	188	9,995
Other Loans	6,946	22,028	-2,684	5,704	6,104	7,788
Treasury Bills	20,004	18,340	34,548	15,560	27,864	24,078
Short-Term Paper	10,675	13,860	1,176	16,492	5,052	9,145
Mortgages	33,490	36,948	29,408	33,964	39,536	34,964
Bonds	25,458	6,600	14,932	22,084	16,388	15,001
Stocks	3,652	6,892	11,204	12,420	11,500	10,504

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

December 1989 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, increased 0.2% in December, following a 0.5% gain in November and a 0.3% decline in October. Output in December stood 2.0% above the level of the corresponding month of last year; the increase in output was 1.5% for goods producing industries and 2.3% for services producing industries.

Goods Producing Industries

Output of goods producing industries rose 0.2% in December 1989, after a 0.4% increase in November. Most of the growth was due to a 5.9% output increase in the public utilities industry. Smaller production increases were reported in manufacturing and forestry industries. Output declined in construction, mining, agriculture and fishing.

The major contributor to the December output gain was the electric power systems industry. Electric power generation jumped 6.2% in December, following a gain of 0.7% in November. Demand for electricity increased sharply due to extremely cold temperatures throughout most provinces in the latter part of November and most of December. A similar gain was also recorded in gas distribution systems, mainly due to increased consumption of natural gas in the residential market.

Following a 0.5% gain in November, manufacturing output rose 0.2% due mostly to production increases in electrical products, transportation equipment, food products, and non-metallic mineral products. In the electrical products industry, increased output by producers of office, store and business machines accounted for most of the growth.

A year-end surge in automobile and truck production resulted in the strongest month-to-month production increase (6.2%) for motor vehicle manufacturers since January 1989. During the month, several major producers announced large-scale layoffs and plant shutdowns to take effect at the beginning of January 1990 to adjust automobile and truck inventories. Preliminary January production data suggest motor vehicle output will decline significantly below the December level. Domestic unit sales of North American produced automobiles rose 4.1%, while December automobile exports fell to the lowest level of the year.

Offsetting the gain by motor vehicle manufacturers was a 2.0% decline in output by producers of motor vehicle parts and accessories. In December, production fell to its lowest level of the year.

Construction industry output fell 0.5%; declines were reported in residential construction, non-residential building construction, road and highway construction and other engineering construction.

Mining output fell 0.8%, mostly the result of decreased crude petroleum and natural gas production.

Services Producing Industries

Services producing industries advanced 0.1% in December, in contrast to a 0.5% gain in November. Most of the rise in services producing industries originated in wholesale trade and community, business and personal services industries and, to a lesser extent, communication industries. Output of finance, insurance and real estate industries and retail trade was unchanged from the November level. Transportation and storage industries declined 2.5%.

Substantial gains were reported by wholesalers of food products, petroleum products, industrial machinery and equipment, apparel and electrical machinery and equipment.

Output of community, business and personal services industries rose 0.6%, due to gains in accommodation and food service industries, business services, and amusement and recreation services.

In communication industries, most of the growth originated among telecommunication carriers.

Output in finance, insurance and real estate industries was unchanged from the previous month as gains in banks, trust companies, finance companies and insurance carriers were offset by declines in stock exchanges, security brokers and dealers, and real estate and insurance agencies.

In retail trade, increases by service stations and garages, automobile parts and accessories stores, and food stores were offset by decreases for new motor vehicle dealers and furniture and appliance stores.

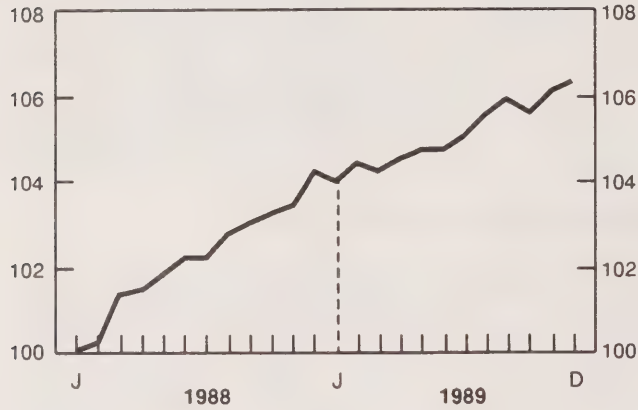
Output of transportation and storage industries declined 2.5%, as a result of decreases in water, pipeline, air, railway, and truck transport and grain elevators. Lower grain movement through storage-handling facilities and railway and water transport systems accounted for much of the decline. A strike by seaway pilots disrupted traffic on the St. Lawrence River through most of the month.

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates at 1981 Prices

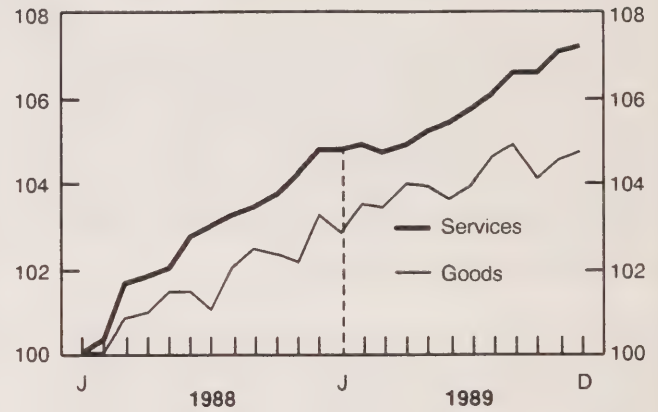
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



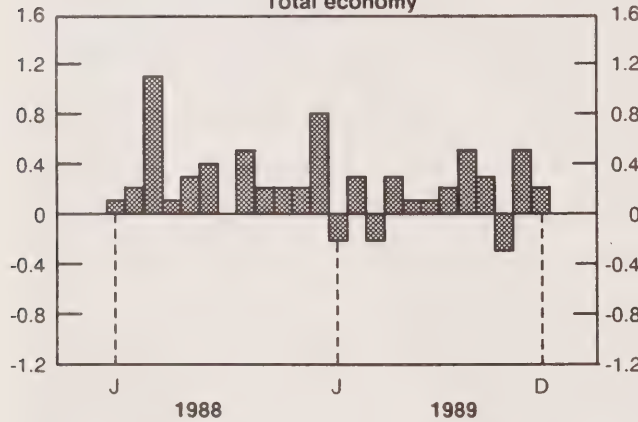
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



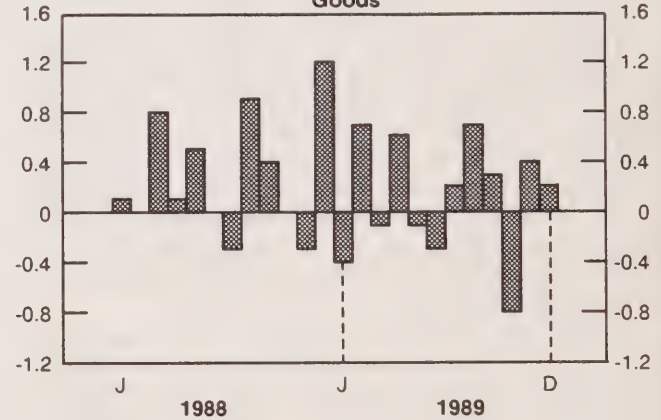
% change

Total economy



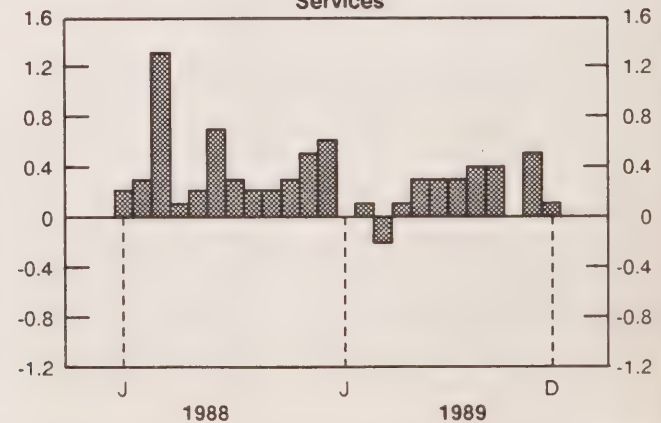
% change

Goods



% change

Services



A 4.9% decrease in pipeline transport was attributed to lower throughput of natural gas destined for the export market. In December, natural gas exports fell nearly 10% to the lowest level since February.

Note to Users: Data have been revised back to January 1989.

Order the December 1989 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121), scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications.

For further information on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices

Monthly
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1988	1989			
	December	September	October	November	December
Total Economy	408,145.5	414,941.3	413,720.2	415,637.4	416,331.1
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	8,811.9	10,248.6	10,049.8	9,923.7	9,771.3
Fishing and trapping industries	827.0	655.0	601.0	579.6	553.7
Logging and forestry industry	2,995.5	2,774.2	2,726.3	2,653.2	2,753.8
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	23,202.5	23,467.3	22,944.0	23,184.1	23,004.5
Manufacturing industries	78,299.3	79,167.2	78,550.1	78,955.5	79,109.7
Construction industries	31,744.7	32,172.5	32,513.9	32,635.1	32,463.0
Transportation and storage industries	19,434.6	19,920.6	19,605.9	19,719.9	19,225.7
Communication industries	13,104.7	14,142.1	14,351.0	14,479.4	14,568.2
Other utility industries	11,474.9	11,395.9	11,219.4	11,338.6	12,003.4
Wholesale trade industries	25,504.7	25,289.4	25,035.3	25,258.3	25,609.5
Retail trade industries	26,540.6	26,422.6	26,149.8	26,426.2	26,433.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,781.3	61,352.8	61,491.8	61,788.0	61,807.5
Community, business and personal services	41,646.7	42,543.5	42,743.0	42,877.6	43,116.8
Non-business sector:					
Mining industries	75.7	71.9	74.3	70.7	69.5
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	328.6	331.7	336.5	335.3	335.3
Transportation industries	1,564.5	1,593.8	1,585.4	1,592.6	1,579.4
Communication industries	50.4	46.8	48.0	44.4	44.4
Water systems industry	559.1	565.3	568.9	568.9	571.3
Insurance and other finance industry	416.2	431.7	431.7	434.1	437.7
Government service industry	24,111.4	24,593.7	24,656.1	24,695.8	24,746.2
Community and personal services industries	37,623.2	37,706.7	37,990.0	38,028.4	38,078.8
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	343,368.4	349,551.7	347,981.3	349,819.2	350,420.5
- goods	157,355.8	159,880.7	158,604.5	159,269.8	159,659.4
- services	186,012.6	189,671.0	189,376.8	190,549.4	190,761.1
Non-business sector	64,777.1	65,389.6	65,738.9	65,818.2	65,910.6
- goods	682.8	685.2	691.2	687.6	688.8
- services	64,094.3	64,704.4	65,047.7	65,130.6	65,221.8
Goods producing industries	158,038.6	160,565.9	159,295.7	159,957.4	160,348.2
Services producing industries	250,106.9	254,375.4	254,424.5	255,680.0	255,982.9
Industrial production industries	113,659.5	114,715.6	113,404.7	114,165.8	114,806.4
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,210.8	33,521.0	33,475.4	33,520.9	33,508.4
Durable manufacturing industries	45,088.5	45,646.2	45,074.7	45,434.6	45,601.3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

December 1989

Net generation of electric energy in Canada in December 1989 increased 4.4% over the corresponding month last year, to 48 749 gigawatt hours (GWh). Exports decreased 31.1% to 1 285 GWh, while imports climbed from 667 GWh to 1 911 GWh.

Year-to-date figures show net generation at 482 158 GWh, down 1.4% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 22 089 GWh, were down 35.2%, while imports, at 12 724 GWh, were up 100.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1989 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

December 1989

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,087.9 million in December 1989, up 6.9% over December 1988.

Operating expenses were \$833.8 million, a decrease of 0.3% from December 1988. Net operating revenue was \$254.1 million, an increase of 40.3% over December 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1989 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of March 5. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 2.4% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 3.7% and the number of cars loaded increased 2.1% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.4% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note to Users: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending February 24, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 24, 1990 totalled 275 554 tonnes, an increase of 9.4% over the preceding week's total of 251 794 tonnes, but down 11.7% from the year-earlier level of 311 966 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 2 093 029 tonnes, a decrease of 13.6% from 2 421 717 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **The Dairy Review**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$11.60/\$116; Other Countries: \$13.90/\$139).
- ✓ **Air Carrier Operations in Canada**, October - December 1988.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: \$23/\$92; Other Countries: \$27.50/\$110).
- ✓ **Fuel Consumption Survey - Passenger Cars**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 53-226
Free.
- ✓ **Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).
- ✓ **Canada's Balance of International Payments**, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 67-001P
(Canada: \$9.75/\$39; Other Countries: \$11.75/\$47).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 2, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Building Permits, November 1989** 2
The preliminary value for building permits issued in Canada continued to slacken in November, falling 2.9% to \$3,180.9 million.
- **Federal Government Employment, September 1989** 4
The number of employees in the federal general government universe increased 0.8% (3,100) to 373,000 in September 1989, from 369,900 in September 1988.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of March 5 to 9 9



MAJOR RELEASES

Building Permits

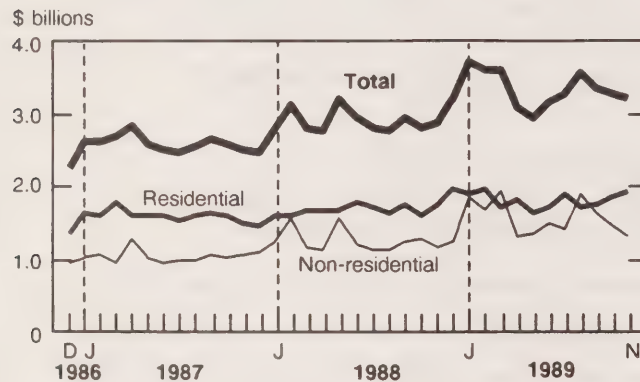
November 1989

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada continued to slacken in November, falling 2.9% to \$3,180.9 million, from \$3,275.5 million in October. Once again, the non-residential sector was entirely responsible for the decrease.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

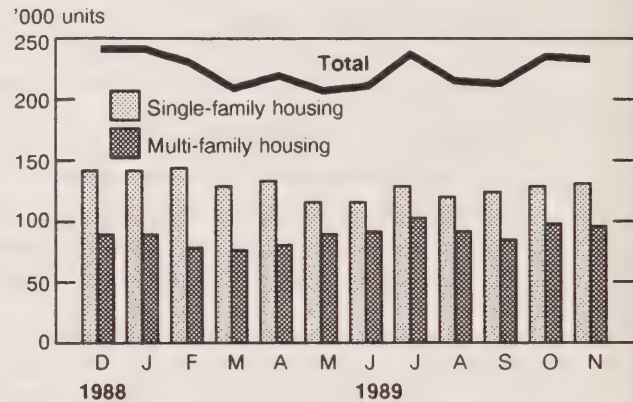
Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits was \$1,896.6 million, up 3.6% over \$1,831.3 million in October.
- This increase was attributable to both the single-family dwelling sector, which increased 2.3% to \$1,308.4 million and, more particularly, the multi-family dwelling sector, which increased 6.6% to \$588.2 million.
- All regions reported gains in the value of residential building permits in November.

- The number of dwelling units authorized in November fell 0.6% to 224,904 units at an annual rate (129,564 single detached and 95,340 multiple dwellings), from the October level of 226,224 units.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits continued to decrease in November, falling 11.1% to \$1,284.3 million from \$1,444.2 million in October.
- This drop was entirely due to the industrial sector, which decreased 28.9% to \$316.2 million, and the commercial sector, which decreased 6.4% to \$727.4 million. In contrast, the institutional sector increased 8.5% to \$240.7 million.
- On a regional basis, only Quebec and the Prairies registered losses in the value of non-residential building permits in November.

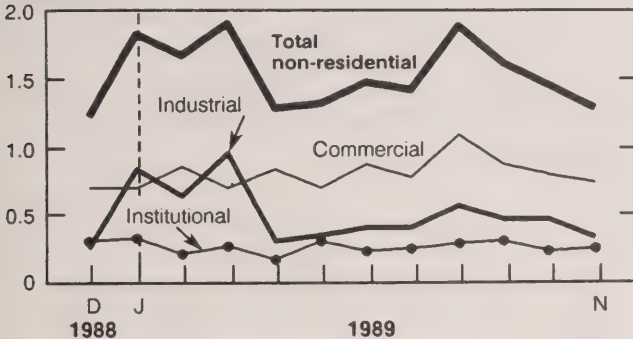
Short-term Trend

- The short-term trend of construction (excluding engineering projects) remained stable in September at 144.5 (the same as the revised August index).
- The trend index of residential permits rose 0.4% to 156.3, while the non-residential trend index decreased 0.5% to 132.2 in September.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally Adjusted

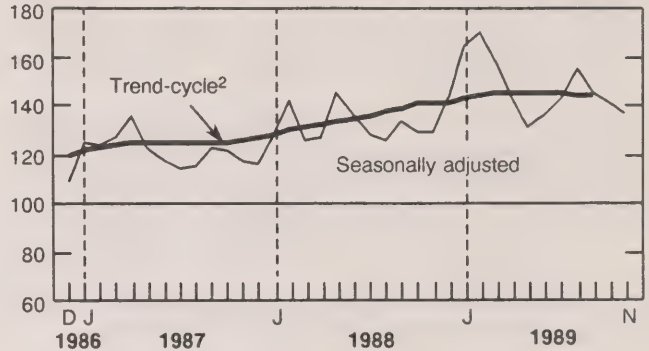
\$ billions



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

Building Permits Indices

1981 = 100¹



¹ This series is deflated by using the construction input price index, which includes cost of material and labor.

² The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of building permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 10-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1989 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, \$20/\$200) is scheduled for release the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Louise Marmen (613-951-2583), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Federal Government Employment

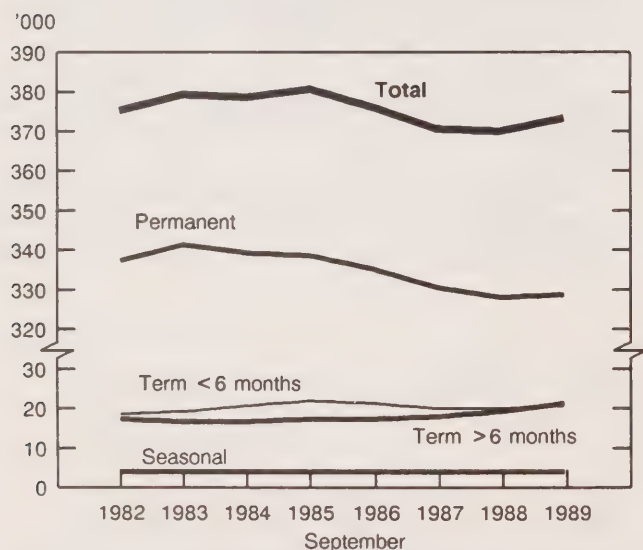
September 1989

Highlights

Year-Over-Year

- The number of employees in the federal general government universe increased 0.8% (3,100 employees) to 373,000 in September 1989, from 369,900 in September 1988. Over half of the increase can be attributed to hiring in the Departments of Revenue Canada and Employment and Immigration for the new GST and the Refugee Determination Programs.
- A slight 0.2% increase (675 employees) was noted for permanent employment, bringing the September 1989 total to 327,900.

Federal General Government Employment by Type of Employment



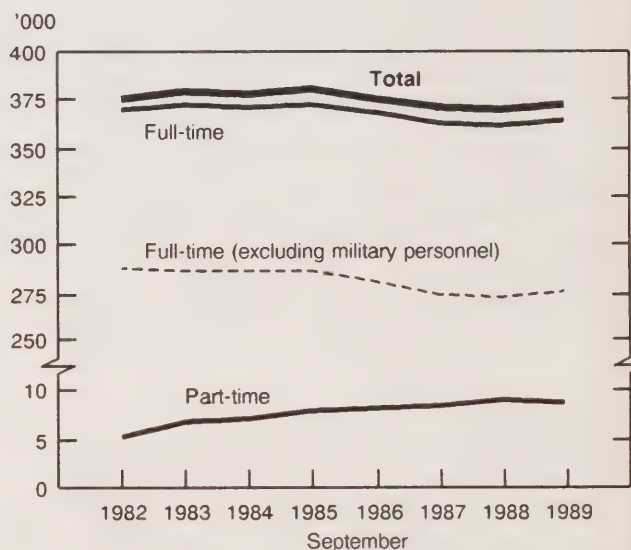
- The number of term employees hired for a period of over six months increased 9.7% (1,875 employees), continuing a trend evident since 1983. Terms hired for a period of less than six months rose 1.5% (300 employees) to return to 1984 levels.

- The number of seasonal and casual employees increased 7.4% to 3,650 in September 1989.
- General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, military personnel, RCMP uniformed personnel, but excludes government enterprises.

Seven-year Trend

- From a level of 375,500 in September 1982, federal general government employment grew 1.3% to peak at 380,300 in September 1985. Since September 1985, the number of employees has decreased 1.9% (7,300 employees). This decrease is most evident in the full-time employment component, down 2.2%, and has been partially offset by a 13.0% increase in part-time employment for the same period.

Federal General Government Employment by Component



- Full-time employment increased 0.6% (2,200 employees) between September 1982 and 1985. A declining trend followed from September 1985 to September 1988, as full-time employment dropped (3.0% or 11,400 employees) to 361,200, from 372,600. In contrast, the number of full-time employees increased 1.0% (3,100) to 364,300 for September 1989, from 361,200 in September 1988.

- Full-time employment, excluding military personnel, decreased 5.3% (15,200 employees) to 272,200 in September 1988, from 287,400 in September 1982. An increase of 1.0% (2,700) was noted over the period September 1988 to 1989. The number of military personnel increased steadily over the September 1982 to 1989 period (from 83,000 to 89,400), for a total increase of 7.7% (6,400 employees).
- During the September 1982 to 1988 period, part-time employment increased by 3,660 employees, from 5,100 to 8,760. For September 1989, the number of employees for this component remained virtually unchanged at 8,740.

Departmental Changes

- The 1989-1990 budget introduced a number of new programs, some of which had a direct impact on the number of federal government employees.
- The Department of Employment and Immigration was responsible for 30.6% (950) of the total increase for federal government employment, the largest. Hiring for the new refugee determination system and for the Immigration Refugee Board accounted for nearly all of the increase.
- Revenue Canada's increase of 700 employees was evenly split between Taxation and Customs and Excise. Taxation attributed its increase to staff being hired in preparation for the GST. Customs and Excise has hired employees for the Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement, as well as in the preparation for the implementation of the new tax legislation.
- Downsizing initiatives in the federal government resulted in decreases in a number of departments. The most prominent decreases were in the Departments of Public Works (-400), Energy, Mines and Resources (-250), and Agriculture (-150).
- A large decrease in the Department of Transport was due to downsizing (-200) and also to the intra-departmental transfer of employees (-100) and responsibilities to the Department of National Defence, for the operation of the Goose Bay airport.

Government Enterprises

- Between September 1988 and 1989, the federal government continued to privatize Crown Corporations. As a result, employment in federal government enterprises decreased 16.0% (31,500 employees), to 165,000 in September 1989.
- The sale of Air Canada on July 7, 1989 and the privatization of a number of Canadian National's subsidiaries accounted for 92% of the total year-over-year decrease in federal government enterprise employment.
- The remaining 8% decrease was primarily due to the lay-off of track maintenance workers at CN Rail, to employment restraint and program efficiency at the Canada Post Corporation, and to the inter-governmental merger of the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation with Eldorado Nuclear Limited to form the provincial enterprise CAMECO. This merger resulted in the transferring of employees and responsibilities to the Saskatchewan provincial government.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2717 (for quarterly data), 2718 (for monthly data by province) and 2720 (for Canadian Armed Forces data).

Additional information on Federal Government Employment may be obtained by writing to the Public Institutions Division, Employment Section, 20th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division.

For more information on this release, contact Murray McIlveen (613-951-8306) or Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510), Public Institutions Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

December 1989

Canadian production of coal totalled 5 840 kilotonnes in December 1989, down 7.2% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 70 473 kilotonnes, down 0.2%.

Exports in December rose 33.5% over December 1988 to 3 201 kilotonnes, while imports fell 33.1% to 1 643 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 32 744 kilotonnes, 3.2% above last year's level.

Coke production decreased to 347 kilotonnes, a difference of 8.3% from December 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1989 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

January 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 237 672 metric bundles in January 1990, an increase of 2.7% over the 2 179 047 bundles shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The January 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

January 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 696 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1990, an increase of 17.0% over 2 305r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The January 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliances

January 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased 9.3% to 165,420 units in January 1990, from 182,346 units in December 1989, and was 0.4% lower than the 166,110r units sold in the same month of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The January 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

January 1990

Production of process cheese in January 1990 totalled 7 717 940 kilograms, an increase of 49.5% over December 1989 and an increase of 51.8% over January 1989.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 453 182 kilograms, an increase of 2.1% over December 1989, but a decrease of 21.0% from January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The January 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

January 1990

Manufacturers shipped 21 508 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in January 1990, down 4.8% from the 22 581 thousand square metres shipped in January 1989, but up 26.9% over the 16 953 thousand square metres shipped in December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The January 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Refined Petroleum Products**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
\$20.80/\$208).

✓ **Wholesale Trade**, November 1989.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 5 to 9
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
5	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1989
6	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1989
7	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1990
7	Help-wanted Index	February 1990
9	Labour Force Survey	February 1990
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	January 1990
9	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1989

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Aboriginal Peoples and Visible Minorities, Profile of	1986 Census	February 23, 1990
Air Carrier Operations in Canada	October-December 1988	February 8, 1990
Air Passenger Statistics, International Scheduled	1988 (Preliminary Estimates)	February 9, 1990
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	December 1989	February 8, 1990
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	November 1989	February 16, 1990
Births in Canada, Census Metropolitan Areas	1986	February 20, 1990
Biscuits, Production of	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 1, 1990
Boxes and Wrappers, Corrugated	January 1990	February 21, 1990
Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 13, 1990
Bus, Passenger and Urban Transit Statistics	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Business Conditions Survey Quarterly, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1990	February 5, 1990
Business Services	1985-1987	February 15, 1990
Canadian Economic Observer	February 1990	February 22, 1990
Canvas and Related Products Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Carpet, Mat and Rug Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Caterers and Taverns, Restaurants	December 1989	February 14, 1990
Cement	December 1989	February 5, 1990
CEO	February 1990	February 22, 1990
Cheese Process and Instant Skim Milk Powder	December 1989	February 1, 1990
Children's Clothing Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 23, 1990
Clothing and Apparel Industries, n.e.c., Other	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Clothing Industry, Occupational	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Coal and Coke Statistics	November 1989	February 7, 1990
Commodity Exports (H.S. Based)	December 1989	February 23, 1990
Commodity Imports (H.S. Based)	December 1989	February 28, 1990
Concrete Price Indexes, Precast	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 16, 1990



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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Confectionery Industry, Sugar and Chocolate	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential	December 1989	February 15, 1990
Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential	December 1989	February 15, 1990
Construction Price Indexes, Non-residential Building	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 7, 1990
Construction Type Plywood	December 1989	February 20, 1990
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	December 1989	February 9, 1990
Consumer Price Index	January 1990	February 16, 1990
CPI	January 1990	February 16, 1990
Crushing Statistics, Milling	December 1989	February 7, 1990
Dairy Review	December 1989	February 13, 1990
Death, Causes of	1988	February 22, 1990
Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1989	February 23, 1990
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Earnings and Hours, Employment	December 1989	February 27, 1990
Eggs, Production of	December 1989	February 14, 1990
Electric Power Selling Price Indexes	September-December 1989	February 1, 1990
Electric Power Statistics	November 1989	February 1, 1990
Electric Storage Batteries	December 1989	February 7, 1990
Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1989	February 27, 1990
Export and Import Price Indexes	December 1989	February 16, 1990
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	December 1989	February 23, 1990
Exports, Steel	January 1990	February 16, 1990
Fabric Industry, Broad Knitted	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Farm Cash Receipts	January-December 1989	February 23, 1990
Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 7, 1990
Farm Product Price Index	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Feed Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 13, 1990
Fibres Processing and Felt Products Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 13, 1990
Financial Indexes, Selected	January 1990	February 19, 1990
Fish Products Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 23, 1990
Food Products Industries Including Malt and Malt Flour Industry, Other	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Footwear Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Footwear Statistics	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Foundation Garment Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 23, 1990
Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Canned and Preserved	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Fruits and Vegetables, Processed	November 1989	February 6, 1990
Furniture Products, Shipments of Office	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 22, 1990
Gas, Sales of Natural	December 1989	February 21, 1990
Glove Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Government Business Enterprises, Federal	1988	February 6, 1990
Government Enterprise Finance, Provincial	1987	February 21, 1990
Government Long-term Debt, Local	January 1990	February 23, 1990

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Governments, Short-term Debt of Local	December 1989	February 16, 1990
Grain Marketing Situation Report	January 1990	February 19, 1990
Grains and Oilseeds, Supply and Disposition of Major	1988-89	February 15, 1990
Grains, Deliveries of Major	December 1989	February 8, 1990
Gypsum Products	December 1989	February 1, 1990
Handbag Industry, Luggage and Purse	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Hardboard, Particleboard and Waferboard	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Help-wanted Index	January 1990	February 7, 1990
Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada	1988	February 22, 1990
Homicide in Canada	1989	February 23, 1990
Hosiery Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 23, 1990
Hours, Employment and Earnings	December 1989	February 27, 1990
Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics	1989	February 21, 1990
Housing Price Index, New	December 1989	February 9, 1990
Housing Starts	December 1989	February 5, 1990
Housing Starts and Completions – Final Release	December 1989	February 5, 1990
Immigrants in Canada: Selected Highlights	January 1990	February 12, 1990
Import and Export Price Indexes	December 1989	February 16, 1990
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	December 1989	February 28, 1990
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins	December 1989	February 7, 1990
Industrial Product Price Index	January 1990	February 28, 1990
Instruments and Related Products Industry, Other	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 13, 1990
IPPI	January 1990	February 28, 1990
Juristat: National Summary of Alternative Measures Services for Young Persons	1990	February 22, 1990
Labour Force Survey	January 1990	February 9, 1990
Labour Income, Estimates of	November 1989	February 7, 1990
Leading Indicator, Composite	November 1989	February 5, 1990
Leather and Allied Products Industry, Other	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Leather Tanneries Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Legal Aid in Canada, Resource and Caseload Statistics	1988-89	February 15, 1990
Leisure and Personal Services	1985-1987	February 15, 1990
Livestock Report	January 1990	February 28, 1990
Luggage, Purse and Handbag Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Machine Shop Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 14, 1990
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey of	December 1989	February 20, 1990
Marriages in Canada and the Provinces	1988	February 16, 1990
Mat and Rug Industry, Carpet	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Meat and Meat Products (Except Poultry) Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 23, 1990
Meat Products, Stocks of Frozen	February 1990	February 22, 1990
Men's and Boys' Clothing Contractors Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 23, 1990
Men's and Boys' Coat Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Men's and Boys' Pants Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Men's and Boys' Shirt and Underwear Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Men's and Boys', Suit and Jacket Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Metal Fabricating Industries n.e.c., Other	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Metal Products Industries, Other Stamped and Pressed	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 6, 1990
Milk Industry, Fluid	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Milk Powder, Instant Skim and Cheese Process	December 1989	February 1, 1990
Milling and Crushing Statistics	December 1989	February 7, 1990
Mineral Wool	January 1990	February 21, 1990
Minorities and Aboriginal Peoples, Profile of Visible	1986 Census	February 23, 1990
Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey	Third Quarter 1989	February 28, 1990
Motor Vehicle Sales, New	December 1989 and Annual 1989	February 12, 1990
Oil Pipeline Transport	November 1989	February 9, 1990
Oils and Fats	December 1989	February 16, 1990
Particleboard, Waferboard and Hardboard	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Petroleum Products, Sales of Refined	January 1990	February 28, 1990
Plastic Film and Bags	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 16, 1990
Population for Census Divisions and CMA's, Estimates of	June 1, 1989	February 12, 1990
Poultry Products Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Poultry Products, Stocks of Frozen	February 1, 1990	February 15, 1990
Provincial Economic Accounts	Estimates for 1988	February 2, 1990
Purse and Handbag Industry, Luggage	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Railway Carloadings	December 1989	February 5, 1990
	Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1990	February 8, 1990
	Ten-day Period Ending January 31, 1990	February 15, 1990
Railway Operating Statistics	November 1989	February 5, 1990
Raw Materials Price Index	January 1990	February 28, 1990
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	December 1989	February 14, 1990
Retail Trade	December 1989 and Annual Review	February 23, 1990
RMPI	January 1990	February 28, 1990
Sawmills East of the Rockies	December 1989	February 20, 1990
Sawmills in British Columbia	December 1989	February 22, 1990
Shipping Statistics: Canadian International Seaborne	1988	February 21, 1990
Socio-Economic Profiles of Taxfilers	1988	February 13, 1990

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Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Soft Drink Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Soft Drinks	January 1990	February 16, 1990
Steel Exports	January 1990	February 16, 1990
Steel Pipe and Tubing	December 1989	February 7, 1990
Steel Price Indexes, Structural	Fourth Quarter 1989	February 16, 1990
Steel Primary Forms	December 1989	February 8, 1990
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)	Week Ending January 27, 1990	February 1, 1990
	Week Ending February 3, 1990	February 9, 1990
	Week Ending February 10, 1990	February 16, 1990
	Week Ending February 17, 1990	February 22, 1990
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	December 1989	February 19, 1990
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	December 1989	February 7, 1990
Sugar Sales	January 1990	February 9, 1990
Sweater Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Taverns, Caterers and Restaurants	December 1989	February 14, 1990
Textile Materials Industry, Hygiene Products of	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 2, 1990
Tobacco Products	January 1990	February 19, 1990
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International (H.S. Based)	December 1989	February 16, 1990
Transportation, Water	1988	February 8, 1990
Travel Account, International	Fourth Quarter and Annual 1989	February 23, 1990
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December and Annual 1989	February 9, 1990
Travel-log - Touriscope	Winter 1990 Issue	February 12, 1990
Trucking, For-hire, Canada - U.S.	1987	February 21, 1990
Trusted Pension Funds	Third Quarter 1989	February 16, 1990
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1989	February 28, 1990
Urban Transit and Passenger Bus Statistics	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Vegetable and Fruit Industry, Canned and Preserved	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Vegetables and Fruits, Processed	November 1989	February 6, 1990
Waferboard and Hardboard, Particleboard	December 1989	February 12, 1990
Wage and Salary Earners - Canada and Provinces	1987	February 13, 1990
Wholesale Trade	December 1989	February 23, 1990
Women in Canada - A Statistical Report	1970-88	February 19, 1990
Women's Blouse and Shirt Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Women's Clothing Contractors Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 20, 1990
Women's Dress Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990
Women's Sportswear Industry	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 23, 1990
Wood Residue Statistics, Pulpwood and	December 1989	February 7, 1990
Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry, Other Spun	1987 Census of Manufactures	February 15, 1990

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 5, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Composite Leading Indicator, December 1989** 2
The composite leading indicator showed continued growth in December.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Cement, January 1990 4
- Labour Market Activity Survey Microdata Tape, 1986 and 1987 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5



Statistics
Canada

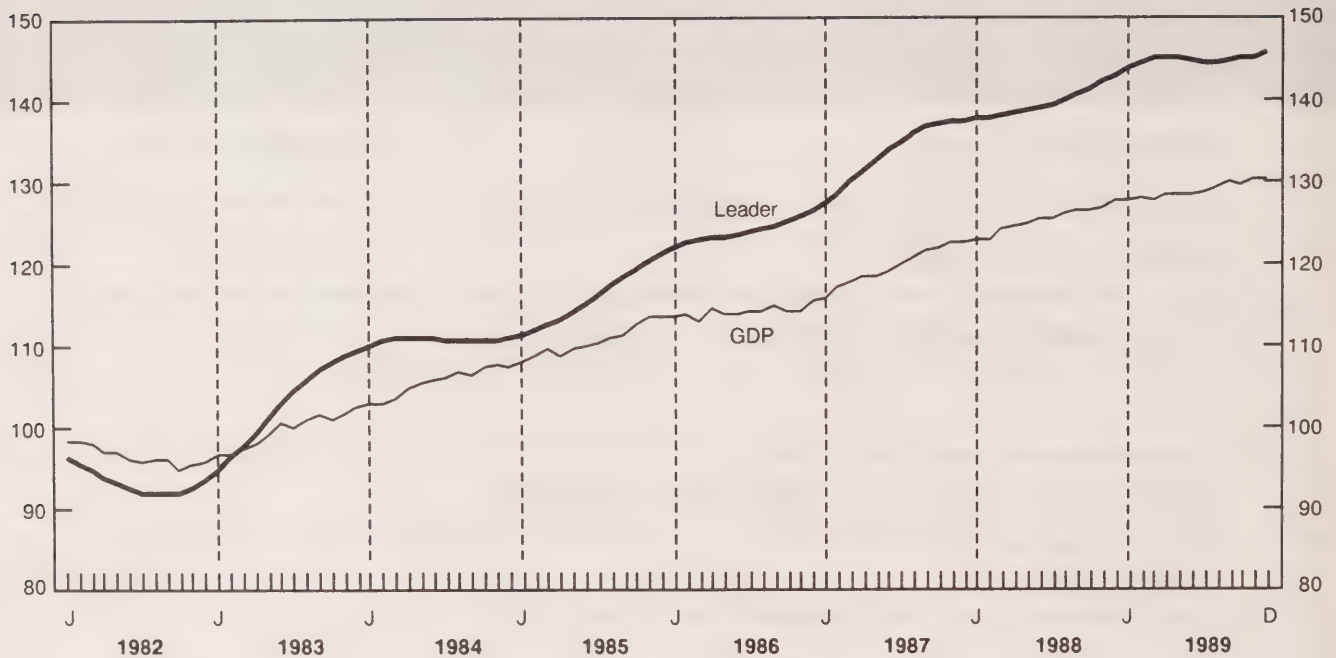
Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP

1981 = 100



Composite Leading Indicator

December 1989

The composite leading indicator grew at the same rate as in November, rising by 0.3% in December for its fourth consecutive monthly gain. The strongest increases continued to be related to housing demand, while there were slower gains for the other components of final domestic demand. Six of the 10 components posted gains, while two were unchanged.

The Housing Spending Index recorded its largest increase since early 1987, led by further gains in house sales in western Canada. Since April, housing sales have risen twice as fast in Alberta and British Columbia as they have in the rest of Canada, reflecting gains in labour income. Furniture and appliance sales, and employment in personal and business services also grew moderately again. An upturn in car sales due to manufacturers' rebates

contributed to the second consecutive increase in sales of durable goods, after declines through most of 1989.

New orders for durable goods posted the first decline, after five months of growth. The drop was mostly due to orders for capital goods, however, which are highly volatile on a monthly basis. Imports of machinery and equipment expanded during the month. Shipments and stocks of finished goods were little changed, leaving their ratio stable. The average workweek was also unchanged.

The leading indicator for the United States recorded an increase in December, after a brief period of decline. The unsmoothed version of the index posted its largest increase of the year, due to higher orders for investment goods and building permits. This increase, together with higher employment in January, allayed somewhat the concerns about a recession in the United States.

The trend of the financial indicators remained mixed, with a modest gain in stock market prices and a small decline in the money supply.

For more information on the economy, order the March issue of *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210), available the week of March 19-23, 1990. See "How to Order Publications". □

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy-Mayrand (613-951-3627), International and Financial Economics Division.

Canadian Leading Indicator

	1989				
	Percentage Change			Level	
	October	November	December	November	December
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	0.2	0.3	0.3	145.4	145.9
Unsmoothed	0.0	0.2	0.5	146.6	147.3
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	0.3	0.4	0.2	1,102 ⁴	1,104 ⁴
Other durable goods sales	0.0	0.3	0.5	3,830 ⁴	3,848 ⁴
House Spending Index ¹	1.5	2.0	2.4	142.4	145.7
Manufacturing					
New orders – durable	1.3	0.6	-0.2	10,425 ⁴	10,403 ⁴
Shipment-to-inventory ratio – (finished goods) ²	-0.01	-0.00	0.00	1.45	1.45
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	-0.0	0.0	38.6	38.6
Business and personal service employment (thousands)	0.1	0.3	0.3	1,723	1,728
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.0	-0.0	0.1	193.4	193.5
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	1.2	0.8	0.5	3,946	3,967
Money supply (M1) (\$1981) ³	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	25,864	25,838

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Difference from previous month.

³ Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

⁴ Millions of 1981 dollars.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cement

January 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 486 791 tonnes of cement in January 1990, an increase of 6.1% over the 458 589^r tonnes shipped a year earlier, but a decrease of 17.2% from the 587 817^r tonnes shipped in December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The January 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Labour Market Activity Survey Microdata Tape

1986 and 1987

The Labour Market Survey longitudinal microdata tape, containing the 1986 and 1987 data, is now available.

For further information, contact Richard Veevers (613-951-4617), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major**

Appliances, January 1990.

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Farm Input Price Index**, Fourth Quarter 1989.

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$11.75/\$47; Other Countries: \$14/\$56).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division (Director - Douglas Newson)
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 6, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1989** 2
Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 7%, the third consecutive quarterly decline. Annual operating profits fell 15% below the 1988 level.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

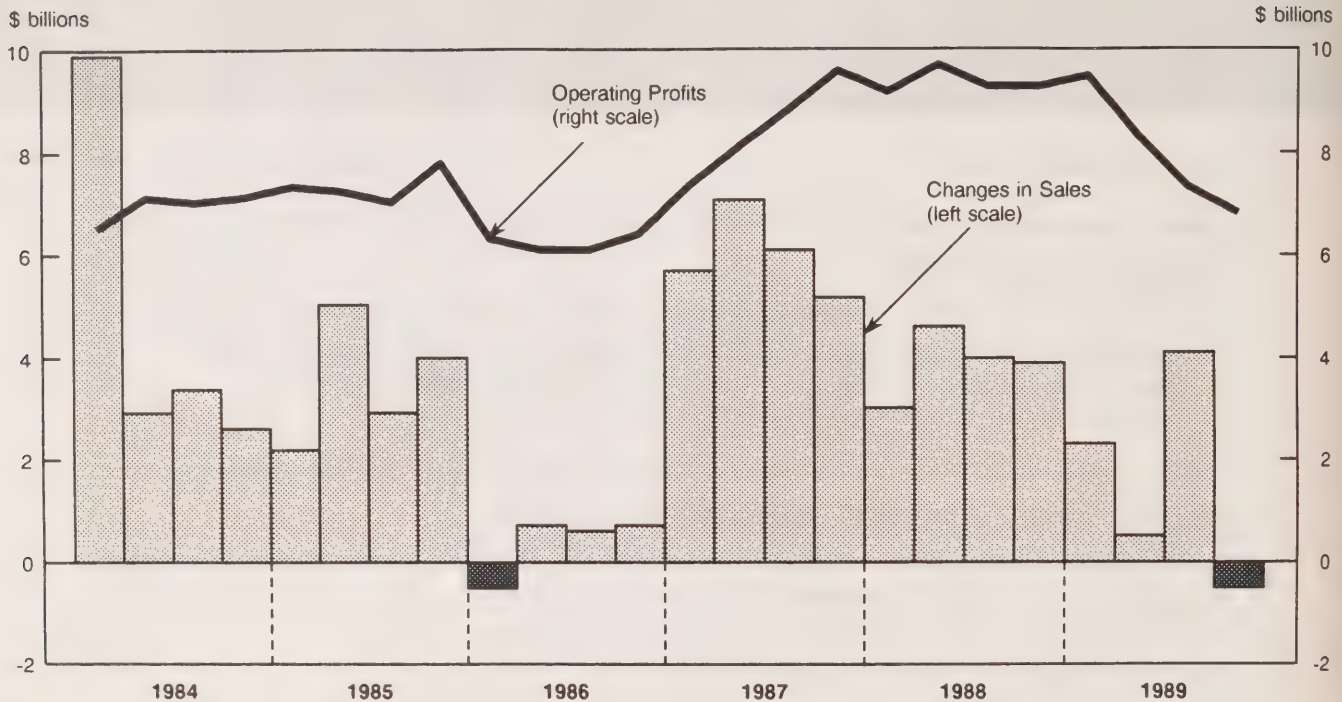
Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, June 1989	4
Government Revenue and Expenditure, Fourth Quarter 1989	4
Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1990	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	5
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MAJOR RELEASE

Industrial Corporations – All Industries Quarterly Operating Profits and Changes in Sales (Seasonally Adjusted)



Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989

Seasonally Adjusted

In the fourth quarter of 1989, operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations fell 7% (\$0.5 billion) from the previous quarter, to \$6.8 billion. This decrease followed declines of about 12% in the preceding two quarters. Together they reduced profits to their lowest level since the final quarter of 1986.

Sales declined 0.2% to \$240.3 billion in the fourth quarter, following advances averaging 1.0% in the three earlier quarters of 1989. The current quarter results represented the first time that sales have not advanced since the first quarter of 1986.

The profit decline was widespread as 28 of the 46 industries were down. Sixteen industries posted

increases and two remained unchanged. Profits fell \$226 million (51%) in the mining industries, and \$375 million (10%) in the manufacturing industries, while the other industries (including utilities, wholesale, retail and services) registered a \$99 million (3.2%) increase.

The most significant profit declines were in metal mining (\$208 million), paper (\$178 million), communications (\$90 million) and primary metals (\$86 million). The largest operating profit increases were in transportation (\$111 million) and petroleum and coal (\$93 million).

Fourth Quarter – Industry Highlights

Metal Mining: operating profits fell 44% to \$260 million in the fourth quarter, from \$468 million in the third quarter and \$646 million in the second quarter of 1989. Sales were down 9.2% to \$3.7 billion. The decline in operating profits over the past three quarters was largely caused by lower metal prices.

Paper: Weak markets and a stronger Canadian dollar contributed to a \$178 million reduction in profits, to \$493 million. Profits have steadily declined from the fourth quarter of 1987 level of \$1.1 billion.

Transportation: operating profits rebounded sharply to \$138 million, from \$27 million in the third quarter and three consecutive losses in the preceding quarters. Fourth quarter sales remained flat at \$8.4 billion.

Summary for 1989

Annual operating profits fell 14.8% to \$32 billion in 1989, compared to \$37.5 billion registered in 1988. The annual profit decline was the first since 1986, when profits fell 15.6% to \$24.9 billion.

An interest expense increase of 16.2% to \$28.2 billion, from \$24.3 billion contributed to the profit decline. Operating margins (the ratio of operating profits to sales) fell to 3.4%, from 4.1% in 1988 and 4.0% in 1987.

The manufacturing industries registered the largest decrease in operating profits in 1989 (\$3.9 billion), with decreases occurring in 15 of the 22

industries. Paper industry profits were down \$1.3 billion, the largest decrease, followed by a \$0.7 billion fall in chemicals and a \$0.5 billion decline in primary metals.

The mining industries posted a \$0.3 billion decline in annual profits in 1989, while the other industries (including utilities, wholesale, retail and services) were down \$1.4 billion.

Sales of all industries rose 4.7% to \$954 billion in 1989, from \$911 billion in 1988 and \$839 billion in 1987.

The information covers all corporations in Canada except government-owned corporations and those in agriculture, fishing and finance industries.

More detailed statistics for the 46 industries groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4921 and 4928-4942.

Order *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003P), available the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989
(Billions of dollars)

	Seasonally Adjusted			Unadjusted		
	1989			1987	1988	1989
	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Sales:						
All Industries	236.7	240.7	240.3	223.0	238.6	245.2
Mining	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.8	10.0
Manufacturing	86.0	85.6	85.9	79.7	85.6	86.9
Other	140.5	145.1	144.7	133.7	143.2	148.3
Operating Profits:						
All Industries	8.3	7.3	6.8	9.9	9.5	7.1
Mining	.7	.4	.2	.9	.6	.2
Manufacturing	4.7	3.8	3.4	5.2	5.1	3.4
Other	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.5
Profit Before Taxes:						
All Industries	12.8	11.7	11.4	14.5	14.8	12.0
Mining	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0
Manufacturing	6.2	5.1	4.7	6.9	7.4	5.0
Other	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0
Net Profit After Taxes (excluding extraordinary items):						
All Industries	8.3	7.5	7.4	9.5	10.2	7.8
Mining	.8	.7	.6	1.1	1.0	.6
Manufacturing	4.1	3.4	3.1	4.5	5.1	3.3
Other	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.9

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial and Territorial Government Employment

June 1989

Highlights

Provincial and territorial general government employment, excluding the province of Saskatchewan, remained unchanged compared with June 1988.

There were 482,700 general government employees in June 1989, excluding Saskatchewan.

Provincial and territorial government enterprise employment totalled 160,100, an increase of 2.2% or 3,500 employees from the June 1988 level.

General government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government-owned institutions engaged in education, health and welfare but excludes government enterprises. Data for Saskatchewan general government are temporarily not available but will be released with Provincial and Territorial data for December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: monthly data by province or territory are located in matrix 2722. General government employment data are in series 1 to 1.12 and their corresponding pay data in series 2 to 2.12. Government enterprise employment data are in series 3 to 3.12 and their corresponding pay data in series 4 to 4.12.

For more information on this release, contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851).

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Fourth Quarter 1989

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1989 are now available. Revised estimates for previous quarters of 1989 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

For further information, contact John (Sean) Bergin - federal (613-951-1815), Joumana Feghali - provincial (613-951-1824) or Paul Blouin - 3 levels of government (613-951-8563), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division. ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

January 1990

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 78,593 kitchen appliances in January 1990, down 15.9% from the 93,413 appliances produced a year earlier.

Production of home comfort products totalled 39,133 in January 1990, a decrease of 20.6% from the previous year.

The January 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1990.

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56)

✓ **Gypsum Products**, January 1990.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56)

✓ **Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products)**, January 1990.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

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The Daily

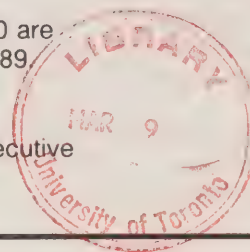
Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 7, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Private and Public Investment, Intentions 1990** 2
Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1990 are estimated to be \$144.3 billion, 7.4% above \$134.3 billion in 1989.
- **Help-wanted Index, February 1990** 5
The preliminary Help-wanted Index declined for the sixth consecutive month, falling to 131 in February.



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis, 1986 Actual	7
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1990	7
Railway Carloadings, January 1990	7

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8

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Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1990

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1990 are estimated to be \$144.3 billion, 7.4% above \$134.3 billion in 1989. This planned growth is comprises increased spending of 5.9% on construction and 10.0% on machinery and equipment. All sectors share in the increase with the exception of agriculture, fishing and finance which show a decline for 1990.

The utilities sector expects to increase its capital spending 17.9% over 1989. Manufacturing anticipates a spending increase of 11.0%; institutions, 10.7%; governments, 8.5%; mining, 6.1%; and the trade and commercial group, 5.0%. Housing expenditures are anticipated to rise by 3.6%. The finance and agriculture/fishing sectors plan decreases in capital spending of 1.2% and 1.0%, respectively.

Note To Users:

Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November and early February.

Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in the accompanying chart. Over the period 1981 to 1988, intentions underestimated actual expenditures with the exception of 1982 and 1983 which overestimated the realized expenditures.

Highlights

Business Sector

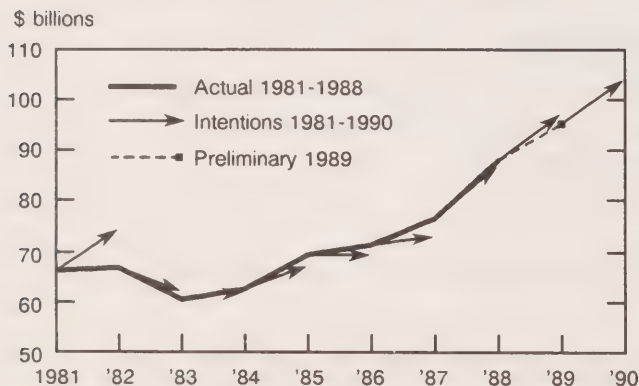
- Most of the intended capital spending increase for mining (up to \$7.8 billion in 1990, from \$7.3 billion in 1989) is due to a 16.2% (\$0.8 billion) increase in petroleum and gas wells. This increase is only partly offset by a decline of 45.5% (\$0.4 billion) in gold mines.
- The expected 11.0% increase in investment in manufacturing (up to \$22.5 billion in 1990, from \$20.3 billion in 1989) is attributable to greater spending in primary metals, chemicals and petroleum and coal. Transportation and paper products lead those industries which show a decline for 1990.
- The anticipated advance of 17.9% in utilities (up to \$23.9 billion in 1990, from \$20.2 billion in 1989) reflects increased spending on assets in electric power, air transport and gas pipelines. Over half of the \$3.6 billion increase in capital investment intentions is due to electric power.
- The expected gain of 5.0% in the trade and commercial services group (up to \$14.6 billion in 1990, from \$13.9 billion in 1989) is accounted for by a 12.5% increase (\$0.4 billion) for trade and a 2.7% increase (\$0.3 billion) for the commercial services group. In contrast, the finance sector shows a decline of 1.2% to \$11.0 billion.

Government and Institutions

- The anticipated 8.5% increase in capital spending by all levels of government (up to \$13.9 billion in 1990 from \$12.8 billion in 1989) is principally due to municipal governments which plan an increase of 15.5% to \$6.7 billion. The increase to \$3.0 billion for federal government departments is 2.9% above 1989. Provincial governments follow with a 2.6% increase to \$4.2 billion.

Capital Expenditures

Excluding Expenditures on Housing



Two sectors account for well over 50% of the \$10.0 billion increase in intended investment expenditures: utilities, \$3.6 billion, and manufacturing, with an increase of \$2.2 billion. In neither sector were the revised spending intentions for 1989 (reported last July) realized; much of the shortfall of \$2.2 billion in manufacturing and \$1.0 billion in utilities was deferred to 1990 capital.

- The institutions group as a whole expects an increase of 10.7%, up to \$4.7 billion in 1990 from \$4.3 billion in 1989. This is largely due to increases in universities, municipal schools and hospitals.

Housing

- The 1990 spending estimate of \$40.1 billion for residential construction represents a 3.6% increase from 1989. Housing starts are projected at 202,000 for 1990, a decrease of 6.0% from 1989 starts of 215,000. However, the increased housing prices in all regions, combined with the value of renovations continue to be the dominating factors in the 1990 estimates.

Summary: Provinces and Territories

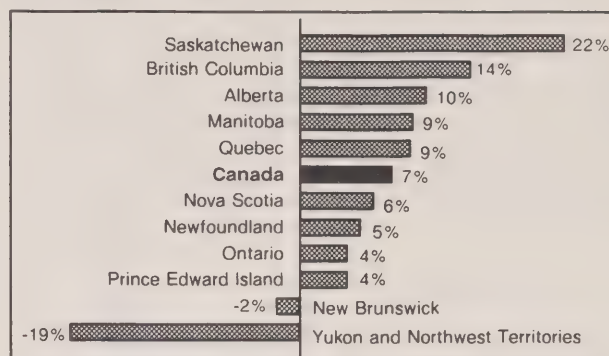
By province, Saskatchewan leads with a 21.5% increase in planned capital spending for 1990, with all sectors sharing in the increase (see chart). Four other provinces exceed the national rate for increased spending of 7.4%: British Columbia (13.8%), Alberta (10.3%), Manitoba (9.2%) and Quebec (9.0%).

Additional statistics for the provinces, by industry or according to private or public categories, can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327.

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures			Preliminary 1989 vs. Actual 1988	Intentions 1990 vs. Preliminary 1989
	1988	1989	1990		
	Actual	Preliminary	Intentions		
	(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	3,161	3,284	3,253	3.9	-1.0
Forestry	271	273	323	0.7	18.3
Mining	8,750	7,307	7,751	-16.5	6.1
Construction	1,860	2,100	2,238	12.9	6.6
Manufacturing	17,662	20,302	22,530	14.9	11.0
Utilities	17,550	20,246	23,869	15.4	17.9
Trade	3,145	3,330	3,746	5.9	12.5
Finance	10,169	11,147	11,015	9.6	-1.2
Commercial	10,193	10,596	10,881	4.0	2.7
Sub-total Business	72,761	78,585	85,606	8.0	8.9
Institutions	4,115	4,270	4,726	3.8	10.7
Government departments	11,142	12,810	13,896	15.0	8.5
Sub-total Social	15,257	17,080	18,622	12.0	9.0
Housing	34,917	38,682	40,057	10.8	3.6
Grand Total	122,935	134,347	144,285	9.3	7.4

1990 Investment Intentions Compared to 1989



Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1990 (61-205, \$29) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Justin Lacroix (613-951-2589) or John Foley (613-951-2591 or 613-951-9815), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted. □

Summary of Provinces and Territories1988 to 1990¹

(Millions of Dollars)

			Capital Expenditures		
Item No.			Construc- tion	Machinery and Equipment	Total
Atlantic Region:					
1	Newfoundland	1988	1,296	627	1,923
		1989	1,346	720	2,066
		1990	1,534	634	2,168
2	Prince Edward Island	1988	288	105	393
		1989	286	119	405
		1990	302	119	421
3	Nova Scotia	1988	1,888	1,242	3,130
		1989	2,057	1,337	3,394
		1990	2,168	1,425	3,593
4	New Brunswick	1988	1,520	977	2,497
		1989	1,740	1,148	2,888
		1990	1,838	992	2,830
5	Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1988	4,992	2,952	7,944
		1989	5,430	3,323	8,753
		1990	5,843	3,169	9,012
6	Quebec	1988	17,581	9,873	27,454
		1989	18,698	10,858	29,556
		1990	19,351	12,874	32,225
7	Ontario	1988	30,303	20,095	50,398
		1989	34,534	20,836	55,370
		1990	35,016	22,520	57,536
Prairie Region:					
8	Manitoba	1988	2,520	1,262	3,782
		1989	2,772	1,349	4,121
		1990	3,078	1,422	4,500
9	Saskatchewan	1988	3,103	1,490	4,593
		1989	2,863	1,475	4,338
		1990	3,400	1,873	5,273
10	Alberta	1988	10,136	5,019	15,155
		1989	10,103	5,180	15,283
		1990	11,500	5,362	16,862
11	Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1988	15,759	7,770	23,529
		1989	15,739	8,004	23,743
		1990	17,978	8,656	26,635
12	British Columbia	1988	7,991	4,719	12,710
		1989	10,194	5,536	15,730
		1990	11,681	6,225	17,906
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1988	724	175	899
		1989	933	262	1,195
		1990	686	286	972
14	Canada (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1988	77,352	45,583	122,935
		1989	85,527	48,820	134,347
		1990	90,554	53,731	144,285

¹ Actual 1988, followed by Preliminary Actual 1989, and then Intentions 1990.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Help-wanted Index

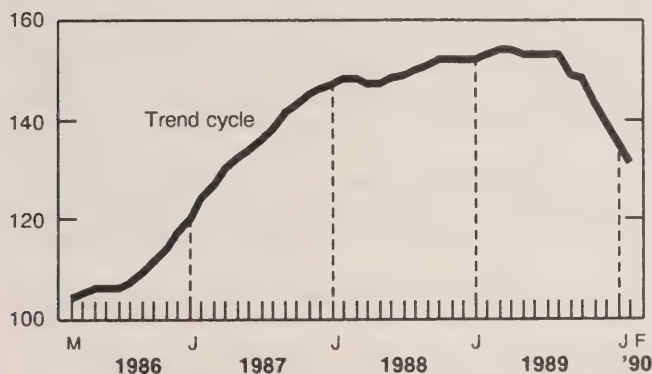
February 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Trend-cycle Estimates – Preliminary

- o The preliminary Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981=100) declined four points in February, to 131. Except for the Prairie provinces, all regions contributed to the decline. After the Canada index reached a peak of 154 in March 1989, it levelled off at 153 two months later, and then started to decline in September.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Changes by Region:

- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Atlantic provinces decreased to 171 between January and February 1990. The two-point fall continues a trend which started in August 1989 after the index reached a peak of 206 in July.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted data are affected by irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend. To minimize this effect, the seasonally adjusted data are smoothed using a nine- or 13-term Henderson moving average. However, users who require data which include the month-to-month irregularities may obtain seasonally adjusted data on request.

The reader should note that the three most recent values are preliminary and are subject to revisions. Changes in the weights of the moving average and the addition of more recent observations may change the direction of the trend.

- The Quebec index declined six points to 142 in February 1990. After fluctuating around 176 for the first half of 1989, the index started to decrease in July.
- The Ontario Help-wanted Index fell three points to 140 in February 1990. The index has declined for the past 12 months.
- The preliminary Help-wanted Index for the Prairie provinces increased one point to 88 in February 1990. This is the same level as was recorded during the same month a year ago.
- The Help-wanted Index for British Columbia fell one point to 124. After reaching 130 in June 1989, the index stabilized, and then started to decline in November.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (level 5).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. □

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions - Trend-cycle

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
1989						
February	153	192	176	176	88	118
March	154	195	177	174	89	123
April	154	200	176	170	89	126
May	153	200	176	167	88	129
June	153	205	176	164	88	130
July	153	206	175	162	90	130
August	153	204	174	160	91	130
September	149	198	169	157	92	128
October	148	193	167	154	91	129
November	143	184	161	151	89	127
December	139	177	154	147	88	126
1990						
January	135	173	148	143	87	125
February	131	171	142	140	88	124



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1986 Actual

Actual data for local government revenues and expenditures for 1986 are now available. Gross revenues at the local level for 1986 totalled \$43.7 billion while expenditures were \$44.3 billion, resulting in a deficit of \$0.6 billion.

These actual data replace the estimates previously released. Users should also note that the Quebec data for 1985 have been revised.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Hence, FMS data may not accord precisely with figures released from government Public Accounts, Budgets, financial statements and other reports.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 2.2% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic increased 0.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 1.4% during the same period.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 7.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

January 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.3 million tonnes in January 1990, an increase of 7.6% over the January 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections. (All 1989 figures have been revised).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, \$7.90/ \$79) is to be released the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, January 1990.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1989.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)

Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

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North American Life Centre
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Statistics Canada
200 René Lévesque Bld. W.
Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412 East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831

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Statistics Canada
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138-4th Avenue South East
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757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

Local calls: 666-3691
Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 8, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics, January 1990	2
Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1990	2
Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending March 3, 1990	2
Electric Lamps, January 1990	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

3



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics

January 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in January 1990 was 189 499 tonnes, up 5% over the 179 784 tonnes milled in January 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 5% to 141 279 tonnes in January 1990, from 133 762 tonnes in January 1989.

Crushing

Canola crushings for January 1990 totalled 108 563 tonnes, up 10% over the 98 812 tonnes crushed in January 1989. The resulting oil production increased 8% to 42 589 tonnes, from 39 339 tonnes in January 1989. Meal production increased 10% to 61 880 tonnes, from 56 310 tonnes in January 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased 28% to 100 481 tonnes in 1990, from 78 652 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production increased 34% to 18 169 tonnes in January 1990, from 13 557 tonnes in January 1989. Meal production also increased, up 28% to 76 855 tonnes over 59 856 tonnes in January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

January 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 134 736 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1990, an increase of 7.9% over the 124 880 tonnes produced in January 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 26 industrial chemicals for January 1990 and January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, \$5.30/\$53) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending March 3, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 3, 1990 totalled 277 363 tonnes, an increase of 0.7% over the preceding week's total of 275 554 tonnes, but down 8.8% from the year-earlier level of 304 250 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 2 370 392 tonnes, a decrease of 13.0% from 2 725 967 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

January 1990

Preliminary data for electric lamps (light bulbs and Tubes) for January 1990 are now available.

The publication *Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes)* (43-009, \$4.70/\$47) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523) Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flow Accounts, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: \$12/\$48; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$58).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Industry Price Indexes, December 1989.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries: \$20.80/\$208).

Building Permits, November 1989.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/252).

Labour Force Information, February 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$6/\$6.60; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$72).
(Available Friday, March 9, 1990 at 7 a.m.)

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: \$10.50/\$42; Other Countries: \$12.50/\$50).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

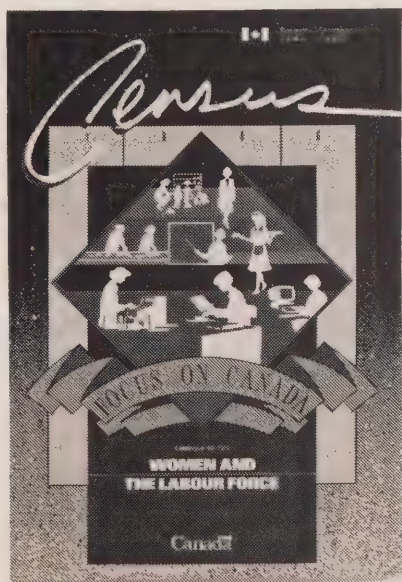
Friday, March 9, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, February 1990** 3
Estimates show modest employment growth in February 1990.
- **New Motor Vehicle Sales, January 1990** 5
Seasonally adjusted new motor vehicle sales increased a sharp 8.8% over December 1989.
- **Estimates of Labour Income, December 1989** 7
Labour income increased 0.4% in December and 9.3% in the year 1989 as a whole.

Continued on page 2



Focus on Canada Series – Women and the Labour Force

1986 Census

In Canada, women comprise a significant part of the labour force, but despite some improvements in recent years, they continue to be concentrated in a few relatively low-paying occupations. For example, in 1986 women constituted 61.1% of the total employed labour force in community, business and personal service industries, and only 10.7% of the employed labour force in construction. Whereas no more than 21.1% of all employed men are in any one industry, 44.6% of all employed women are in community, business and personal services. However, women's share of managerial employment increased to 31.5% in 1986, from 15.4% in 1971.

Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour Force (98-125, \$10) provides a descriptive analysis of women's labour force participation, employment conditions and unemployment as revealed by 1986 Census data. Comparisons are made with previous censuses and, to some extent, other Statistics Canada data sources (such as the 1984 Family History Survey and the Labour Force Survey) are used.

Women and the Labour Force (98-125, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 10 for further highlights.

Statistics
CanadaStatistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

- **New Housing Price Index, January 1990** 9
Movements in London, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, and Victoria price indexes contributed significantly to a 0.5% increase in the Canada Total New Housing Price Index in January 1990.
 - **Focus on Canada Series – Women and the Labour Force, 1986 Census** 10
Since 1951, the participation rate of women in the labour force has increased steadily from 24.1% in 1951, to 39.9% in 1971 and 55.4% in 1986.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales, February 1990	11
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1990	11
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, January 1990	11
Electric Storage Batteries, January 1990	11

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MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

February 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey continued to show modest employment growth, with a slight rise in February 1990. Unemployment declined marginally and the unemployment rate edged down 0.1 to 7.7.

Employment

For the week ended February 17, 1990, the seasonally adjusted level of employment rose by 22,000 to 12,610,000. The employment/population ratio rose to 62.1 (+0.1).

- Employment among persons aged 25 and over continued to advance, rising by 27,000 in February. This increase was distributed between men and women.
- Employment and the employment ratio among persons aged 15 to 24 declined slightly in February. These series show a downward trend which has been continuing for several months, affecting young men in particular.
- Full-time employment showed a notable increase for the second consecutive month, after registering a decline in the last quarter of 1989. February's increase was concentrated entirely among women (+ 40,000).
- Part-time employment remained unchanged, with a decline of 9,000 among women offset by a gain for men.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased by 28,000 in trade and by 6,000 in the primary industries other than agriculture. Employment declined in finance, insurance and real estate and in public administration. There was little or no change in the other sectors.
- The estimated level of employment rose by 27,000 in Ontario and 7,000 in Manitoba. Employment declined by 18,000 in British Columbia and showed little or no change in the other provinces.

Notes to Users

Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.

For further information on this release, contact Ray Ryan (613-951-0053), Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Hélène Lavoie (613-951-2301) or General Inquiries (613-951-9448).

Unemployment and Participation Rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment decreased by 16,000, to 1,049,000. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 to 7.7, while the participation rate eased at 67.2.

- The decline in unemployment was observed mainly among men (- 13,000).
- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment declined by 10,000 in Quebec, which had experienced a strong increase of 38,000 in the number of persons seeking employment in January. Unemployment declined also in Ontario and Saskatchewan, increased in Manitoba and showed little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate declined by 0.5 in Newfoundland (16.2), 0.4 in Prince Edward Island (16.2) and 0.6 in Saskatchewan (6.9). It also eased slightly in Quebec (10.2) and Ontario (5.4). The rate increased by 0.7 in New Brunswick (12.7), 0.4 in Manitoba (7.0), and edged up in Alberta (6.7) and in British Columbia (7.9). The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 10.9 in Nova Scotia.

Changes since February 1989

(Unadjusted Estimates)

- Employment rose 1.7% (206,000) to 12,288,000. The year-over-year increase was 3.3% for women and only 0.4% among men.
- Full-time employment rose 1.8% (179,000) and part-time by 1.3% (26,000).
- Employment in the goods-producing industries declined 0.9%, due largely to year-over-year declines registered in the primary industries other than agriculture and in the manufacturing industry.

- Employment in the service-producing industries rose 2.8%, with finance, insurance and real estate showing the largest gain (+5.0%).
- The estimated number of unemployed increased 2.8% (30,000) to 1,131,000.
- The unemployment rate advanced 0.1 to 8.4.
- The participation rate rose by 0.3 to 66.1, while the employment/population ratio reached 60.5 (+0.2).

(11.0); Montreal 10.2 (10.7); Ottawa-Hull 6.0 (6.5); Sudbury 6.8 (8.8); Oshawa 6.4 (6.8); Toronto 4.5 (4.7); Hamilton 5.3 (4.7); St.Catharines-Niagara 7.7 (9.0); London 5.3 (5.5); Windsor 10.8 (13.1); Kitchener-Waterloo 6.2 (6.7); Thunder Bay 7.6 (8.2); Winnipeg 8.1 (7.3); Regina 10.0 (8.7); Saskatoon 8.7 (9.9); Calgary 7.1 (7.6); Edmonton 8.3 (8.4); Vancouver 7.3 (6.5); Victoria 9.9 (9.9).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Metropolitan Areas

February 1990 unemployment rates for major cities, with January 1990 figures listed in brackets: St.John's 13.2 (13.1); Halifax 8.7 (8.9); Saint John N.B. 10.6 (10.0); Chicoutimi-Jonquière 9.2 (12.6); Quebec City 8.9 (6.9); Trois-Rivières 10.0 (9.7); Sherbrooke 11.5

Order the February 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, \$17/\$170), available the third week of March, or contact Ken Bennett (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, \$6/\$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	February 1990	January 1990	February 1989
Seasonally Adjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,659	13,653	13,429
Employment (,000)	12,610	12,588	12,410
Unemployment (,000)	1,049	1,065	1,019
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	7.8	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	67.3	67.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	62.1	62.0	61.9
Unadjusted			
Labour Force (,000)	13,419	13,372	13,183
Employment (,000)	12,288	12,208	12,082
Unemployment (,000)	1,131	1,164	1,100
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4	8.7	8.3
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	65.9	65.8
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.5	60.2	60.3

New Motor Vehicle Sales

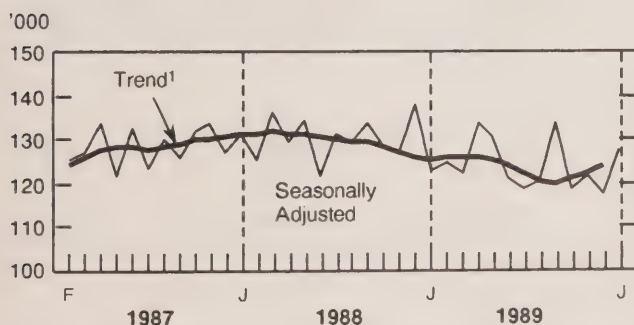
January 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 127,000 units in January 1990, a sharp increase of 8.8% over the revised December 1989 level. In January, higher sales were posted for both commercial vehicles (+18.2%) and passenger cars (+4.4%). The increase in January sales was largely due to incentives, including cut-rate financing on selected models.
- The increase in new motor vehicle sales in January 1990 is in contrast to generally declining sales during 1989, averaging about 1.1% on a monthly basis.
- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars recorded a modest decline of 0.2% in January 1990 to 56,000 units, following a 4.6% gain in December. Sales of imported passenger cars increased 15.0% to 28,000 units, following two consecutive monthly declines.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1986-1989



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 91,000 units in January 1990, up 7.7% over the January 1989 level. Commercial vehicle sales recorded a 14.6% gain, while passenger car sales increased 3.9%.
- Unit sales of imported passenger cars increased 11.6% over their level in January 1989, as a notable gain in Japanese car sales (+24.6%) more than offset a sales decline for imports from "other countries" (-20.8%). North American passenger cars recorded a modest 0.3% increase over the year-earlier level.
- The overseas manufacturers' share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 34.4% in January 1990, from 32.1% a year earlier. The overseas manufacturers' share grew mainly at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 65.6% from 67.9% in January 1989.
- Six provinces registered higher unit sales of motor vehicles in January 1990 than in January 1989. Declines were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-16.0%), Nova Scotia (-9.3%), Newfoundland (-4.3%) and New Brunswick (-0.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, \$9/\$90) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales - Canada

January 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted			
	October 1989 ^r	November 1989 ^r	December 1989 ^r	January 1990 ^p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	118,447 -11.5	121,233 +2.4	116,987 -3.5	127,244 +8.8
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	51,631 -18.3	53,239 +3.1	55,698 +4.6	55,572 -0.2
Overseas	26,569 +2.0	25,963 -2.3	23,983 -7.6	27,585 +15.0
Total	78,200 -12.4	79,202 +1.3	79,681 +0.6	83,158 +4.4
Commercial Vehicles	40,247 -9.6	42,031 +4.4	37,305 -11.2	44,086 +18.2
	Unadjusted			
	January 1990	Change 1990/89	January 1990	Change 1990/89
	Units	%	\$(000)	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	91,288	+7.7	1,716,753	+11.0
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	37,082	+0.3	619,356	+6.0
Japan	15,549	+24.6	252,995	+26.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	3,954	-20.8	92,344	-19.3
Total	56,585	+3.9	964,695	+7.4
Commercial Vehicles by Origin:				
North America	29,452	+11.9	647,252	+13.1
Overseas	5,251	+32.8	104,806	+38.1
Total	34,703	+14.6	752,058	+16.0

Estimates of Labour Income

December 1989

Highlights

The 1989 preliminary annual estimate of labour income, which is approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was \$352.7 billion, a 9.3% increase over 1988.

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries¹ for December 1989 increased 0.4% over November. This increase was less than the average monthly change of 0.8% recorded in the preceding 11 months.
- Wages and salaries in education and related services posted a strong increase of 2.3% over the November level, due in part to larger than usual special payments in December. Increases in wages and salaries were also noted in commercial and personal services (1.8), mines, quarries and oil wells (0.8%) and federal administration and other government offices (0.8%).
- A second consecutive monthly decline in wages and salaries was recorded in provincial administration (-0.7%); decreases also occurred in forestry (-0.9%), and local administration (-0.5%).

¹ Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.

Note to Users:

With the release of the December 1989 preliminary estimates of labour income, monthly revisions have been made back to January 1989.

These revisions consisted in the main of macro-level adjustments to the Canada aggregates of Labour Income, Supplementary Labour Income and Wages and Salaries. Revisions were also made to the industrial and provincial estimates of wages and salaries, but were not of the same magnitude as those made at the national level. As a result, differences exist between the summation of the industries and/or provinces when compared to the Canada totals.

These revisions have been made to reflect the impact of new payroll information for 1988 received from Revenue Canada-Taxation showing that the wages and salaries levels were underestimated for 1988 and correspondingly 1989. Due to the annual revision policy of the System of National Accounts these adjustments were made only to 1989 and consequently the year-over-year growth rates should be interpreted very carefully.

These inconsistencies will be corrected in the upcoming annual revision of the labour income estimates, the results of which will be released in early July 1990.

For further information regarding these revised estimates, please call Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049) or Jean Lambert (613-951-4564), Labour Income Section, Labour Division.

- In December, all provinces recorded changes of less than 1.0% in wages and salaries, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad which showed increases of 1.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1989 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, \$22.50/\$90) will be available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051), Labour Income Section, Labour Division. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

(millions of dollars)

	December 1989 ^p	November 1989 ^r	October 1989 ^f	December 1988
Unadjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	167.4	188.0	236.3	163.2
Forestry	189.3	215.4	231.3	184.9
Mines, quarries and oil wells	619.8	622.3	626.8	592.2
Manufacturing industries	5,446.1	5,474.4	5,502.1	5,126.1
Construction industry	1,698.2	1,968.0	2,126.1	1,518.6
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,492.9	2,510.4	2,548.1	2,317.0
Trade	3,785.9	3,703.8	3,647.1	3,493.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,358.2	2,332.2	2,330.3	2,099.9
Commercial and personal services	3,940.2	3,981.1	3,998.0	3,517.7
Education and related services	2,286.9	2,296.2	2,258.1	2,115.0
Health and welfare services	1,776.3	1,759.0	1,749.7	1,657.6
Federal administration and other government offices	851.0	838.6	842.7	786.0
Provincial administration	649.9	658.1	663.5	613.3
Local administration	564.5	556.2	549.5	529.2
Total wages and salaries	27,081.0	27,360.7	27,568.5	24,713.9
Supplementary labour income	2,930.3	2,958.7	2,980.8	2,719.8
Labour income	30,011.3	30,319.4	30,549.3	27,433.7
Seasonally Adjusted				
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	212.3	212.1	212.3	202.3
Forestry	207.7	209.5	207.2	203.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	631.7	626.7	625.1	602.4
Manufacturing industries	5,546.9	5,535.8	5,503.5	5,217.8
Construction industry	1,892.8	1,884.9	1,873.7	1,687.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,533.6	2,518.5	2,534.3	2,354.1
Trade	3,683.2	3,670.2	3,644.6	3,398.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,396.2	2,379.6	2,356.0	2,129.6
Commercial and personal service	4,028.5	3,959.7	3,914.8	3,592.6
Education and related services	2,262.6	2,211.5	2,184.1	2,091.4
Health and welfare services	1,778.5	1,766.6	1,765.9	1,658.8
Federal administration and other government offices	865.1	858.3	851.7	798.7
Provincial administration	653.8	658.3	662.1	617.3
Local administration	550.2	552.9	553.3	513.9
Total wages and salaries	27,449.4	27,339.9	27,153.1	25,028.3
Supplementary labour income	2,970.1	2,958.3	2,938.1	2,752.9
Labour income	30,419.6	30,298.2	30,091.2	27,781.2

^p Preliminary estimates^r Revised estimates^f Final estimates

New Housing Price Index

January 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 153.5 in January, up 0.5% over December 1989. Advances in Victoria (5.2%), Vancouver (3.2%), Edmonton (1.9%), London (1.5%), Calgary (1.3%), St. Catharines-Niagara (0.9%), Ottawa-Hull (0.6%) and Hamilton (0.5%) contributed to this monthly increase.

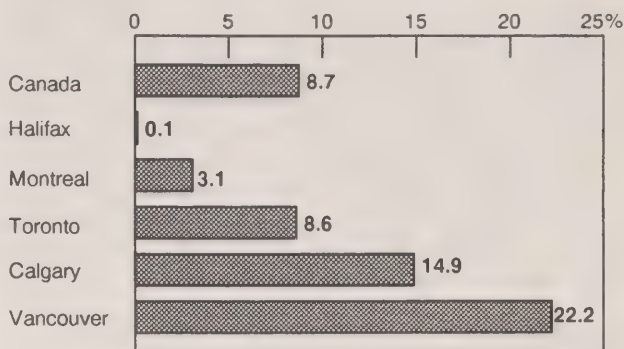
Between December 1989 and January 1990, the estimated House Only and Land Only Indexes both increased 0.5%.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 8.7% higher than the year-earlier level.

On a yearly basis, Vancouver showed the largest price increase of all cities surveyed (22.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 198.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, January 1990



The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes

1981 = 100

	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989	% change	
				January 1990/ December 1989	January 1990/ January 1989
Canada Total	153.5	152.8	141.2	0.5	8.7
Canada (House Only)	152.1	151.3	143.3	0.5	6.1
Canada (Land Only)	163.5	162.7	140.8	0.5	16.1
St. John's	124.5	125.4	117.8	-0.7	5.7
Halifax	135.8	135.8	135.6	-	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	141.9	141.9	137.9	-	2.9
Quebec City	172.2	172.2	163.5	-	5.3
Montreal	174.9	174.5	169.6	0.2	3.1
Ottawa-Hull	160.0	159.1	150.6	0.6	6.2
Toronto	214.0	214.1	197.1	-0.0	8.6
Hamilton	199.3	198.3	183.3	0.5	8.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	194.3	192.6	172.7	0.9	12.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	200.3	199.5	185.0	0.4	8.3
London	182.7	180.0	165.9	1.5	10.1
Windsor	141.3	141.3	129.2	-	9.4
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	142.1	141.6	137.2	0.4	3.6
Winnipeg	135.6	135.6	135.2	-	0.3
Regina	121.2	121.3	119.0	-0.1	1.8
Saskatoon	113.4	113.4	112.8	-	0.5
Calgary	119.7	118.2	104.2	1.3	14.9
Edmonton	109.8	107.7	97.0	1.9	13.2
Vancouver	104.0	100.8	85.1	3.2	22.2
Victoria	88.6	84.2	77.9	5.2	13.7

¹ The survey has been discontinued in Prince George.

Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour Force

1986 Census

Women and the Labour Force, a study in the **Focus on Canada Series**, analyzes changes in the social, demographic and economic characteristics of female Canadians in the labour force. Analysis concentrates on the composition of the female labour force - the way in which women who are in the labour force are distributed according to such factors as age, marital status, and income. In addition, *Women and the Labour Force* studies changes in women's employment patterns by industry and occupation.

Highlights

- In 1986, women constituted 42.6% of the total employed labour force, up from 40.1% in 1981.
- The labour force participation of married women rose to 57.4% in 1986, from 37% in 1971. Never-married women, with a participation rate of 65.2%, were thus only somewhat more likely than married women to be in the labour force in 1986.
- Participation rates are highest for women in the 20-24 year age group, gradually declining until age 55, where the rate drops sharply. Between the ages of 20 and 44, the rate remains over 70%.
- The highest labour force participation rates for women occurred in the Yukon (72.4%) and Alberta (62.5%). Only two provinces had participation rates of less than 50% – Newfoundland (48.4%) and New Brunswick (49.9%).
- In 1986, only 24.8% of women with less than a Grade Nine education were in the labour force, compared with 81.3% of those with a university degree.
- The percentage of the female labour force employed in the trade and community, business, and personal service industries increased to 61.6% in 1986, from 55.7% in 1971.
- In the manufacturing industry, women make up 19.0% of managers, 8.3% of machining occupations, 64% of clerical workers, and 36% of product fabricating and assembling occupations.
- Clerical, sales and service occupations had the largest gains in numbers of women workers over the period 1971 to 1986 – 1,330,990 more women were employed in these occupations in 1986 than in 1971.
- Both in 1971 and 1986, the three occupations in which the most women were employed were secretaries, bookkeepers, and salespersons.
- The percentage of the female employed labour force who worked mainly part-time increased to 32.6% in 1985, from 29% in 1970.

Women and the Labour Force is one of 16 publications in the **Focus on Canada Series**. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. *Women and the Labour Force* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of graphs and charts.

Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour Force (98-125, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For further information on this release or about other titles in the Focus on Canada Series, contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar Sales

February 1990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 66 077 tonnes for all types of sugar in February 1990, comprising 61 379 tonnes in domestic sales and 4 698 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 138 560 tonnes: 129 231 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 329 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 76 327 tonnes in February 1989, of which 69 770 tonnes were domestic sales and 6 557 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 151 061 tonnes: 137 476 tonnes in domestic sales and 13 585 tonnes in export sales.

The February 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

January 1990

Pulpwood receipts totalled 4 264 103 cubic metres in January 1990, a decrease of 3.4% from 4 412 781^r cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 575 099 cubic metres, up 7.3% over 4 264 078^r cubic metres in January 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported as 8 972 129 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.2% from 8 986 913^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 22 259 350 cubic metres, an increase of 4.1% over 21 382 452^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, \$5.80/\$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

January 1990

In January 1990, a total of 71 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of \$500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 130,839,493 fare passengers, an increase of 0.3% over the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed an increase of 2.9%. Operating revenues totalled \$101,874,740, up 4.7% over December 1989 and up 8.8% over January 1989.

During the same period, 23 passenger bus carriers earning \$500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,230,093 fare passengers, down 19.1% from the previous month and down 10.2% over the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled \$19,749,885, a 10.8% decrease from the December 1989 operating revenues, but an increase of 16.2% over January 1989.

All 1989 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The January 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

January 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 210,559 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in January 1990, a decrease of 19.4% from 261,166^r batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The January 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipping in Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: \$34; Other Countries: \$41).

Retail Trade, October 1989.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries: \$20.20/\$202).

Focus on Canada – Women and the Labour Force, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 98-125
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

User's Guide to the Quality of 1986 Census Data: Coverage, 1986 Census.
Catalogue number 99-135E
(Canada: \$23; Other Countries: \$24).

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Daily**

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 12 to 16
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
March		
12	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1990
12	Farm Product Price Index	January 1990
14	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1990
16	The Consumer Price Index	February 1990

The Daily

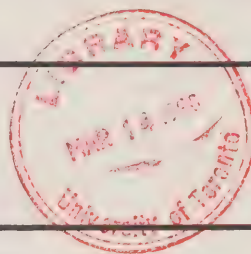
Statistics Canada

Monday, March 12, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Farm Product Price Index, January 1990** 2
Farm prices increased 0.5% over December 1989.



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, January 1990	4
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, January 1990	4
Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1989	5
Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1990	5
Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Fourth Quarter 1989	5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6



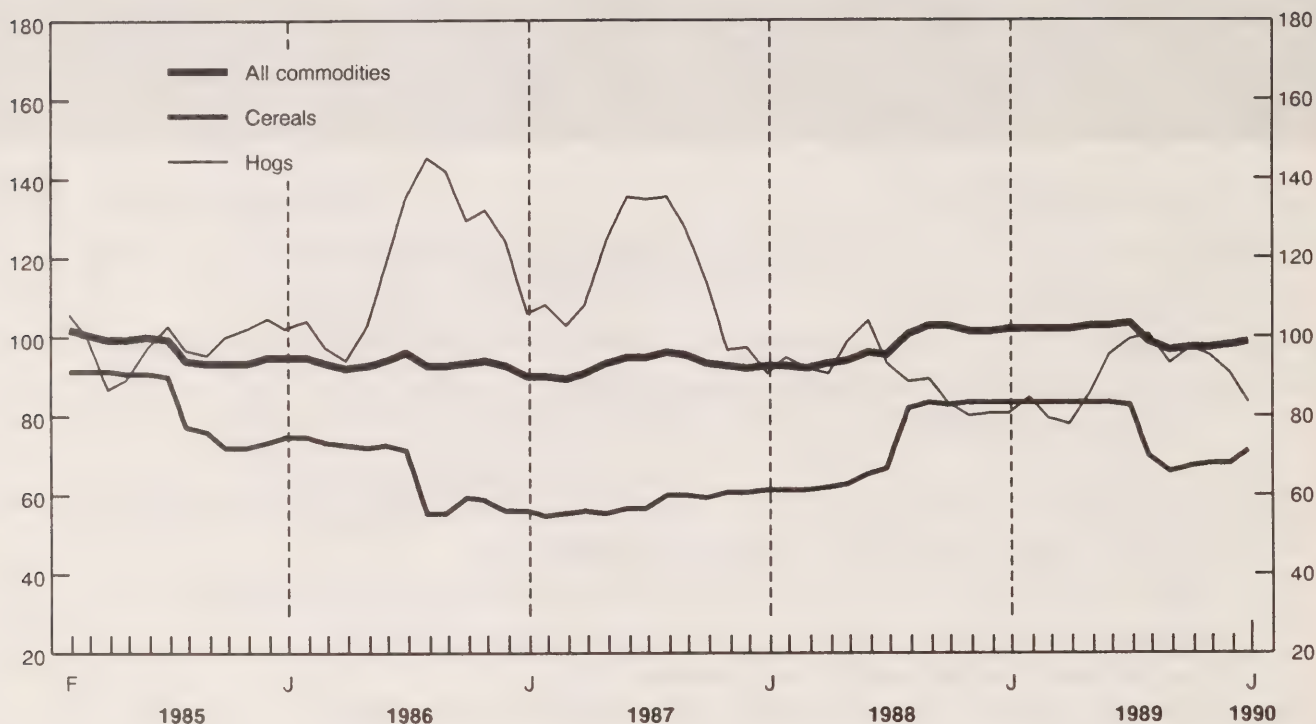
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index (1981 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

January 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1981=100) for Canada stood at 98.0 in January, up 0.5% over the revised December level of 97.5. The crops index recorded a 4.4% increase, while the livestock and animal products index declined by 2.0%. The overall index remained 3.4% below the year-earlier level of 101.4. Cereal and oilseed prices have been much lower for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 to July 31) compared to the previous crop year, as 1989 North American grain production rebounded from the drought-reduced 1988 level.

The percentage changes in the index between December 1989 and January 1990 by province were as follows:

Newfoundland	-2.9%
Prince Edward Island	+1.5%

Nova Scotia	-1.7%
New Brunswick	+3.4%
Quebec	-0.9%
Ontario	-1.5%
Manitoba	+3.0%
Saskatchewan	+3.6%
Alberta	+0.6%
British Columbia	+1.1%
Canada	+0.5%

Crops

The crops index rose 4.4% in January to 83.1, as prices for cereals, oilseeds and potatoes all increased, but the index still stood 10.4% below the year-earlier level of 92.7. Grain prices for the 1989-90 crop year have fallen below those of the previous crop year. Prices in 1988-89 were the highest in four years, as drought in North America reduced crop production.

- The cereals index increased 5.6% to 71.2 in January, as wheat and barley prices increased as a result of Canadian Wheat Board adjustment payments effective January 9, 1990. The price of wheat, excluding durum, increased \$10 per tonne, while designated barley rose \$25 per tonne. Despite the January increase, the cereals index remained 14.4% below year-earlier levels.
- The potatoes index rose 12.4% in January to 116.7, following a 5.7% increase in December. Canadian January 1st potato stocks were at their lowest level since January 1984. Although the January index stood 21.9% above the year-earlier level, it remained 26.9% below the record level attained in July 1989.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 2.0% in January to 111.6, as both hog and cattle prices declined. Dairy, poultry and egg prices also fell. Although the livestock index declined in January,

it generally trended higher through 1989, mainly as a result of stronger hog prices from May to December.

- The hog index fell 8.6% to 82.7 in January, from 90.5 in December, to reach the lowest level since April 1989. Industry uncertainty created by the countervailing duty on Canadian pork exports to the U.S. and large marketings before Christmas may have contributed to lower prices in January.
- The cattle index decreased by less than 1% to 112.2 in January, from 113.3 in December. It was 2.7% higher than the year-earlier level of 109.2. Reduced cattle slaughter in North America in 1989 has contributed to the slight upward trend in cattle prices in the last 12 months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The January issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003,\$6.80/\$68) is scheduled for release on April 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

January 1990

Department stores sales including concessions totalled \$777 million in January 1990, up 5.2% over the January 1989 level of \$738 million. Concessions sales totalled \$46.7 million, 5.9% of total department store sales. Adjusted for trading day differences, department store sales increased 2.2% over January 1989.

Department store sales during January 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from January 1990 in parentheses):

Province

- Newfoundland, \$7.6 million (2.4%);
- Prince Edward Island, \$4.7 million (1.5%);
- Nova Scotia, \$22.9 million (6.2%);
- New Brunswick, \$14.9 million (5.6%);
- Quebec, \$140.4 million (2.0%);
- Ontario, \$323.9 million (4.2%);
- Manitoba, \$32.9 million (6.2%);
- Saskatchewan, \$21.7 million (1.3%);
- Alberta, \$90.5 million (6.5%);
- British Columbia, \$117.4 million (12.1%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, \$35.6 million (8.4%);
- Edmonton, \$39.6 million (5.1%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, \$12.7 million (2.8%);
- Hamilton, \$23.2 million (0.7%);
- Montreal, \$77.8 million (-1.7%);
- Ottawa-Hull, \$36.2 million (4.2%);
- Quebec City, \$19.4 million (3.7%);
- Toronto, \$134.0 million (6.6%);
- Vancouver, \$67.9 million (11.0%);
- Winnipeg, \$30.1 million (6.5%).

Note to Users:

Trading days have a significant impact on department store sales. Estimates shown in this release are not adjusted for trading day differences.

These estimates include concession sales. A concession is a separately owned business, usually operated as a department within the department store premises, under licence or contractual agreement.

Information on department store sales and stocks by department will be released in The Daily during the week of March 26, 1990.

Order the January 1990 issue of Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area (63-004, \$2/\$20), available the third week of March.

For further information, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

January 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for January 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 56 926 tonnes in January 1990, an increase of 38.4% over the 41 133 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Postcensal Estimates of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1989

At June 1, 1989, the total number of census families in Canada was estimated to be 6,949,200, an increase of 76,200 over the 1988 level. This represents an annual growth rate of 1.1%, compared to the average annual growth rate of 1.3% for the 1981-86 period. The decrease is mainly attributable to the increase in the number of divorces, following the modifications of the law on divorce in June 1986. In 1988-89, an increase in the number of divorces and deaths, as well as a decrease in the number of marriages and common-law unions, explain 69% of the growth slowdown in the number of families.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan registered decreases in the number of families for the first time since 1970. Growth rates for Nova Scotia and Quebec were slightly under the national rate. In all other areas, the percentage increase was over 1.1%. The three highest rates were recorded in Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Ontario.

Number of Census Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories

June 1, 1988 and 1989

	Number		
	1988 ^{PR}	1989 ^{PP}	Growth Rate (%)
Canada	6,854.3	6,930.5	1.11
Newfoundland	144.8	146.8	1.37
Prince Edward Island	33.1	33.8	2.09
Nova Scotia	234.4	236.8	1.02
New Brunswick	190.1	192.3	1.15
Quebec	1,785.4	1,802.2	0.94
Ontario	2,519.7	2,553.8	1.34
Manitoba	280.3	279.9	-0.14
Saskatchewan	259.4	256.5	-1.12
Alberta	619.0	627.2	1.32
British Columbia	788.1	801.1	1.64
Yukon	6.6	6.7	1.50
Northwest Territories	11.6	12.0	3.39

^{PR} Updated postcensal estimates.

^{PP} Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6513 (total number of census families).

The postcensal estimates of the total number of census families and of their characteristics for Canada, the provinces and the territories as of June 1, 1989 are available today and will be published in *Postcensal Estimates of Families for Canada, Provinces and Territories*, June 1, 1989 (91-204, \$20).

For further information, contact the nearest regional reference centre, or Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

January 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1990 totalled 142 643 tonnes, an increase of 11.6% over the 127 812^r tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Fourth Quarter 1989

Figures for the fourth quarter 1989 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, \$6.50/\$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, on this release, contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Livestock Report, January 1, 1990.

Catalogue number 23-008

(Canada: \$15.75/\$63; Other Countries: \$19/\$76).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), January 1990.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Asphalt Roofing, January 1990.

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Gas Utilities, November 1989.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1989.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Telephone Statistics, December 1989.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).

Business Services, 1985-1987.

Catalogue number 63-232

(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based), December 1989.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

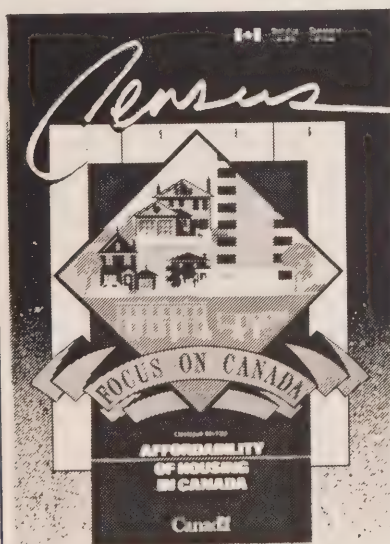
Tuesday, March 13, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Focus on Canada Series – Affordability of Housing in Canada, 1986 Census** 3
About 35% of tenant households had housing affordability problems, compared to 13% of homeowner households.
- **Crude Oil and Natural Gas, November 1989** 4
In November, production of crude oil recorded the 10th consecutive decrease of 1989 to reach 2.3% below November 1988.

(continued on page 2)



Focus on Canada Series – Affordability of Housing in Canada 1986 Census

When a household spends 30% or more of its income on housing expenses, housing affordability may become a problem, according to a commonly used criterion in determining the need for housing assistance. Census data show that more tenants than homeowners face this situation in Canada. For low-income renter households, meeting basic needs once they have paid the rent can become difficult and spiralling housing values can prevent middle-income tenants from buying their first home.

Affordability of Housing in Canada investigates how housing expenses vary for homeowners and tenants, where in Canada the problems are most acute and the causes of affordability problems. Data from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing are analyzed and presented in a non-technical text, illustrated with tables and charts.

Affordability of Housing in Canada (98-130, \$10) is now available. For details on how to order, turn to page 3 of today's DAILY.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

- **Construction Union Wage Rate Index, January 1990** 5
The Canada total Union Wage Rate Index for construction trades rose 5.6% over the year-earlier level.
-

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Oils and Fats, January 1990 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

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MAJOR RELEASES

Focus on Canada Series – Affordability of Housing in Canada

1986 Census

Tenant households had more housing affordability problems than owner households, according to this study of 1986 Census data. Low-income households, lone-parent families and persons living alone are the tenant households most likely to experience affordability problems. A household is assumed to have an affordability problem if it spends 30% or more of its income on housing expenses (this is based on one commonly used criterion in determining the need for housing assistance).

Affordability of Housing in Canada also illustrates how households in the different provinces and Census Metropolitan Areas are affected by affordability problems.

Highlights

- More than three-quarters of all tenant households with a total income of less than \$15,000 in 1985 spent 30% or more of their income on housing costs. In contrast, only 1% of tenant households with incomes of \$50,000 or more had housing affordability problems.
- Among persons living alone who rented their accommodations, 45% had affordability problems.

- Among lone-parent households, 55% of those who rented their accommodations spent 30% or more of their income on shelter costs.
- Housing affordability was a problem for younger and older tenants. For those aged 15 to 19, 71% spent 30% or more of their income on housing, while for those aged 20 to 24, 44% had similar shelter cost-to-income ratio. Among older tenant households, 43% of those aged 65 to 74 and 46% of those aged 75 and over had affordability problems.
- Among the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), housing affordability was most acute in the CMA of Victoria, where 48% of all tenant households spent 30% or more of their income on shelter. The problem was also severe in the CMAs of Vancouver, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Saskatoon.

Affordability of Housing in Canada is one of 16 publications in the **Focus on Canada** series. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population and Housing. *Affordability of Housing in Canada* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of charts and tables. The publication will serve as an excellent reference for home, school or office.

Focus on Canada – Affordability of Housing in Canada (98-130, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release or about other titles in the **Focus on Canada** series, call your nearest Regional Reference Centre. ■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

November 1989

Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in November 1989 amounted to 8.2 million cubic metres, a decrease of 2.3% from November 1988. This represents the 10th consecutive decline in 1989. Exports, down 15.1% from November 1988, were also down for the 10th time in 1989. Imports were up 17.6% over November 1988. As a result, year-to-date imports for November were 7.0% above those recorded during the first 11 months of 1988. Refinery receipts in November were up 5.3% over the same month in 1988.

Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.6 billion cubic metres, posted the 10th consecutive gain, rising 3.6% over November 1988. Gas exports were down

0.3% from November 1988. Sales in Canada were up 3.8% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, marketable production was up 5.0% above comparable 1988 levels, while sales in Canada were 7.1% higher than January-November 1988 sales. Exports of natural gas increased 4.8% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The November 1989 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	November 1989	% Change from November 1988	January- November 1989	% Change from January- November 1988
(thousands of cubic metres)				
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	8 225.1	-2.3	89 119.3	-2.9
Exports	2 911.6	-15.1	34 237.6	-9.5
Imports	2 716.7	17.6	25 706.8	7.0
Refinery receipts	7 671.6	5.3	80 213.6	1.7
(millions of cubic metres)				
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 613.7	3.6	85 919.1	5.0
Exports	3 313.6	-0.3	33 927.8	4.8
Canadian sales	5 120.6	3.8	49 919.5	7.1

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

January 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1981=100) rose 0.2% over the previous month, to 157.6 for January.

On a monthly basis, the indexes for Quebec City, Chicoutimi and Montreal increased by 0.5% on average. This increase was the result of increments that took effect in the existing contracts.

On a year-over-year basis, the Canada Composite Index rose 5.6%. Regionally, the largest increases occurred in Quebec (5.9%), followed by the Atlantic and Ontario regions (5.3%) and British Columbia (5.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 400-405, 956 and 958.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007,\$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

January 1990
(1981 = 100)

	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989	% change	
				January 1990/ December 1989	January 1990/ 1989
Canada	157.6	157.3	149.3	0.2	5.6
St. John's	151.0	151.0	142.8	-	5.7
Halifax	174.8	174.8	167.4	-	4.4
Saint John	158.2	158.2	149.5	-	5.8
Quebec City	158.6	157.8	149.7	0.5	5.9
Chicoutimi	157.9	157.1	149.1	0.5	5.9
Montreal	158.2	157.4	149.4	0.5	5.9
Ottawa	165.0	164.7	156.4	0.2	5.5
Toronto	160.8	160.8	152.0	-	5.8
Hamilton	160.1	159.9	151.9	0.1	5.4
St. Catharines	162.1	161.8	153.9	0.2	5.3
Kitchener	166.9	166.9	158.3	-	5.4
London	164.4	164.4	156.3	-	5.2
Windsor	160.7	160.7	153.3	-	4.8
Sudbury	163.3	163.3	155.5	-	5.0
Thunder Bay	161.9	161.9	154.1	-	5.1
Winnipeg	144.1	144.1	140.6	-	2.5
Vancouver	147.8	147.8	140.3	-	5.3
Victoria	147.2	147.2	140.0	-	5.1

- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Oils and Fats

January 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in January 1990 totalled 46 494 tonnes, an increase of 5.0% over the 44 260 tonnes produced in December 1989.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 7 110 tonnes in January 1990, down from the 9 032 tonnes sold the previous month.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 633 tonnes in January 1990, from 5 537 tonnes in December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **System of National Accounts -- Gross Domestic Product by Industry**, December 1989.

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$12.10/\$121; Other Countries: \$14.50/\$145).

- ✓ **Housing Starts and Completions**, December 1989.

Catalogue number 64-002

(Canada: \$13.70/\$137; Other Countries: \$16.40/\$164).

- ✓ **Focus on Canada Series -- Affordability of Housing in Canada**, 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 98-130

(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

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Daily**

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 14, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Travel Between Canada and Other Countries, January 1990** 2
The number of one or more nights trips to Canada by non-residents was slightly above the January 1989 level, while Canadian travel abroad continued to show growth.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Employment, June 1989	5
Production of Eggs, January 1990	5
Dairy Review, January 1990	5
Steel Primary Forms, January 1990	6
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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 7

Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), 1986-87 - A Survey of Persons with Disabilities - Microdata File 3

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS) is a post-censal survey of persons with disabilities residing in households and institutions.

A third microdata file created from HALS data is now available. It contains approximately 35,160 non-identifiable records of children aged 14 and under (10,240 disabled and 24,920 non-disabled) residing in households. Tabulations on this file are possible at the Canada and regional levels, the regions being: East, Quebec, Ontario and West (including the Yukon and Northwest Territories). The cost of this microdata file, including full documentation, is \$1,000.

Two other microdata files from HALS were previously released:

- Adults residing in households (which contains approximately 132,000 records for disabled and non-disabled persons aged 15 and over); and
- Disabled adults aged 15 and over in health-related institutions (containing approximately 17,400 records).

To obtain further information or to order one of the microdata tapes described above, contact Janet Pantalone (613-951-0025), Post-Censal Surveys Program or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.



Statistics
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MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

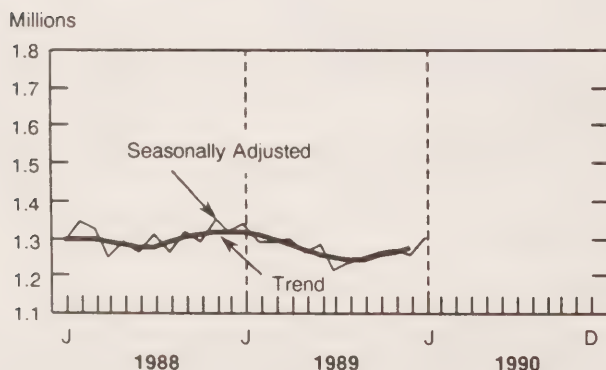
- Preliminary estimates for January 1990 indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada was up marginally (1.7%) over January 1989. Overnight trips by residents of the United States increased 1%, while those by overseas residents rose 4.5%, to a new record level for the month of January.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record level for January, 15.8% above the same period in 1989. Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased at a faster rate (19.9%) than trips to other countries (5.3%).

- During the first month of the year, total international trips to all foreign destinations by Canadian residents increased 19.6% above January 1989. Same-day travel to the United States was 21.2% higher, representing 0.6 million visits more than in January 1989.

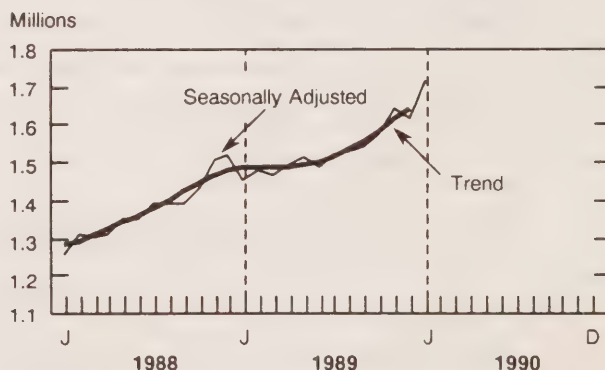
Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the January volume of foreign travel to Canada on trips of one or more nights increased 4.1% over the revised December level. The modest upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted since the middle of 1989 became more apparent with January 1990 results.
- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were 6.2% above the previous month, reflecting strong growth in visits to the United States. The level of trips outside Canada maintained an upward trend, after temporarily levelling off at the beginning of 1989.

Trips of One or More Nights to Canada by Non-residents



Trips of One or More Nights Abroad by Canadian Residents



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The January 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, \$5.80/\$58) will be available mid-March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Note to Users:

The seasonally adjusted series are smoothed by means of a 13-month Henderson moving average. The short-term trend provides a clearer picture of the direction and change in international travel to and from Canada. The trend for the last month is not shown since it can change significantly with the addition of succeeding months of data.

□

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1990

	January 1990 ^P	% Change 1990/1989
Unadjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips¹		
Non-residents Travellers:		
All Countries	519,701	1.7
United States	407,573	1.0
Other Countries	112,128	4.5
Residents of Canada:		
All Countries	1,436,944	15.8
United States	1,073,800	19.9
Other Countries	363,144	5.3
Total Number of Trips²		
Non-residents Travellers:		
All Countries	1,852,514	0.3
United States	1,730,393	-0.1
Other Countries	122,121	5.7
Residents of Canada:		
All Countries	4,917,922	19.6
United States	4,554,778	20.9
Other Countries	363,144	5.3

	1990	1989		
	January ^P	December ^r	November	October
Seasonally Adjusted				
Estimated Overnight Trips¹				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	1,301,124	1,250,135	1,263,205	1,255,114
United States	1,036,188	999,782	1,011,007	1,004,659
Other Countries	264,936	250,353	252,198	250,455
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,714,913	1,615,124	1,638,641	1,571,190
United States	1,452,393	1,350,106	1,379,566	1,314,258
Other Countries	262,520	265,018	259,075	256,932
Total Number of Trips²				
Non-residents Travellers:				
All Countries	3,252,037	3,050,114	3,168,167	3,174,400
United States	2,956,842	2,772,777	2,889,825	2,900,486
Other Countries	295,195	277,337	278,342	273,914
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,020,359	5,550,978	5,654,326	5,523,453
United States	5,757,839	5,285,960	5,395,251	5,266,521
Other Countries	262,520	265,018	259,075	256,932

¹ Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

² Includes same-day travel.

^P Preliminary

^r Revised

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local Government Employment

June 1989

Year-over-year Changes

Seasonally Adjusted

Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations, the number of employees in the local government universe in June 1989 rose 3.5% (11,100 employees) over June 1988. This marks the fourth straight year-over-year increase in June and the first time since 1982 that there have been consecutive quarterly increases over 3%.

Local government includes municipalities, boards, commissions and conservation authorities but excludes local school boards, hospitals and enterprises.

Unadjusted

Local government employment rose to an estimated 345,900 employees in June 1989, an increase of 11,700 or 3.5% over June 1988. Employment in this sector has grown for 42 consecutive months.

Available on CANSIM: local government services monthly data by province and territory are located in matrix 2725; municipalities with over 10,000 population, located in major urban areas, in matrix 2726.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767), Public Institution Division.

For more information on this release, contact André Jacques (613-951-1843) or Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Public Institutions Division. ■

Production of Eggs

January 1990

Canadian egg production in January 1990 was 39.6 million dozen, a 1.0% decrease from January 1989. The average number of layers decreased 2.5% between January 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,215 from 2,181.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Dairy Review

January 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 8 906 tonnes in January, a 1.0% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese totalled 9 068 tonnes, a decrease of 7.5% from January 1989.

An estimated 580 809 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in December 1989, a decrease of 4.1% from December 1988. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the year 1989 to 7 341 528 kilolitres, a decrease of 3.4% from the January-December 1988 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The January 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, \$11.60/\$116) is scheduled for release on April 6. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

January 1990

Steel (primary forms) production for January 1990 totalled 1 177 849 tonnes, a decrease of 12.4% from 1 344 784 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

January 1990

Canadian firms produced 190 373 cubic metres of waferboard in January 1990, an increase of 18.0% over the 161 302^r cubic metres produced in January 1989. Particleboard production reached 103 437 cubic metres, up 14.3% over 90 478 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for January 1990 was 7 649 thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm, an increase of 8.0% over the 7 080^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175 mm, of fibreboard produced in January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The January 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

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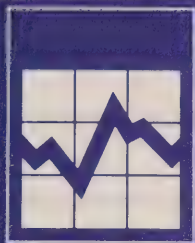
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Statistics Canada, the largest publishing house in the country, has adopted a new corporate look that will provide a distinct and more recognizable visual identity for its products and services.

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Thursday, March 15, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Focus on Culture, Spring 1990** 2
The highest increase (24%) in circulation of all periodicals in 1987-88 was registered by special interest periodicals, especially those that contain information on business and finance.
- **Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Number of Contributors and Their Contributions, 1988** 2
In 1988, 12.9 million persons contributed to unemployment insurance some time during the year, up 2.9% over the previous year.

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Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Focus on Culture

Spring 1990

The Spring issue of *Focus on Culture* features articles based on surveys of periodical publishers, book publishers and performing arts companies in Canada.

Highlights

- The number of periodicals published in Canada was 1,594 in 1987-88, a 37% increase over 1984-85. The highest increase in circulation of all periodicals in 1987-88 was registered by special interest periodicals, especially those that contain information on business and finance. Business-content periodicals had three million copies in circulation per typical issue and 38 million copies annually, up 24% over 1986-87 levels.
- Almost 7,300 book titles were published in Canada in 1987-88. More than half of these were in the tradebook category (usually titles of a literary nature). Reprints of book titles reached 4,500. In total, book publishers had more than 49,000 titles available in print.
- An analysis of 10 years of data for Canadian orchestras shows that ticket sales are playing an increasing role in total company revenues. Correspondingly, income from public grants and private donations has, over the decade, come to assume a slightly smaller proportion of revenue.

The Spring issue (Volume 2, Number 1) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, \$6/\$24) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Number of Contributors and Their Contributions, 1988

Highlights

- In 1988, 12.9 million persons contributed to unemployment insurance sometime during the year, up 2.9% over the previous year. Between 1987 and 1988, the number of male contributors increased 2.0% to 7.1 million and the number of female contributors advanced 4.1% to 5.8 million.
- Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1988 amounted to \$4,908 million, a 9.2% increase over 1987. In 1988, males contributed \$3,082 million and females \$1,826 million.

The number of persons making unemployment insurance contributions and their contributions for the year 1988 are now available on CANSIM. The data can be obtained by accessing matrices 5718 and 5719. Data are also available on insurable earnings and work earnings in matrices 5729 and 5730.

The data will be published in the 1990 edition of the *Annual Supplement to Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-202S), available in June. In this report the data are shown by sex and province, covering the years 1978 to 1988.

For more information contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending March 10, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 10, 1990 totalled 272 365 tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from the preceding week's total of 277 363 tonnes and down 11.2% from the year-earlier level of 306 570 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 2 642 757 tonnes, a decrease of 12.9% from 3 032 537 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

January 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,695,957 pairs of footwear in January 1990, an increase of 11.0% over the 2,427,908 pairs produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The January 1990 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

March 1, 1990

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at March 1st, 1990 and revised figures for February 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* (\$115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-2549), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Soft Drinks

February 1990

Data on soft drinks for February 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, \$2.60/\$26) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Cereals and Oilseeds Review**, December 1989.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: \$13.10/\$131; Other Countries: \$15.70/\$157).
- ✓ **Canada's Mineral Production**, 1989
(Preliminary Estimates).
Catalogue number 26-202
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).
- ✓ **Oils and Fats**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries**,
January 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Consumer Price Index**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).
(Available Friday, March 16, 1990 at 7 a.m.).
- ✓ **Focus on Culture**, Spring 1990
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: \$6/\$24; Other Countries: \$7.20/\$28.80).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 16, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index, February 1990** 2
In February, the CPI year-to-year increase was 5.4%, down from the 5.5% rate reported in January.
 - **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential, January 1990** 9
With an increase of 0.8% in January, the 12-month change was 1.8%.
 - **Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential, January 1990** 10
With an increase of 0.7% in January, the 12-month change was 1.6%.
-

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MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

February 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada rose 0.6% between January and February, to 155.8 (1981=100). All seven major component indexes registered increases, ranging from 0.2% for the Housing Index to 1.3% for the Clothing Index. The principal contributors to the latest rise in the All-items Index were increases in the Food Index (0.9%) and in the Clothing Index.

In seasonally adjusted terms the All-items Index advanced by 0.5%, compared to an increase of 0.8% reported in January.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between February 1989 and February 1990 was 5.4%, down slightly from the 5.5% rise observed in January. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (November-to-February) was 5.8%, down from the 6.2% increase reported for the three-month period ending in January.

Food

The Food Index rose 0.9% in February, following the very large increase of 2.6% observed in January. The latest rise was comprised of increases of 1.2% in the index for food purchased from stores and 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

Most of the 1.2% rise in the index for food purchased from stores was attributable to a 13.4% advance in the Fresh Vegetables Index following the increase of 34.5% in January. Prices of fresh vegetables continued to be high, following the frost in Florida in December as additional price increases were observed for tomatoes and cucumbers. Enhanced supplies of lettuce and celery and large stocks of onions provided some price declines within fresh vegetables. The Fresh Fruit Index was up 5.6%, due also in part to frost damage for citrus fruit. Higher prices were observed for beef, selected dairy products, bakery products and soft drinks. Some dampening of the increase in food prices came

from lower prices for chicken (-8.9%), prepared and ready cooked meat (-2.3%), pork (-2.2%) and breakfast cereal (-3.0%).

Over the 12-month period February 1989 to February 1990, the Food Index rose 4.9%, marginally higher than the 4.8% increase reported for January. Each of the indexes for food purchased from stores and food purchased from restaurants advanced by 4.8% over the 12-month period. (This apparent inconsistency between the 12-month changes of the Food Index compared to its two components was due to rounding.)

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food Index climbed 0.5% in February, the same rate as reported for January. Advances in the indexes for clothing (1.3%), transportation (0.5%), recreation, reading and education (1.0%) and housing (0.2%) all made noticeable contributions to the latest increase.

The termination of sales and promotional prices were largely responsible for the rise in the Clothing Index in February. An increase of 2.1% in the Women's Wear Index was an important contributor to the latest 1.3% rise in the Clothing Index. Price increases were observed for women's coats and jackets, suits and dresses, sportswear, jewellery and footwear. The Men's Wear Index rose by a slight 0.3%, due largely to increases for men's pants and footwear. Boys' wear prices rose an average 1.3%. Increases in the charges relating to dry cleaning and laundry services were also noted.

Increases of 0.3% in private transportation and 2.8% in public transportation contributed equally to the 0.5% rise in the Transportation Index. A large part of the increase in private transportation charges resulted from a 2.0% increase in the Gasoline Index, which resulted mainly from a 3.7% increase in Toronto and the cancellation of a gasoline tax rebate plan in Saskatchewan. At the same time, a proportion of the upward pressure was offset by a fall in automobile prices, due to increases in manufacturers' rebates offered on selected models. Much of the rise in public transportation charges came from an increase in domestic air fares and seasonally higher fares to southern holiday destinations.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada (1981 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change February 1990 from	
	February 1990	January 1990	February 1989	January 1990	February 1989
All-items	155.8	154.9	147.8	0.6	5.4
Food	146.0	144.7	139.2	0.9	4.9
All-items excluding food	158.6	157.8	150.3	0.5	5.5
Housing	156.4	156.1	148.8	0.2	5.1
Clothing	138.1	136.3	134.9	1.3	2.4
Transportation	155.6	154.8	145.4	0.5	7.0
Health and personal care	155.8	155.1	149.4	0.5	4.3
Recreation, reading and education	154.9	153.3	148.5	1.0	4.3
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	226.3	225.1	203.8	0.5	11.0
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1981	64.2	64.6	67.7		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1971 = 100	369.1				

The Recreation, Reading and Education Index was up 1.0%, with much of the rise attributable to a 1.3% advance in the Recreation Index. The bulk of the increase in the latter came from seasonal price increases for packaged holiday tours for southern vacations. Increases were also observed in the prices of selected recreational equipment and in charges related to the use of recreational facilities.

The 0.2% rise in the Housing Index was due largely to an increase of 0.5% in owned accommodation charges. The latter reflected higher overall mortgage interest costs and increased new house prices observed mainly in Alberta and British Columbia. Widespread increases in fuel oil and electricity rates were also reported. Increases were observed for water rates, mostly in Western Canada, hotel and motel rates and child care charges. The overall increase in the Housing Index was dampened somewhat by lower prices for furniture, household appliances, household textiles, detergent and soap and paper products.

Increases in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Index (0.5%) and in the Health and Personal Care Index (0.5%) contributed marginally to

the latest monthly rise in the All-items Excluding Food Index. The first index advanced mainly because of higher prices (0.8%) for alcoholic beverages due, in part, to higher brewery charges in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. The second index reflected higher prices for prescribed medicines (due to higher dispensing fees in several cases) and selected personal care supplies. Prices of hair grooming services also rose.

Over the 12-month period, February 1989 to February 1990, the All-items Excluding Food Index advanced 5.5%, down slightly from the increase of 5.7% posted for January.

Goods and Services

The Goods Index rose 0.5% in February, following the sharp 1.3% advance reported for January. At the same time the Services Index increased 0.6%, up from the 0.3% rise reported for January. Between February 1989 and February 1990, the Goods Index rose 4.9% (5.2% in January), while the Services Index was up 6.0% (5.9% in January).

City Highlights

Between January and February, increases in the All-items Indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from 0.2% in Edmonton, to 1.3% in Saint John and Saskatoon. The less than average rise in Edmonton was the result of small declines in its Food and Housing Indexes, followed by lower than average increases in four of its other major component Indexes. The sharp rise in Saint John resulted from above average increases noted in its Food, Housing, Clothing and Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages Indexes. In Saskatoon the above average increase was explained by significantly larger increases in its Transportation and Clothing Indexes.

Between February 1989 and February 1990, increases in the All-items Indexes ranged from 4.4% in Montreal, to 6.9% in Calgary.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items Index rose 1.0%, due mainly to advances in the housing, clothing and food components. Within housing, higher charges for electricity and fuel oil were the main contributors, while higher prices for women's wear explained most of the rise in the Clothing Index. The advance in the Food Index mainly reflected higher prices for fresh produce, and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for poultry, beef, dairy products and bakery products. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of gasoline, air travel, package holiday trips, personal care and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The 0.7% rise in the All-items Index was largely due to a rise in the Food Index. Within food, higher prices for fresh fruit and vegetables were the main contributing factors, although price increases were also noted for soft drinks, cereal and bakery products and beef. The Housing Index advanced, as a result of increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for fuel oil and household furnishings. Higher prices for men's and women's wear caused the Clothing Index to rise. Advances were also observed in the costs of air

travel, gasoline, personal care supplies, package holiday trips and cigarettes. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.4%.

Halifax

Advances in food, clothing and housing explained most of the 1.1% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, most of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce, although price increases were also noted for restaurant meals, pork, bakery products, and soft drinks. The rise in the Clothing Index was largely due to higher prices for women's wear. The Housing Index advanced, as a result of increased charges for rented accommodation, higher prices for fuel oil, and increased expenses relating to household operation. Other notable advances were observed in the costs of package holiday trips, alcoholic beverages and air travel. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.9%.

Saint John

Advances in food, clothing and housing accounted for most of the 1.3% rise in the All-items Index. The rise in the Food Index reflected higher prices for fresh produce, and, to a lesser extent, price increases for beef, pork, sugar, bakery products, dairy products and eggs. Higher prices for women's wear explained most of the rise in the Clothing Index. Within housing, price increases were noted for household furnishings, fuel oil, rented accommodation and owned accommodation. Advances in the prices of cigarettes, beer purchased from stores, package holiday trips, air travel, vehicle insurance and gasoline also contributed a notable upward influence. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.6%.

Quebec City

The All-items Index rose 0.5%, as advances were noted in six of the seven major component Indexes. The Food Index was up, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce, dairy products, bakery products, and soft drinks. Higher prices for clothing, and increased charges for package holiday trips had a considerable upward influence. Advances in charges for personal care supplies and services, as well as higher prices for medicinal and pharmaceutical products accounted for a substantial part of the overall rise. The Housing

Index advanced marginally, as higher charges for owned accommodation were almost totally offset by lower prices for fuel oil, furniture and household textiles. The Transportation Index also advanced slightly, as higher prices for gasoline, trucks and vans, and air travel were largely offset by lower prices for new cars. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.5%.

Montreal

Higher overall food prices explained a large part of the 0.4% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, price increases were observed for fresh produce, as well as for dairy products, bakery products, restaurant meals, soft drinks and sugar. Advances in the costs of package holiday trips and recreational equipment exerted a notable upward effect. The Housing Index was up marginally, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for piped gas were largely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment. Also contributing an upward influence were higher prices for air travel, gasoline, beer in licensed premises, medicinal and pharmaceutical products and personal care. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.4%.

Ottawa

The All-items Index rose 0.5%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for food and clothing, increased charges for health and personal care, and higher recreational expenses. The rise in the Food Index mainly reflected higher prices for fresh produce. Price increases for personal care services, personal care supplies, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products were observed. The costs of package holiday trips and recreational equipment advanced as well. Also contributing an upward impact were higher air fares and increased prices for alcoholic beverages. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.4%.

Toronto

Advances in the Recreation, Transportation and Food Indexes explained most of the 0.7% rise in the All-items Index. Most of the rise in the Recreation Index came from higher prices for package holiday trips. Increased prices for gasoline, air travel and local bus travel accounted for the rise in transportation. Within food, most of the upward impact came from higher

prices for fresh produce, although price increases for restaurant meals, dairy products and poultry were also observed. The Housing Index was up marginally, as increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses were largely offset by lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, and a decline in fuel oil prices. Advances were also noted in the prices of beer purchased from stores, personal care supplies and prescribed medicines. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.9%.

Thunder Bay

Advances in the Food and Clothing Indexes explained a large part of the 0.5% rise in the All-items Index. Within food, most of the upward impact originated from higher prices for fresh produce. The rise in the Clothing Index resulted from higher prices for men's and women's wear. The Transportation Index advanced, reflecting higher air fares and increased prices for new trucks and vans. The costs of package holiday trips advanced, as did charges relating to personal care supplies and services. Owned accommodation charges were up as well. Prices for household furnishings and equipment declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.0%.

Winnipeg

The All-items Index rose 0.5%, with most of the upward impact originating in clothing, housing and food. Within clothing, higher prices for men's and women's wear were the main contributors. The rise in the Housing Index resulted from increased charges for owned accommodation and water, and higher expenses relating to household operation. The Food Index rose largely due to higher prices for fresh produce. The Transportation Index also advanced, reflecting higher air fares and increased prices for trucks and vans. Charges for package holiday trips were up as well. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Regina

The All-items Index rose 1.1%, with most of the upward pressure originating from higher gasoline prices (due to the cancellation of the gasoline tax rebate plan). The Food and Housing Indexes advanced marginally. The rise in the former reflected higher prices for fresh produce and pork, offset

somewhat by lower prices for soft drinks, sugar and beef. The rise in the latter was due to advances in household operating expenses and a rise in rented, owned and traveller accommodation costs. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 4.9%.

Saskatoon

The All-items Index rose 1.3%, mainly reflecting a rise in gasoline prices (due to the cancellation of the gasoline tax rebate plan). Increased housing charges, most notably for shelter and for household furnishings and equipment, also exerted a notable upward impact. The Food Index was up as well, reflecting higher prices for fresh produce. Advances were also observed in charges for personal care supplies and services, and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.0%.

Edmonton

Advances in the Clothing and Transportation Indexes were the main contributing factors in the 0.2% rise in the All-items Index. The rise in the Clothing Index was due to end-of-sales. Within transportation, higher air fares were observed, along with increased prices for trucks and vans, and gasoline. The Recreation Index rose, reflecting higher prices for package holiday trips, increased fees and dues for recreational facilities, and higher prices for recreational equipment. Higher prices for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also noted. Within food, lower prices for soft drinks, dairy products, chicken and eggs offset higher prices for fresh produce, cured and prepared meats, and beef. The Housing Index fell, due to lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and piped gas. These declines more than offset higher prices for rented, owned, and traveller accommodation. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.6%.

Calgary

The All-items Index rose 0.5%. Most of the upward movement originated in clothing, transportation and housing. The rise in the Clothing Index was due to end-of-sales, while the Transportation Index reflected higher air fares and increased prices for gasoline. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation caused the Housing Index to rise, but these advances were partly offset by lower prices for furniture and piped gas. Increased charges were observed for personal care supplies and services, for

the use of recreational facilities, for package holiday trips and for recreational equipment. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises also advanced. The Food Index remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, pork and restaurant meals were offset by lower prices for chicken, soft drinks and fresh fruit. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 6.9%.

Vancouver

The All-items Index rose 0.6%, with advances noted in all seven major components. The major impact came from a rise in the Housing Index, reflecting higher prices for owned and rented accommodation. The Food Index was up due mainly to higher prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products and soft drinks. Higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares caused the Transportation Index to rise. Advances in the prices of alcoholic beverages and increased recreational charges (most notably for package holiday trips, recreational equipment, and use of recreational facilities) also exerted a considerable upward impact. Higher prices for clothing and for personal care services were noted as well. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.8%.

Victoria

Advances in all seven major components accounted for the 0.8% rise in the All-items Index. The largest impact originated in the Housing Index, where higher prices for owned accommodation were observed. Advances in household operating expenses, fuel oil prices, rented accommodation charges and traveller accommodation costs also exerted a notable upward impact. Higher transportation costs were observed, particularly for gasoline and air travel. A rise in the Food Index was largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, beef and restaurant meals. Advances in the prices of alcoholic beverages, recreational equipment and package holiday trips were also observed. Since February 1989, the All-items Index has risen 5.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1850-1859 and 1922-1940.

Order the February 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, \$8.90/\$89). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
February 1990 index	148.1	131.3	145.8	144.3	150.8	150.7	153.0	207.6
% change from January 1990	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2
% change from February 1989	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	8.2	2.9	4.7	7.5
Charlottetown/Summerside								
February 1990 index	145.9	138.4	139.3	130.1	141.6	159.9	159.2	231.6
% change from January 1990	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3
% change from February 1989	5.4	7.0	4.5	2.6	5.5	4.2	3.9	11.7
Halifax								
February 1990 index	153.3	143.7	150.3	134.2	150.6	161.1	161.1	236.7
% change from January 1990	1.1	2.3	0.8	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8
% change from February 1989	5.9	7.2	4.6	4.4	6.1	3.1	3.8	14.8
Saint John								
February 1990 index	152.8	144.6	151.9	134.0	147.1	150.6	158.6	254.3
% change from January 1990	1.3	2.6	0.5	3.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4
% change from February 1989	5.6	6.7	4.0	3.8	5.3	4.7	3.3	19.6
Quebec City								
February 1990 index	154.4	147.4	158.5	137.5	149.0	157.8	139.9	220.3
% change from January 1990	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.0
% change from February 1989	4.5	3.6	5.2	2.3	4.6	4.5	2.5	10.4
Montreal								
February 1990 index	156.3	150.4	159.0	136.4	154.9	154.6	147.5	222.6
% change from January 1990	0.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3
% change from February 1989	4.4	4.7	3.9	2.4	4.4	3.5	3.4	11.7
Ottawa								
February 1990 index	156.8	140.1	160.9	140.8	160.6	163.0	152.7	222.0
% change from January 1990	0.5	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.6
% change from February 1989	5.4	4.0	5.9	3.2	6.4	5.9	3.5	10.3
Toronto								
February 1990 index	164.1	152.0	169.9	144.7	162.0	163.1	159.7	224.2
% change from January 1990	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.5
% change from February 1989	5.9	5.1	5.8	2.7	7.2	5.7	5.6	9.8
Thunder Bay								
February 1990 index	154.0	143.7	150.6	138.0	159.4	157.3	153.7	219.1
% change from January 1990	0.5	1.1	-0.5	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6
% change from February 1989	5.0	5.7	3.6	2.7	6.4	5.1	3.4	10.9
Winnipeg								
February 1990 index	153.2	140.3	152.4	138.4	151.7	151.7	159.7	243.1
% change from January 1990	0.5	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.0
% change from February 1989	4.9	6.7	3.4	2.6	6.2	3.5	3.6	10.4

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Regina								
February 1990 index	150.9	137.1	149.7	133.9	150.0	176.5	152.9	221.2
% change from January 1990	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	4.7	0.2	0.4	0.0
% change from February 1989	4.9	5.3	2.9	2.8	9.5	4.0	2.0	13.0
Saskatoon								
February 1990 index	152.2	137.7	150.2	137.8	151.0	185.7	155.5	210.4
% change from January 1990	1.3	0.6	0.5	2.0	4.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
% change from February 1989	5.0	5.1	2.8	2.5	10.5	4.3	3.5	10.9
Edmonton								
February 1990 index	147.6	142.7	136.3	134.3	153.1	155.8	153.9	243.9
% change from January 1990	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5
% change from February 1989	5.6	2.4	4.8	2.1	10.5	5.3	4.1	11.5
Calgary								
February 1990 index	147.1	139.1	137.4	131.3	152.3	160.5	152.6	240.1
% change from January 1990	0.5	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.3
% change from February 1989	6.9	8.0	6.0	2.3	9.9	5.4	4.4	12.3
Vancouver								
February 1990 index	149.7	142.4	142.2	132.2	161.3	143.5	160.9	209.1
% change from January 1990	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9
% change from February 1989	5.8	4.0	6.6	0.1	9.4	2.8	3.9	7.9
Victoria²								
February 1990 index	119.5	119.4	112.4	114.8	122.1	117.6	127.9	152.0
% change from January 1990	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.5
% change from February 1989	5.6	3.8	6.0	0.7	8.3	2.5	5.8	8.5

¹ For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, \$17.25/\$69.00).

² December 1984 = 100

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Residential

January 1990

The Residential Construction Building Materials Price Index (1981=100) rose 0.8% to 143.7 in January, from the revised figure for the previous month, and was 1.8% higher than a year ago. This increase was partly due to a 1% rise in the federal sales tax on construction building materials, effective January 1, 1990.

Between December 1989 and January 1990, there were several price increases, notably for windows and sash (2.1%), lumber (1.1%), wooden doors (1.5%) and ready-mix concrete (1.3%), which more than offset decreases for particleboard (-7.1%), coated building paper (-2.1%) and copper pipe and fittings (-3.9%).

Between January 1989 and January 1990, prices for architectural materials rose 2.4%, due principally to increases for clay bricks and blocks (10.8%),

wooden doors (6.6%), windows and sash (6.5%) and plywood other than Douglas Fir (7.4%). A 2.3% increase in prices for mechanical materials was due mainly to wash basins and toilet tanks (9.6%), sanitaryware (6.8%) and hot water heating equipment (8.4%), which more than offset a decrease for copper pipe and fittings (-17.5%). Structural materials increased 1.5%, as a result of increases in prices for particleboard (16.0%) and ready-mix concrete (3.1%). Electrical materials decreased 4.3%, attributable to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-25.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 1).

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Residential

January 1990

(1981 = 100)

	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989	% Change	
				January 1990/ December 1989	January 1990/ January 1989
Total materials	143.7	142.6	141.1	0.8	1.8
Architectural materials	142.6	141.3	139.3	0.9	2.4
Structural materials	143.1	142.7	141.0	0.3	1.5
Mechanical materials	156.8	155.5	153.2	0.8	2.3
Electrical materials	133.5	132.3	139.5	0.9	-4.3

Construction Building Materials Price Index: Non-residential

January 1990

The price index for non-residential construction building materials (1981=100) rose 0.7% from the figure for the previous month, to 144.1 in January, and was 1.6% higher than a year ago. This increase was partly due to an increase of 1% in the federal sales tax on construction building materials, effective January 1, 1990.

Between December 1989 and January 1990, significant price increases were observed for ready-mix concrete (1.3%), metal doors and windows (1.2%) and windows and sash (2.1%), which more than offset decreases in prices for particleboard (-7.1%), steel structural shapes (-1.8%) and coated building paper (-2.1%).

Between January 1989 and January 1990, prices for mechanical materials rose 2.9%, mainly attributable to sanitaryware (6.8%), elevator and escalator equipment (2.7%) and hot water heating equipment (8.4%). Prices for architectural materials increased 2.1%, principally due to increases for thermal insulations (11.6%), clay bricks and blocks (10.8%), wooden doors (6.6%) and windows and sash (6.5%). Structural materials were up 1.8%, due mainly to price increases for ready-mix concrete (3.1%), particleboard (16.0%) and bolts, nuts and screws (6.1%). Electrical materials decreased 2.4%, primarily due to decreases in prices for building wires and cables (-19.8%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 423 (level 2).

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, \$18/\$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Building Materials Price Indexes: Non-residential

January 1990
(1981 = 100)

	January 1990	December 1989	January 1989	% Change	
				January 1990/ December 1989	January 1990/ January 1989
Total materials	144.1	143.1	141.9	0.7	1.6
Architectural materials	144.3	143.2	141.4	0.8	2.1
Structural materials	141.2	140.6	138.7	0.4	1.8
Mechanical materials	156.3	154.9	151.9	0.9	2.9
Electrical materials	134.7	133.7	138.0	0.7	-2.4

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

December 1989

In December, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines decreased 2.8% from the same period last year to 14 554 635 cubic metres (m³). Year-to-date receipts, at 171 684 566 m³, were up 1.1% over 1988.

Pipeline exports of crude oil decreased 3.9% from December 1988, while pipeline imports rose 45.6% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1989 were down 7.4% from 1988 levels, while imports were up 40.6%.

Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 2.0% over 1988, while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 8.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1989 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, \$9.50/\$95) will be available the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Pack of Processed Lima Beans

1989

Data on processed lima beans for 1989 are now available.

The publication *Pack of Processed Lima Beans* (32-023, Vol.18, No.16, \$7.40/\$121) will be released at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports

February 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for February 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, February 1990 (41-001, \$4.50/\$45). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products**, January 1990.
✓ **Catalogue number 41-006**
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing**, January 1990.
✓ **Catalogue number 41-011**
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Railway Carloadings**, January 1990.
✓ **Catalogue number 52-001**
(Canada: \$7.90/\$79; Other Countries: \$9.50/\$95).
- ✓ **Passenger-Bus and Urban Transit Statistics**, January 1990.
✓ **Catalogue number 53-003**
(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).
- ✓ **Public Libraries in Canada**, 1987.
✓ **Catalogue number 87-205**
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 19 to 23
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
March		
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade	January 1990
20	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1990
20	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Fourth Quarter 1989
21	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2, March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
21	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1989
23	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1990



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 19, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

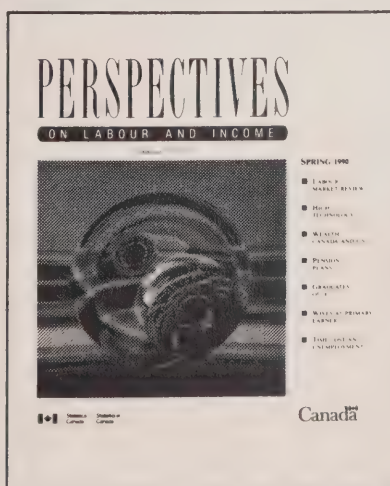
MAJOR RELEASE

- **The Labour Force: Into the 1990s, 1989** 2
In 1989, employment grew by about a quarter of a million persons.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Vending Machine Operators, 1988	3
Railway Carloadings, Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1990	3
Tobacco Products, February 1990	3
Shipments of Rolled Steel, January 1990	4
Construction Type Plywood, January 1990	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5



Perspectives on Labour and Income Spring 1990

The new edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues, looks back at fundamental changes in the labour market over the past two decades.

This edition also has studies on high technology, the distribution of wealth in Canada and the United States, the performance of trusted pension funds, how 1982 graduates have fared in the labour market, wives as primary breadwinners in the family and an unemployment rate based on hours lost.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, using results from several data sources, examines and offers insights on emerging issues. Articles trace recent labour market developments as well as current income and wealth issues.

The Spring issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Cécile Dumas (613-951-4722).



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MAJOR RELEASE

The Labour Force: Into the 1990s 1989

Labour market performance was mixed in 1989. Unemployment stalled at over a million persons and the average duration of unemployment remained unchanged at 18 weeks. Employment grew by about a quarter of a million, however, and the unemployment rate fell back to its pre-recession level of 7.5%.

"The Labour Force: Into the 1990s" is one of the seven studies featured in the Spring 1990 issue of the quarterly, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). The article looks at the labour market during the past year as well as highlighting the sweeping changes which have occurred in the labour force, employment and unemployment over the past two decades.

Highlights include:

- Women comprised 44% of the labour force in 1989, up from 33% in 1969. Almost two-thirds of women with pre-school age children were either employed or looking for work.

- The labour force is aging: 15-24 year olds made up only 20% of the labour force in 1989, down from a peak of 27% in 1974.
- About 94% of employment growth during the last decade was attributable to the service sector, compared to 79% during the 1970s.
- In line with the more rapid expansion of the service sector, white-collar employment was up 30% over the decade, while blue-collar employment increased only 3%.
- Unemployment among persons with eight years of schooling or less worsened over the decade. Their unemployment rate was 11.1% in 1989, up from 8.8% in 1979. The rate for persons with a university degree was 3.7% in 1989.

To obtain "The Labour Force: Into the 1990s", order the Spring 1990 issue of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, \$12.50/\$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Michel Côté (613-951-6896). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Vending Machine Operators

1988

Highlights

- Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales of \$424 million in 1988, an increase of 6% over the 1987 revised total of \$400 million.
- The number of operators totalled 655, a decline of 3% from the previous year.
- The number of machines in operation increased 26% to 213,000 units.
- All provinces reported increased sales, ranging from 21% in Prince Edward Island, to 3% in British Columbia.
- The two largest commodity categories continued to show opposite trends. Coffee machine sales were up 15% to \$124 million, representing 29% of total sales. Sales through cigarette vending machines declined to \$93 million, accounting for 22% of total vending machine revenue.
- Business offices and industrial plants continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.

The 1988 issue of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213, \$21) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.8 million tonnes, a decrease of 0.6% from the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 2.9% and number of cars loaded decreased 2.7% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Tobacco Products

February 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 3.91 billion cigarettes in February 1990, an 11.1% decrease from the 4.40 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1989. Production for January and February 1990 totalled 7.76 billion cigarettes, down 6.8% from 8.33 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

Order the February 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, \$4.70/\$47) or for further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

January 1990

Rolled steel shipments for January 1990 totalled 1 004 649 tonnes, an increase of 17.5% over the preceding month's total of 855 308 tonnes, but a decrease of 7.9% from the year-earlier level of 1 090 507 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

January 1990

Canadian firms produced 180 212 cubic metres of construction type plywood during January 1990, a decrease of 1.9% from the 183 718 cubic metres produced during January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics**,
January 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
- ✓ **Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard**,
January 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$4.70/47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Production and Shipments of Blow-Moulded Plastic Bottles**, Quarter Ended December 31, 1989.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$6.50/\$26; Other Countries: \$7.75/\$31).
- ✓ **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).
Available Tuesday, March 20, 1990 at 8:30 a.m..
- ✓ **Security Transactions with Non-residents**,
December 1989.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: \$15/\$150; Other Countries: \$18/\$180).
- ✓ **Perspectives on Labour and Income**, Spring 1990.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: \$12.50/\$50; Other Countries: \$15/\$60).

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**The
Daily**

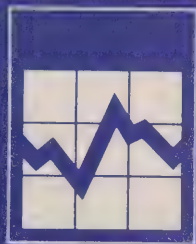
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 20, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based), January 1990** 2
International trade statistics reflect the sluggish automotive sector in January 1990.
- **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 1990** 4
Manufacturers' shipments dropped 5.0% in January 1990, mainly due to temporary plant closings in the motor vehicle industry.
- **Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Fourth Quarter 1989** 7
A decrease in production along with growth in capacity output levels resulted in the manufacturing industries' capacity utilization rate falling 1.6% to 80.3%.
- **Sales of Natural Gas (Preliminary Data), January 1990** 10
Sales of natural gas in Canada during January 1990 totalled 6 811.1 million cubic metres, a 1.4% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

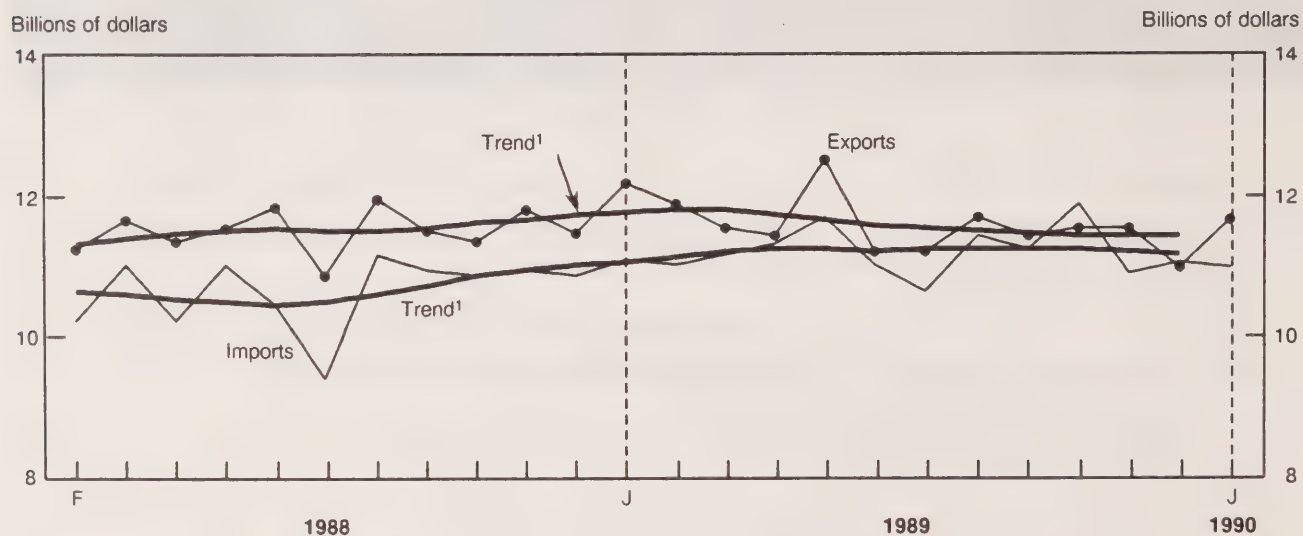
Export and Import Price Indexes, January 1990 11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 12

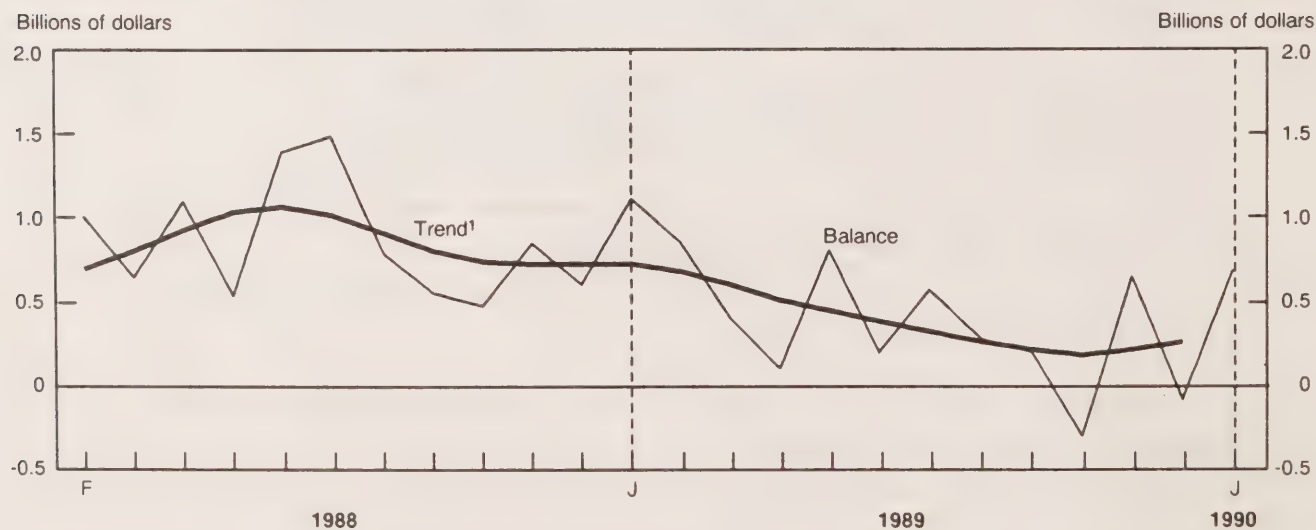


MAJOR RELEASES

Merchandise Trade (Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance (Seasonally Adjusted) Balance of Payments Basis



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based)

January 1990

According to merchandise trade statistics, exports in January totalled \$11.6 billion, an increase of 6.1% over the previous month despite the poor performance observed in the automotive sector. Exports had fallen 4.9% in December, following a 0.1% decrease in November. Exports to the United States alone jumped \$516 million in January, after a decline of \$324 million in December. Wheat exports rose \$118 million, to \$416 million.

Imports fell 0.8% to \$11.0 billion in January, after recording an increase of 1.5% in December and a decrease of 8.1% in November. Following a climb of \$489 million in December, imports from the United States fell \$472 million in January. This decline coincided with the low level of vehicle production in January, when several North American plants closed temporarily.

Canada's trade balance in January posted a \$671 million surplus, a reversal of \$762 million from the \$91 million deficit registered in December. The \$1.2 billion surplus with the United States contributed the most to this turnaround in January. The surplus with the United States in December, on the other hand, had totalled only \$208 million, its lowest level in the past eight years.

The balance of trade for automotive products was \$246 million in 1989, a reversal compared to the \$1.4 billion trade deficit recorded in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719 and 3887-3913.

For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001P, \$10.00/\$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the January 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$17.30/\$173), available the first week of April. For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or

Note to Users of International Trade Statistics:

In July 1987, Statistics Canada, Revenue Canada Customs and Excise, the United States Bureau of the Census, and the United States Customs Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding concerning the exchange of import data.

Starting with January 1990 data, Statistics Canada will no longer publish export statistics to the United States based on Canadian export documents. Instead, Statistics Canada will rely upon import statistics from Canada compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census. Likewise, the United States will also be replacing their exports to Canada data with American imports into Canada statistics, compiled by Statistics Canada.

Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), or René Piché (613-951-9790) (for trade in automotive products information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division.

Current account data which incorporates merchandise trade statistics, as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

Starting with the publication of January 1990 data today, the Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade will be available at 8:30 a.m. (E.S.T.) instead of 7:00 a.m. This change synchronizes release times in both Canada and the United States.

Additional details of the implications of this agreement will be included in the January 1990 issues of publications Cat. 65-001P *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade*, Cat. 65-001 *Summary of Canadian International Trade*, Cat. 65-004 *Exports by Commodity*, Cat. 65-007 *Imports by Commodity*, and the January to March issues of publications Cat. 65-003 *Exports by Country* and Cat. 65-006 *Imports by Country*.

Further information can be obtained from the Trade Information Unit, International Trade Division, Statistics Canada, 9th Floor, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (613 951-9647). ■

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

January 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Manufacturers' shipments dropped 5.0% in January 1990. This was mainly due to temporary plant closings in the motor vehicle industry, which accounted for most of the 24.5% drop in transportation equipment industries. Manufacturing industries excluding the transportation sector were down 0.6%, the fourth decrease in a row. With the large decline in total shipments, and a 0.8% increase in inventories, the inventory-to-shipments ratio jumped from 1.55 to 1.64. New orders dropped for the third consecutive month. Unfilled orders rose slightly, as shipments decreased more than new orders.

The short-term trend for shipments has declined for four months in a row. The rate of decline is similar to that experienced in the first few months of the 1986 slowdown in manufacturing shipments. The trend for inventories declined slowly for the four months up to November and remained at the same level in December.

The trend for new orders has been declining more rapidly each month since October 1989. Minimal growth in the unfilled orders trend in recent months has diminished to no change in the latest month.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were \$23.5 billion in January, a drop of 5.0% from the previous month. This was due mainly to temporary plant closings in the motor vehicle industry, which accounted for most of the 24.5% drop in transportation equipment industries. The trend has been falling at a slightly faster rate since September 1989.
- January **inventories** (owned) increased 0.8% to \$38.6 billion. This was the first increase in six months. Transportation equipment and paper and allied products industries contributed most to the increase. The trend declined slowly for the four months up to November and remained at the same level in December.
- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** jumped from 1.56:1 in December to 1.64:1 in January, mainly reflecting the sharp decrease in shipments,

notably in transportation equipment industries. After being stable at 1.55:1 between January and November 1989, the trend increased slightly to 1.56:1 in December.

- **Unfilled orders** increased 0.2% to \$30.7 billion in January. The main contribution to the increase in unfilled orders came from transportation equipment industries, which increased by 2.1%, mainly in the aircraft industry. The trend, which had been increasing slightly between September and November 1989, showed no growth for the most recent month.

Unfilled orders are a backlog or stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders, on the other hand, represent current demand for manufactured products. They are defined to include shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) and the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** dropped for the third consecutive month, falling 2.5% in January to \$23.5 billion. After reaching a peak in September 1989, the trend has fallen more rapidly each month.

Year-to-date

- Manufacturers' shipments for January 1990 were estimated at \$23.5 billion, 4.1% lower than the January 1989 level.

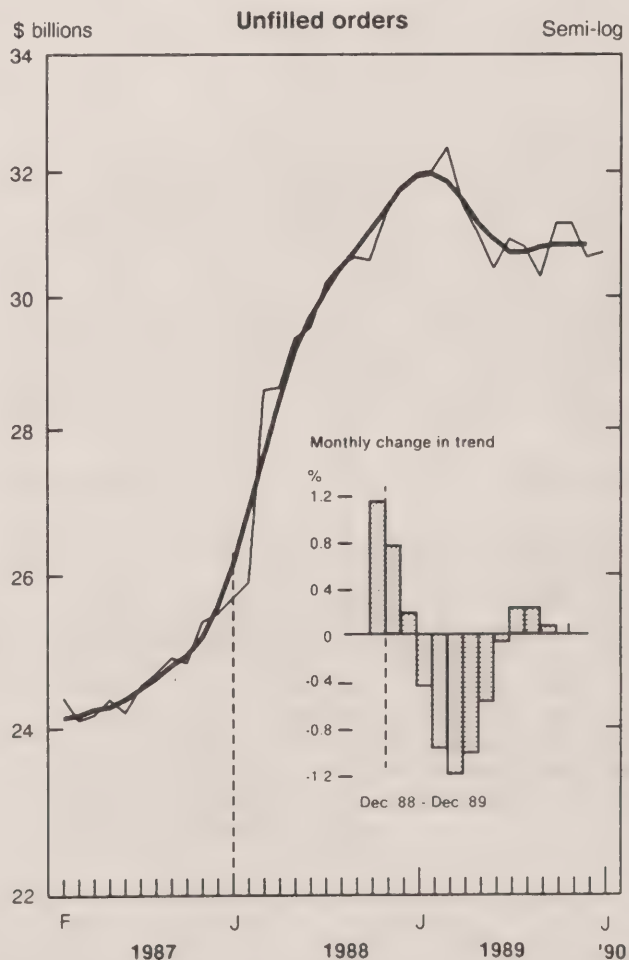
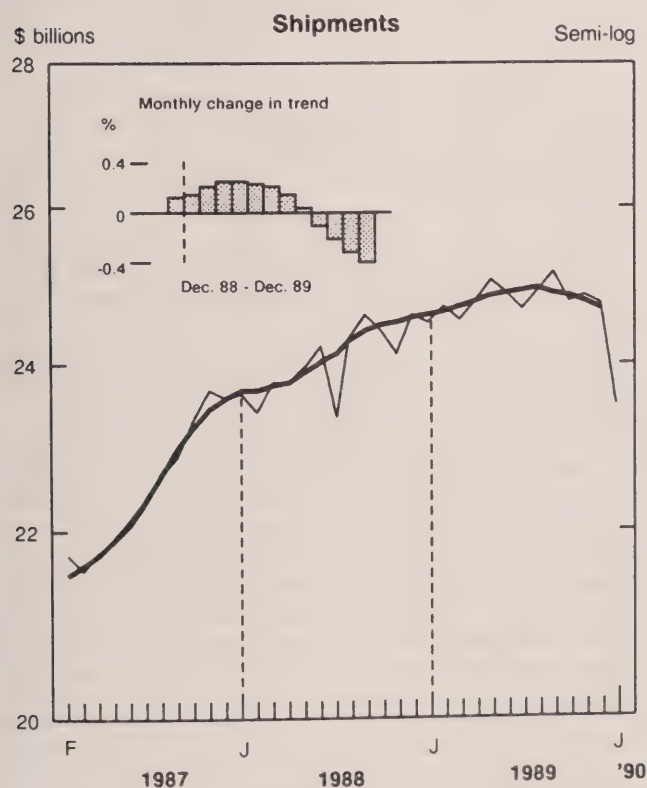
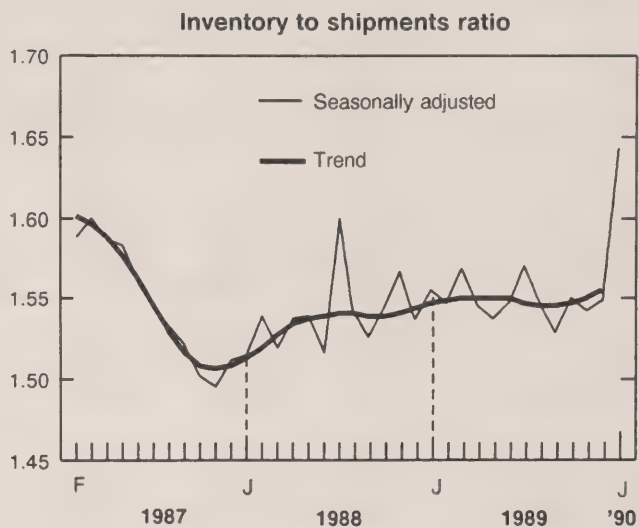
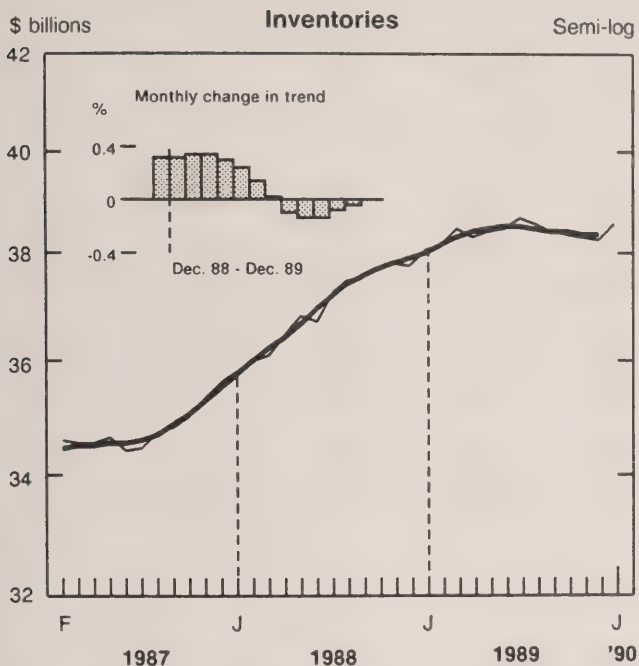
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the January 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, \$17.30/\$173), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact H  l  ne Villeneuve (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: The appendices in the March 1989 and April 1989 issues of catalogue 31-001 contain estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1985. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, January 1990



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

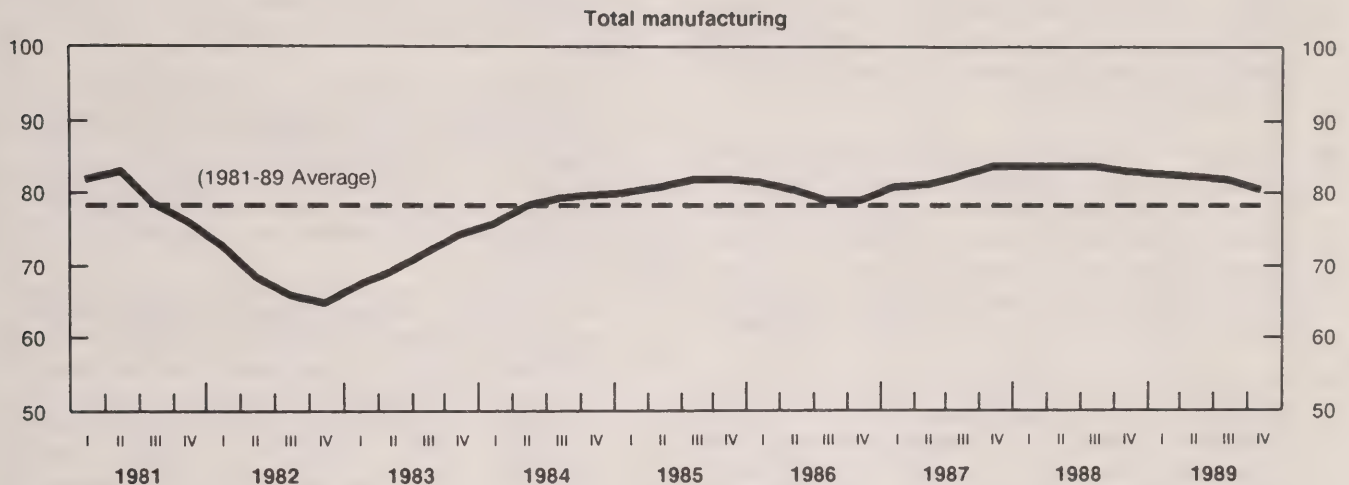
January 1990

Period	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
\$ millions								
January 1989	22,885	38,177	31,624	23,358	24,482	38,042	31,944	24,706
February 1989	23,440	38,677	32,022	23,838	24,695	38,168	32,012	24,763
March 1989	25,746	38,873	32,552	26,276	24,544	38,483	32,397	24,929
April 1989	24,775	38,772	31,749	23,972	24,790	38,309	31,434	23,826
May 1989	26,733	38,638	31,382	26,366	25,029	38,454	30,968	24,563
June 1989	26,642	38,378	30,683	25,944	24,873	38,476	30,413	24,318
July 1989	22,136	38,356	30,938	22,391	24,646	38,679	30,920	25,153
August 1989	24,751	38,518	30,849	24,662	24,914	38,544	30,746	24,741
September 1989	25,745	38,090	30,422	25,318	25,139	38,403	30,324	24,717
October 1989	26,111	38,045	30,947	26,636	24,766	38,352	31,132	25,574
November 1989	25,584	38,032	30,816	25,454	24,824	38,269	31,170	24,863
December 1989	22,462	37,764	30,103	21,748	24,718	38,252	30,599	24,147
January 1990	22,131	38,721	30,390	22,419	23,474	38,563	30,675	23,549

Seasonally Adjusted										
Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders		
S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	
Month to month % change					Ratio	Month to month % change				
January 1989	-0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.7	0.7	-1.3	-0.2
February 1989	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.55	1.55	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4
March 1989	-0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.57	1.55	1.2	-0.4	0.7	-0.4
April 1989	1.0	0.3	-0.5	0.3	1.55	1.55	-3.0	-0.9	-4.4	-0.3
May 1989	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.54	1.55	-1.5	-1.1	3.1	0.0
June 1989	-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.55	1.55	-1.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.3
July 1989	-0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.57	1.55	1.7	-0.5	3.4	0.5
August 1989	1.1	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	1.55	1.55	-0.6	-0.1	-1.6	0.4
September 1989	0.9	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	1.53	1.54	-1.4	0.2	-0.1	0.0
October 1989	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	1.55	1.55	2.7	0.2	3.5	-0.5
November 1989	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	1.54	1.55	0.1	0.1	-2.8	-0.8
December 1989	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	1.55	1.56	-1.8	0.0	-2.9	-0.9
January 1990	-5.0	*	0.8	*	1.64	*	0.2	*	-2.5	*

Note: The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1989



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Fourth Quarter 1989

Capacity utilization fell in the fourth quarter of 1989, as a result of lower production. A drop in production in the manufacturing sector during October, coupled with weak increases in November and December, led to production for the fourth quarter of 1989 being less than that in the third. The decrease in production along with growth in capacity output levels resulted in the manufacturing industries' capacity utilization rate falling 1.6% to 80.3%. Rates fell throughout the manufacturing sector, as shown by 16 of the 22 industry major groups posting lower rates.

This marks the fifth quarter in a row that capacity utilization has fallen. Furthermore, the rate of decrease has been accelerating over the last four quarters. A comparison of utilization rates posted since the first quarter of 1981 shows the rate of 80.3% is higher than the 78.2% average for the period but lower than the rate of 82.7% recorded in the fourth quarter of 1988.

The utilization rate in the durable goods manufacturing industries decreased 2.1% in the fourth

quarter, to 79.0%. In comparison with the average rate for the period 1981 to 1989, the fourth quarter's rate is 5.6% above the average. However, the rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 1989 is 3.8% lower than that posted in the fourth quarter of 1988. In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate fell 0.8% in the fourth quarter to 81.8%. At that level, the rate is less than the 82.0% average for the period 1981 to 1989 and 2.0% lower than the rate posted in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Highlights

- Although there was an increase in activity in the construction industry in the fourth quarter, capacity utilization in the building materials producing industries fell. Production levels dropped in the wood industries and the non-metallic mineral products industries, but still remain at near-historic levels. Capacity utilization rates for these industries decreased 2.5% and 1.5%, respectively. Even though production was higher in the fabricated metal products industries, capacity utilization fell 0.1%.

- As investment in machinery and equipment grew, in the service industries in particular, so did production in the electrical and electronic products industries. Capacity utilization increased 1.2%. With investment decreasing in the agricultural and wood industries, two of the machinery industries' major customers, the machinery industries continued their downward slide, dropping 5.3%.
- Producers of intermediate goods showed mostly declines in capacity utilization rates in the fourth quarter, mainly because of the poor performance of the manufacturing sector. The plastic products industries showed a decrease of 4.1%. In the primary metals industries, utilization fell 3.9%. Primary textiles industries posted a 2.3% decline.
- The two major manufacturing industries producing goods for export posted lower rates of capacity utilization. Along with decreasing domestic car sales and lower exports of automobiles and parts, the transportation equipment manufacturing industries showed cuts in production. Their rate of capacity utilization subsequently dropped by 3.6%. Reflecting declining shipments, the paper and allied industries lessened production. Capacity utilization for this industry fell 2.1%.
- As consumer spending gained in the fourth quarter, the movements in the capacity utilization rates for manufacturers of consumer goods were mostly positive. The abnormally cold weather led

Note to Users:

Data users should note that the statistics presented in this release are statistical estimates based on the economic relationship between production and the stock of plant and equipment; these capacity utilization rates are not based on engineering measures such as productive machine-hours.

*The methodology used to calculate the rates results in their being indicative of trends and cycles in the utilization of capital. (Where necessary, trend adjustments are made to better reflect technological innovations and restructuring taking place.) A description of the methodology used to derive the rates is given in the publication **Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing** (31-003, \$10.50/\$42.00).*

to increased consumption of heating fuels, resulting in a rise of 1.1% in the refined petroleum and coal products industries' rate of capacity utilization. Shoes and clothing were popular with consumers, and reflecting this, capacity utilization increased in the leather and allied products industries 1.5% and the clothing industries by 0.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Fourth Quarter 1989 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QIV 1989	QIII 1989	QII 1989	QI 1989	Quarterly % Change		
					QIV 1989/ QIII 1989	QIII 1989/ QII 1989	QII 1989/ QI 1989
Total Manufacturing	80.3	81.6	82.2	82.5	-1.6	-0.7	-0.4
Durable Manufacturing Industries	79.0	80.7	81.5	81.6	-2.1	-1.0	-0.1
Wood Industries	80.7	82.8	83.6	83.2	-2.5	-1.0	0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	70.5	73.8	75.0	73.1	-4.5	-1.6	2.6
Primary Metals	90.6	94.3	94.8	94.9	-3.9	-0.5	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	79.4	79.5	79.1	78.3	-0.1	0.5	1.0
Machinery	68.4	72.2	74.6	75.8	-5.3	-3.2	-1.6
Transportation Equipment	64.8	67.2	68.7	71.5	-3.6	-2.2	-3.9
Electrical and Electronic Products	99.9	98.7	99.6	96.4	1.2	-0.9	3.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products	71.7	72.8	72.3	74.0	-1.5	0.7	-2.3
Other Manufacturing Industries	69.6	70.5	70.9	70.6	-1.3	-0.6	0.4
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	81.8	82.5	83.1	83.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6
Food Industry	77.4	78.0	78.4	78.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.5
Beverage Industry	53.0	52.5	53.5	53.3	1.0	-1.9	0.4
Tobacco Products	64.0	64.1	67.5	66.0	-0.2	-5.0	2.3
Rubber Products	70.4	71.2	72.5	72.0	-1.1	-1.8	0.7
Plastic Products	79.7	83.1	83.9	86.2	-4.1	-1.0	-2.7
Leather and Allied Products	79.5	78.3	78.0	76.4	1.5	0.4	2.1
Primary Textiles	91.1	93.2	95.7	97.0	-2.3	-2.6	-1.3
Textile Products	81.1	85.2	83.8	83.0	-4.8	1.7	1.0
Clothing Industry	88.0	87.4	87.1	86.5	0.7	0.3	0.7
Paper and Allied Products	84.8	86.6	86.1	89.0	-2.1	0.6	-3.3
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	86.9	88.1	89.1	89.5	-1.4	-1.1	-0.4
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	76.1	75.3	76.5	76.1	1.1	-1.6	0.5
Chemicals and Chemical Products	92.5	91.6	93.0	93.2	1.0	-1.5	-0.2

Sales of Natural Gas

January 1990 (Preliminary data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during January 1990 totalled 6 811.1 million cubic metres, a 1.4% increase over the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in January 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from January 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 2 201.8 million cubic metres

(+2.2%); commercial sales, 1 780.0 million cubic metres (+3.0%) and industrial sales (including direct sales) 2 829.3 million cubic metres (-0.3%).

Order the January 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, \$12.10/\$121), available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

January 1990

	Rate structure				Total
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	117 110	226 045	320 211	6 500	669 866
Ontario	1 107 400	740 987	929 470	154 364	2 932 221
Manitoba	121 328	117 605	54 011	4 500	297 444
Saskatchewan	142 000	117 000	12 045	80 000	351 045
Alberta	489 217	376 999	982 080	–	1 848 296
British Columbia	224 729	201 389	164 467	121 667	712 252
Canada – January 1990	2 201 784	1 780 025	2 462 284	367 031	6 811 127
Canada – January 1989	2 153 374	1 727 855	2 477 899	359 516	6 718 644
% change	2.2	3.0	-0.3		1.4

Note: Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.

– Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

January 1990

Current and fixed weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1981 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1981 to January 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3633-3642, 3651 and 3685.

Customs based current and fixed weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are

listed from January 1981 to January 1990 on a 1981 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3639-3642.

The January 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production**,
November 1989.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**, January 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$17.30/\$173; Other Countries:
20.80/\$208).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada \$105/year; other countries \$126/year

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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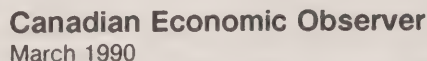
Statistics Canada

For release at 10:00 a.m.

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, December 1989	2
Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1990	2
Field Crop Reporting Series No. 2 - March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1990	2
Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals, 1987-88	3
Performing Arts, 1987-88	3



PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4



The March issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The March issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic and statistical events in February, the fourth quarter National Accounts, and articles on layoffs and employment and a year-end review of the economy. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, \$21/\$210) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), International and Financial Economics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

December 1989

Highlights from this issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* are as follows:

- Preliminary financial data reported by Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International and Wardair show a combined operating loss of \$18.3 million for 1989, compared to an operating income of \$160.2 million for 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In September 1989, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased 8.3% over the September 1988 level.
- Preliminary third quarter 1989 enplaned and deplaned passenger data recorded changes as follows from the previous year: major scheduled services, -8.8% (1,226,722 passengers); regional and local scheduled services, 20.7% (716,754 passengers); and major charter services, 22.7% (244,871 passengers).
- Preliminary third quarter 1989 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services increased 13.3% over the 1988 figure, to 1,199,048.

The Vol.22, No. 3 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, \$8.90/\$89) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

January 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 019 000 cubic metres of lumber and ties in January 1990, a decrease of 0.3% from the 3 028 600 cubic metres produced in January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The January 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$6.80/\$68) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Field Crop Reporting Series No. 2 – March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada

1990

Estimates of the areas that Canadian farmers intend to seed to the major crops in the spring of 1990 will be released today at 15:00 hrs.

These estimates of seeding intentions are the first indication of major crop areas for 1990. These areas are an estimate of what farmers would seed given no subsequent changes to weather conditions and market outlook. Actual seeded areas may be affected by spring weather conditions and changes in expected prices, as well as these intentions estimates themselves. An analysis of these estimates helps producers align production with market demand.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit (613-951-8717), Agriculture Division. ■

Financial Statistics of Community Colleges, Vocational Schools and Training in Hospitals

1987-88

Results of the 1987-88 survey on financial statistics of community colleges, vocational schools and training in hospitals are now available by request (at present, only Canada totals). A bulletin, which will include provincial breakdowns, will be released in May 1990. These figures will also be available on CANSIM at that time.

For further information on this release, contact C. Pagliarello (613-951-1508), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Performing Arts

1987-88

Data from the 1987-88 annual survey of performing arts companies in Canada are now available on a cost recovery request. Information on company performances and attendance can be obtained, as well as detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures, tabulated by province or by the four disciplines of theatre, music, dance and opera.

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Canadian Economic Observer**, March 1990.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: \$21/\$210; Other Countries: \$25.20/\$252).
- ✓ **Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2 – March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1990.**
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$76 a year; Other Countries: \$91 a year).
Available today at 3:00 p.m..
- ✓ **Monthly Production of Soft Drinks**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: \$2.60/\$26; Other Countries: \$3.10/\$31).
- ✓ **Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Construction Price Statistics**, Fourth Quarter 1989.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: \$17.25/\$69; Other Countries: \$20.75/\$83).
- ✓ **The Labour Force**, February 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$17/\$170; Other Countries: \$20.40/\$204).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 22, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots), Week Ending March 17, 1990	2
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Grain Marketing Situation Report, February 1990	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending March 17, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 17, 1990 totalled 271 365 tonnes, a decrease of 0.4% from the preceding week's total of 272 365 tonnes and down 13.3% from the year-earlier level of 313 121 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 2 915 449 tonnes, a decrease of 13.4% from 3 365 599 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 5.4% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 5.6% and the number of cars loaded decreased 2.7% from the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.5% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

March 1, 1990

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1 totalled 31 221 tonnes, up from 30 879 tonnes last month, but down from 32 968 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* (\$11.50/\$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

February 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 157 495 thousand square metres in February 1990, a decrease of 9.1% from the 173 208^r thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-February 1990 domestic shipments totalled 325 104 thousand square metres, down 8.5% from the 355 327^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The February 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Major Appliances

February 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers totalled 161,332 units in February 1990, down 10.8% from 180,804 units in February 1989 and also down 2.5% from the 165,420 units sold in January 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales to February 1990 totalled 326,752 units, a 5.8% decrease from 346,914 units for the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The February 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

January 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,076.8 million in January 1990, up 8.6% over January 1989.

Operating expenses were \$771.7 million, an increase of 12.2% over January 1989. Net operating revenue was \$305.0 million, an increase of 0.4% over January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The January 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, \$7.90/\$79) is scheduled for release the week of April 2. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

January 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 0.1% to 1 841 615 cubic metres in

January 1990, from 1 843 092 cubic metres (after revisions) in January 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1990 totalled 2 682 480 cubic metres, an increase of 0.7% over 2 663 794 cubic metres in January 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The January 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, \$9/\$90) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

February 1990

The situation report for February is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Survey Methodology – A Journal of Statistics Canada**, December 1989.

Catalogue number 12-001

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Footwear Statistics**, January 1990.

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, March 1990.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$8.90/\$89; Other Countries: \$10.70/\$107).

✓ **Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)**, December 1989.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$52.50/\$525; Other Countries: \$63/\$630).

✓ **Culture Service Bulletin**, Vol. 13, No. 1:

Government Expenditures on Culture in Canada, 1987-88.

Catalogue number 87-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

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**The
Daily**

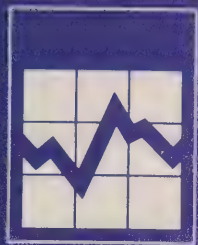
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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 23, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

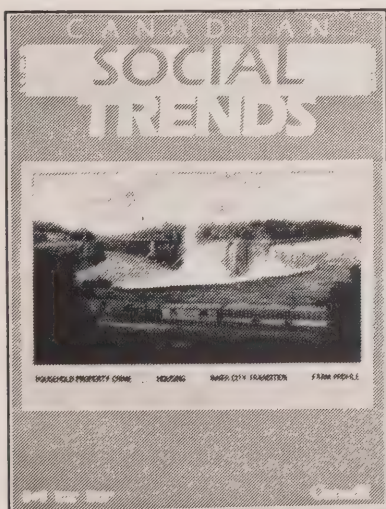
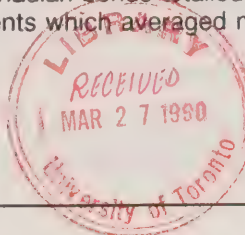
MAJOR RELEASE

• Security Transactions with Non-residents, January 1990

3

In January 1990, net foreign investment in Canadian bonds totalled \$1.8 billion, a continuation of the net investments which averaged more than \$2.0 billion over the last five months.

(Continued on page 2)



Canadian Social Trends

Spring 1990

Almost 62% of the total or 5.6 million residential dwellings were owner-occupied in 1986. Provincial homeownership rates varied across the country, with the Atlantic provinces having the highest rates of homeownership and Quebec having the lowest. Rural residents were more likely to be homeowners: 85% of rural homes were owner-occupied, compared to only 57% in urban areas.

The Spring 1990 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, which continues to be a key source of information on major social issues and trends affecting Canadian society, is now available.

This latest issue focuses on housing issues, featuring articles on cooperative housing as an alternative to private ownership and rental housing, household property crimes, household chores,

regional unemployment, transitions occurring in cities, census highlights of Winnipeg, and an annual update on the labour force.

Order *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, 4 issues/\$32) from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). Further information is available from the editors (613-951-2560).



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Fur Production, 1988-89	5
Local Government Long-term Debt, February 1990	5
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based), January 1990	5
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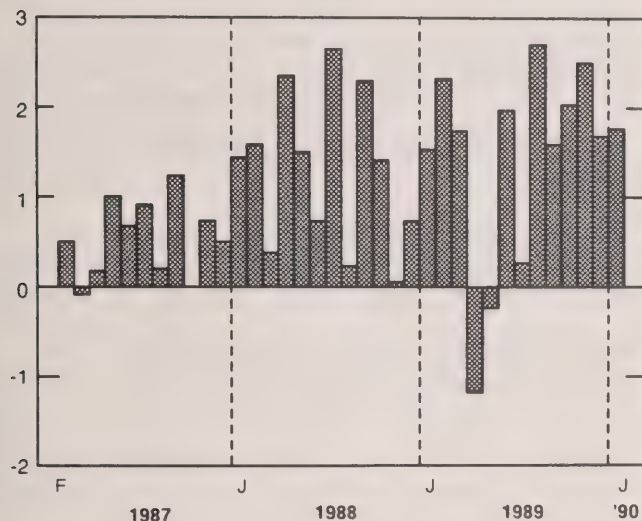
MAJOR RELEASE

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

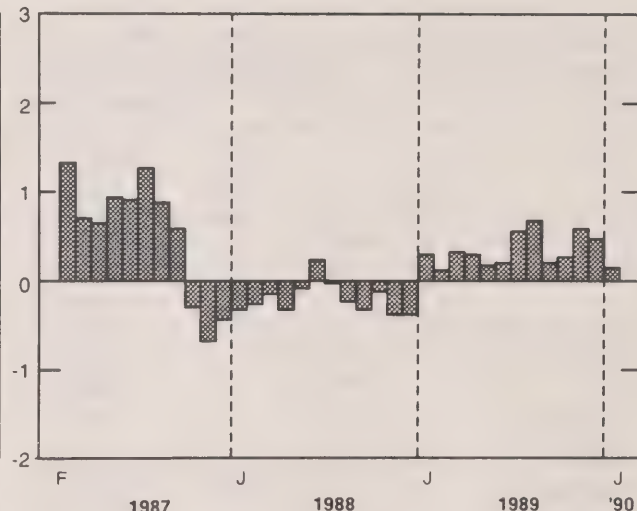
Canadian Bonds

\$ Billions



Canadian Stocks

\$ Billions



Security Transactions with Non-residents

January 1990

Canadian Securities

In January 1990, net foreign investment in Canadian bonds totalled \$1.8 billion, a continuation of the strong monthly investments which have averaged more than \$2.0 billion over the last five months.

New bond sales to non-residents, net of retirements, nearly doubled to \$1.1 billion in January. Sales in the current month included some large U.S. dollar issues placed in the United States market. Non-residents also acquired over \$500 million of new domestic issues of Government of Canada bonds. In the secondary market, net foreign investment in outstanding Canadian bonds amounted to \$625 million, compared to \$1.0 billion in December 1989. Japanese investors continued to be major buyers of outstanding Canadian bonds, with a net investment of \$1.3 billion, more than offsetting large net disinvestments from Europe and, to a lesser

degree, the United States. Canada/United States long-term interest rate differentials narrowed in January for the second consecutive month. The gross value of bonds traded with non-residents rose to record levels in the current month.

Net foreign investment in Canadian stocks amounted to \$161 million in January 1990, down sharply from the net investment in each of the previous two months. The investment, which was directed mostly to the secondary market, came from the United States, as overseas investors shifted back to being net sellers. Canadian stock prices were down by 6.7%, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index.

Foreign Securities

Residents acquired, on a net basis, \$644 million of foreign bonds in January 1990, up sharply from a small net investment in the previous month. The net investment in foreign stocks, mainly in United States stocks, was \$66 million in the current month.

The January 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, \$15/\$150) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments, International and Financial Economics Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities				Foreign Securities			
	Bonds			Stocks	Total	Bonds	Stocks	Total
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues ¹	Total bonds					
\$ millions								
1989								
August	1,893	823	2,715	677	3,392	-1,441	1	-1,440
September	1,047	554	1,601	192	1,739	-458	-447	-905
October	1,259	777	2,036	252	2,288	51	-136	-85
November	757	1,745	2,501	582	3,084	-148	2	-146
December	1,004	670	1,674	457	2,130	-20	-6	-27
1990								
January	625	1,140	1,765	161	1,926	-644	-66	-710
1988	8,264	7,125	15,389	-2,383	13,007	-99	-1,004	-1,103
1989	9,271	7,678	16,949	4,061	21,010	-1,568	-804	-2,372

¹ Net of retirements.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool

February 1990

Manufacturers shipped 3 576 845 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February 1990, up 24.7% over the 2 869 092 square metres shipped a year earlier, but down 4.9% from the 3 760 382 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1990 totalled 7 337 227 square metres, an increase of 17.5% over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The February issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004,\$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Fur Production

1988-89

The value of pelts during the 1988-89 season decreased 38.7% from the previous season to \$75,821,116. Fur farm production accounted for \$41,775,434 of the total, down from \$58,546,213 the previous year, while wildlife pelts brought in \$34,045,682 or 44.9% of the total.

Available on CANSIM: matrixes 5692-5699, 9511-9515.

The 1988-89 issue of *Fur Production* (23-207, \$30) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact P. Meszaros (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

February 1990

Estimates on the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at February 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

January 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S. Based) for January 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The January 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Film and Video Surveys

1988-89

Preliminary statistics from the following surveys are now available:

- Film, Video and Audio-Visual Production Survey 1988 and the Special Supplement for Ontario Companies.
- Film, Video and Audio-Visual Distribution and Videocassette Wholesaling Survey 1988 and the Special Supplement for Ontario Companies.
- Motion Picture Laboratory Operations and Production and Post-Production Services Survey 1988 and the Special Supplement for Ontario Companies.

Detailed information from these surveys will be published later this year in *Film and Video in Canada, Culture Statistics*, 1988-89 (87-204) and in *Focus on Culture* (87-004 Vol. 2, No. 3).

Those interested in obtaining further information on the film and video surveys should contact Anthony Young (613-951-9172) or Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571) Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **Canadian Social Trends**, Spring 1990.

Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$8/\$32; Other Countries: \$9/\$36).

✓ **Culture Statistics - Television Viewing in Canada**, 1988.

Catalogue number 87-208

(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).

✓ **Culture Statistics - Performing Arts**, 1987.

Catalogue number 87-209

(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

✓ **Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas**, June 1, 1989 (Regression Method).

Catalogue number 91-211

(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).

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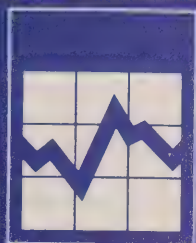
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 26 to 30
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
March		
26	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1990
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1990
28	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1990
29	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1990
30	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1990
30	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1990
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1990
30	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	December 1989
30	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Fourth Quarter 1989



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 26, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Department Store Sales and Stocks, January 1990** 2
Seasonally adjusted department store sales decreased 1.6% from December 1989.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4

General Review of
the 1986 Census



Reference



General Review of the 1986 Census

The *General Review of the 1986 Census of Canada* outlines the wide range of activities, spread over many years, involved in taking this statistical snapshot of the nation. The *Review* focuses on the planning, procedures and systems required to undertake and complete the Census. In addition, particular attention is given to changes and improvements in the 1986 Census relative to the 1981 Census and to special issues that were addressed.

This publication complements two other general reference documents published by Statistics Canada on the 1986 Census: the *Census Dictionary* (99-101E) and the *Census Handbook* (99-104E). All three reference documents should help users understand and correctly interpret the 1986 Census data.

The *General Review of the 1986 Census* (99-137E, \$45) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".



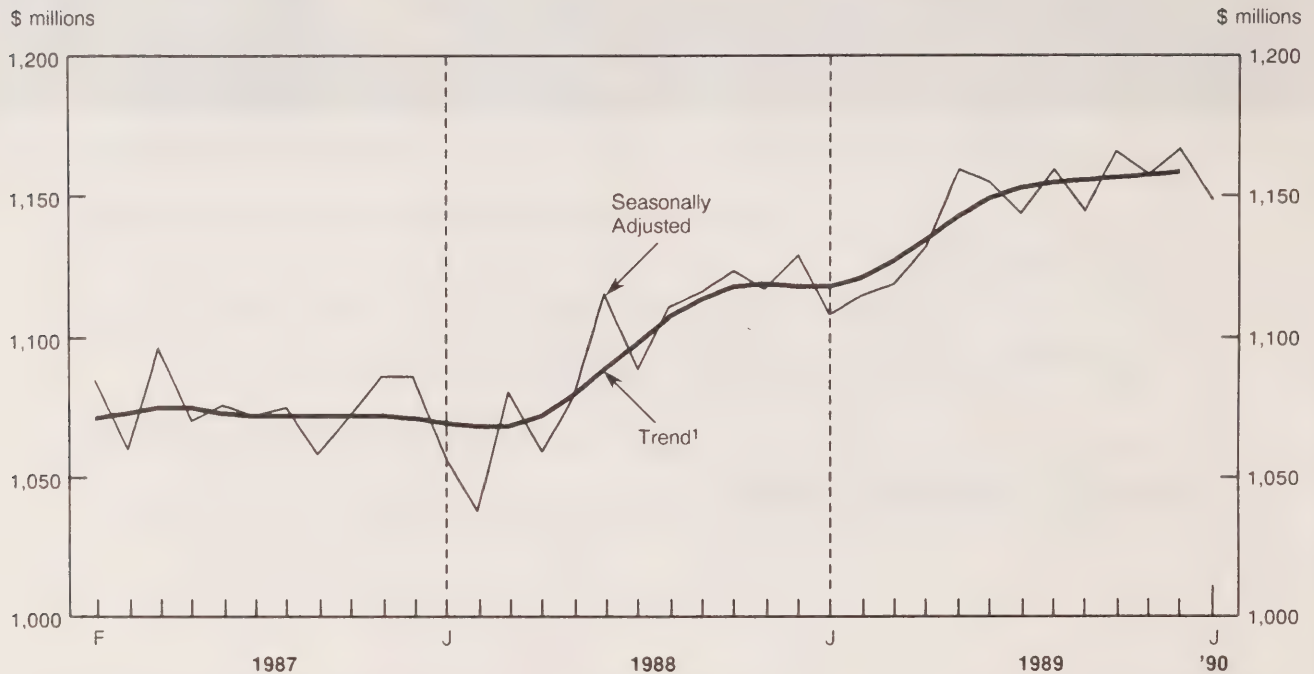
Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASE

Department Store Sales, Canada



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Department Store Sales and Stocks

January 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Adjusted for seasonal fluctuations and the number of trading days, department store sales including concessions totalled \$1,148 million in January 1990, a decline of 1.6% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,167 million.
- The decrease in January followed an increase of 0.8% in December and a decline of 0.7% in November 1989.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled \$4,696 million at the end of January, a decrease

of 1.3% from the December 1989 revised value of \$4,760 million. This drop constitutes the third consecutive monthly decline.

- The ratio of stocks-to-sales stood at 4.09:1 in January, a decrease from the average ratio of 4.13:1 observed in the three previous months.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112.

Order the January 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, \$13/\$130), available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Jan. 1989	Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990	Jan. 1990/ 1989	Jan. 1989	Oct. 1989 ^r	Nov. 1989 ^r	Dec. 1989 ^r	Jan. 1990 ^p	Jan. 1990/ Dec. 1989	Jan. 1990/ 1989
	millions of \$				millions of \$				% % %		
Total Sales	738.4	2,180.4	776.9	5.2	1,107.9	1,165.3	1,157.1	1,166.6	1,147.7	-1.6	3.6
Total Stocks	3,833.9	4,313.0	3,954.3	3.1	4,495.1	4,867.0	4,771.2	4,760.0	4,695.8	-1.3	4.5
Stocks-to-Sales Ratio	5.19	1.98	5.09		4.06	4.18	4.12	4.08	4.09		

^r revised

^p preliminary

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction Type Plywood, January 1990.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1989.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Department Store Monthly Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, December 1989.

Catalogue number 63-004

(Canada: \$2.50/\$25; Other Countries: \$3.50/\$35).

Wholesale Trade, December 1989.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$7/\$70).

Imports by Country (H.S. Based), January-December 1989.

Catalogue number 65-006

(Canada: \$78.85/315; Other Countries: \$94.50/\$378).

Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1988.

Catalogue number 81-204

(Canada: \$26; Other Countries: \$31).

Nursing in Canada, 1988.

Catalogue number 83-226

(Canada: \$18; Other countries: \$22).

Government Expenditures on Culture in Canada, 1987-1988.

Catalogue number 87-206

(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).

General Review of the 1986 Census.

Catalogue number 99-137E

(Canada: \$45; Other Countries: \$55).

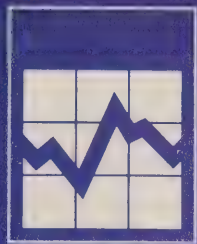
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 27, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Employment, Earnings and Hours, January 1990** 2
Average weekly earnings for all employees were estimated at \$499.63, up 5.4% from a year earlier.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Asphalt Roofing, February 1990 6
- Motor Carriers of Freight and Household Goods Movers Survey, Preliminary 1988 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7



Shipping in Canada 1988

Raw materials continued to dominate Canadian shipping in 1988, as tonnage handled at Canadian ports reached a record 360 million tonnes overall. Increased traffic in iron ore, coal and crude petroleum were major factors contributing to this increase. The port of Vancouver remained the leader in total tonnage handled, at 70.3 million tonnes; however, most of the container traffic in 1988 (5.9 million tonnes) moved through Montreal.

Shipping in Canada offers a comprehensive look at domestic and international vessel and commodity traffic at major Canadian ports. Included in this publication are financial and operating statistics for Canadian-domiciled marine carriers for 1987, as well as some preliminary 1988 figures.

Shipping in Canada, 1988 (54-205, \$34) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Andrea Mathieson (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.



MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, Earnings and Hours

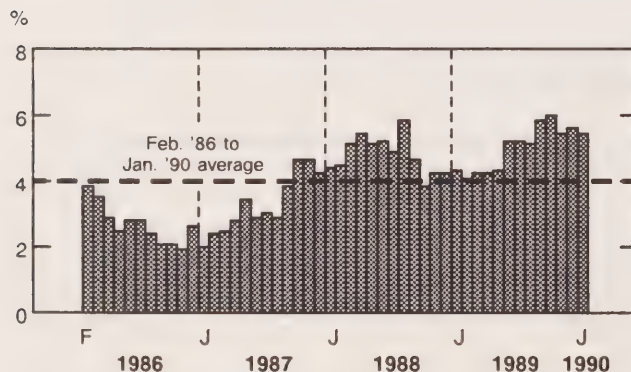
January 1990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary January 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate¹ was \$499.63, an increase of 0.6% over December. Average weekly earnings increased 5.4%² (\$25.40) over January 1989. For 1989, the average increase was 5.0%.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,043,000, down by 112,000 (-1.1%) from December. This represents a larger than usual decline. Compared to January 1989, employment showed virtually no change. The employment growth rate has been generally decelerating since March 1989.

Year over-year Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings Industrial Aggregate - Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In January, higher year-to-year percentage increases than the industrial aggregate were recorded for trade (6.4%) and community, business and personal services (7.3%).
- The year-to-year growth of average weekly earnings in community, business and personal services has accelerated during the past five months and reached 7.3% in January. This increase was the highest observed in this industry since the inception of the survey in 1983 and was concentrated in commercial services³.
- The growth in earnings in transportation, communication and other utilities (+1.9%) decelerated for the third consecutive month.
- The goods-producing industries (+4.9%) fell below 5% for the first time since March 1989, led mainly by the deceleration in the manufacturing industries.

Number of Employees

- Compared to January 1989, forestry, mines, quarries and oil wells, and manufacturing employment registered lower rates of change than the industrial aggregate.
- In January, manufacturing registered its fifth month of deceleration and primarily due to durable goods.
- Community, business and personal services showed its lowest year-over-year increase since July 1988 (+0.4%). This slowdown can be attributed to a decrease in commercial services.
- Construction recorded the highest year-to-year employment growth rate of all industries (+5.1%).

¹ The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries, with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.

² Not adjusted for inflation.

³ Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

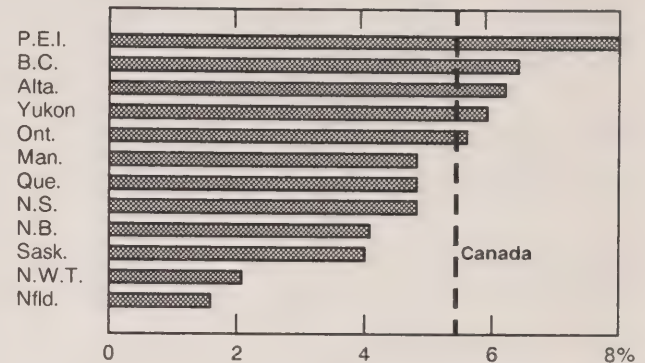
- In January 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour⁴ were estimated at 31.1, down from 31.4 a year ago.
- Average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.1 in the goods-producing industries and 27.8 in the service-producing industries.
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at \$12.55: \$14.81 in the goods-producing industries and \$11.05 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- Earnings in New Brunswick have decelerated since October 1989 and recorded their lowest growth since last March.
- Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia have shown deceleration in year-over-year employment growth for the last three months. Quebec employment decelerated for the tenth consecutive month.
- Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba recorded year-over-year declines in employment.

⁴ Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.

Percent Change in Average Weekly Earnings January 1989 - January 1990



Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

The January 1990 issue of *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002, \$38.50/\$385) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release contact P.Prud'homme (613-951-4090), Labour Division. □

Employment, Earnings and Hours

January 1990

(Unadjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	January 1990 ^P	December 1989 ^r	January 1989	January 1990/89	January- December 1989/88	January- December 1988/87
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	10,043.3	10,155.3	10,041.1	0.0	2.3	1.6
Goods-producing industries	2,450.7	2,505.8	2,513.2	-2.5	1.6	1.7
Forestry	49.2	51.1	54.9	-10.5	-0.3	2.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	145.0	143.2	148.2	-2.1	-6.8	2.1
Manufacturing	1,826.6	1,851.2	1,901.2	-3.9	0.8	1.0
Construction	429.8	460.4	408.9	5.1	6.6	4.0
Service-producing industries	7,592.7	7,649.5	7,527.9	0.9	2.5	1.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	851.6	855.8	819.7	3.9	3.4	0.9
Trade	1,846.5	1,891.5	1,840.9	0.3	1.3	2.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	639.8	646.1	636.8	0.5	0.4	5.2
Community, business and personal services	3,572.7	3,573.6	3,558.5	0.4	3.4	0.7
Public administration	682.0	682.6	672.0	1.5	2.7	1.3
Newfoundland	140.3	139.1	134.2	4.6	2.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	34.4	34.6	34.1	0.8	1.2	5.6
Nova Scotia	290.4	292.8	278.8	4.1	4.9	2.4
New Brunswick	212.3	217.1	211.4	0.4	3.4	3.0
Quebec	2,434.4	2,473.7	2,469.5	-1.4	1.0	1.6
Ontario	4,143.5	4,190.2	4,176.6	-0.8	2.3	0.6
Manitoba	375.2	376.8	380.3	-1.3	-0.1	1.3
Saskatchewan	296.9	298.1	292.3	1.6	0.8	2.0
Alberta	964.2	966.1	944.1	2.1	3.6	3.4
British Columbia	1,122.4	1,137.1	1,090.5	2.9	4.5	3.1
Yukon	9.7	10.1	9.8	-1.6	6.8	6.6
Northwest Territories	19.6	19.5	19.4	0.8	2.1	7.1

^P preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

^{*} all employees

Employment, Earnings and Hours - Concluded

January 1990
(Unadjusted)

Industry Group - Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	January 1990 ^p	December 1989 ^r	January 1989	January 1990/89	January- December 1989/88	January- December 1988/87
	Dollars		Year-over-year % change			
Industrial aggregate	499.63	496.59	474.23	5.4	5.0	4.8
Goods-producing industries	612.10	599.16	583.48	4.9	5.4	4.8
Forestry	667.24	631.13	641.87	4.0	6.0	0.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	856.72	836.83	812.48	5.4	6.5	6.2
Manufacturing	591.81	582.74	564.18	4.9	5.1	4.9
Construction	609.50	587.74	582.44	4.6	6.3	4.3
Service-producing industries	463.33	462.99	437.76	5.8	4.8	4.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	627.42	625.41	615.75	1.9	4.1	4.1
Trade	365.65	367.07	343.73	6.4	5.6	4.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	537.67	538.97	517.95	3.8	4.2	5.0
Community, business and personal services	426.88	426.19	397.67	7.3	4.9	5.2
Public administration	644.09	645.94	614.52	4.8	4.6	4.6
Newfoundland	472.39	474.04	465.14	1.6	4.9	4.8
Prince Edward Island	416.44	413.97	385.71	8.0	5.6	4.7
Nova Scotia	443.62	444.46	423.20	4.8	3.6	4.5
New Brunswick	452.00	453.75	434.22	4.1	5.1	3.4
Quebec	486.89	484.51	464.57	4.8	4.2	5.4
Ontario	520.67	517.88	493.02	5.6	5.5	5.8
Manitoba	456.48	454.90	435.74	4.8	5.5	3.5
Saskatchewan	437.04	433.30	420.25	4.0	3.5	1.3
Alberta	498.84	490.68	469.92	6.2	4.7	2.8
British Columbia	506.90	502.98	476.43	6.4	5.4	2.9
Yukon	596.56	589.22	563.58	5.9	5.2	8.4
Northwest Territories	669.14	667.13	655.54	2.1	6.9	1.8

^p preliminary estimates

^r revised estimates

* for all employees

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt Roofing

February 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 042 772 metric bundles in February 1990, a decrease of 20.2% from the 2 559 006 bundles shipped a year earlier.

January-to-February 1990 shipments were 4 280 444 bundles, down 9.7% from 4 738 053 bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The February 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight and Household Goods Movers Survey

Preliminary 1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that 1988 revenues for this industry reached \$9,612 million, an increase of 2.8% over \$9,345 million recorded in 1987.

Operating expenses increased 3% to \$9,213 million in 1988, from \$8,937 million in 1987, resulting in a deterioration of the operating ratio from .956 in 1987 to .958 in 1988.

Employment in the industry surveyed decreased by 2.7% to 99,397 in 1988, from 102,178 in 1987. Total compensation increased 2.3%, while average compensation per employee in 1988 was \$30,397, a 6.8% increase over the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Barbara Bekooy (613-951-0521), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1989.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter, 1989 (Preliminary Data).

Catalogue number 61-003P

(Canada: 15.75/\$63; Other Countries: \$19/\$76).

Exports by Country (H.S. Based), January-December 1989.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$78.85/\$315; Other Countries: \$94.50/\$378).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1989.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$38.50/385; Other Countries: \$46.20/\$462).

User's Guide to 1986 Census Data on Major Field of Study.

Catalogue number 99-130E

(Canada: \$30; Other Countries: \$32).

How to Order Publications

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A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

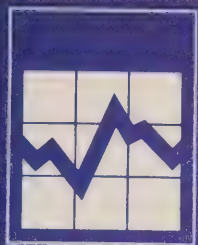
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 28, 1990

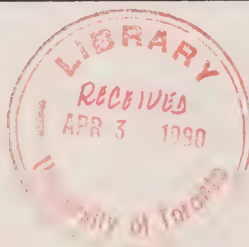
For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1990** 3
 The number of beneficiaries (adjusted for seasonal variations) who received regular benefits remained unchanged at 900,000 in January.
- Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada, Third Quarter 1989** 5
 Canadian production of primary energy in the third quarter 1989 increased 0.6% over the corresponding quarter in 1988.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- | | |
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| Canadian Software Statistics, 1988 | 6 |
| Gypsum Products, February 1990 | 6 |



(Continued on page 2.)

The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1986

The publications *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1986* (15-201, \$40) and *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1986* (15-202, \$40) are now available.

A comprehensive description of all commodity taxes, including Federal Sales Tax that is a precursor to the anticipated Goods and Services Tax, is provided in the feature article in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy* (15-201). The price index for truck transport in the Canadian Input-Output Accounts is discussed in the feature article contained in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices* (15-202).

The information published in these two publications will henceforth be amalgamated into Catalogue 15-201.



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

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Motor Carriers of Freight – Quarterly Survey, Fourth Quarter 1989	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: APRIL 1990

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

January 1990

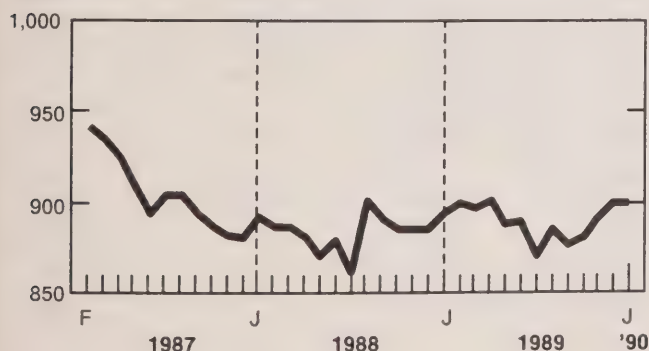
Seasonally Adjusted

- For the week ended January 20, 1990, preliminary estimates show that the number of beneficiaries¹ receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits totalled 900,000, unchanged from the preceding month.
- Between December 1989 and January 1990, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 8.7% in Ontario and 1.3% in Newfoundland. The number decreased 4.8% in Saskatchewan, 4.3% in Alberta, 4.1% in Manitoba, 3.3% in the Yukon, and 2.5% in both British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. Smaller decreases were observed in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (-1.5%), Nova Scotia (-1.0%), and Quebec (-0.9%).

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally Adjusted

'000



- In January 1990, total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 5.2% from the preceding month, to \$980 million. The number of benefit weeks decreased 6.9% to 4.3 million.

Unadjusted

- In January 1990, the total number of beneficiaries¹ (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,233,000, unchanged from the same month a year ago. For the same period, the number of male beneficiaries increased 1.6% to 726,000, while the number of female beneficiaries declined 2.3% to 507,000.
- Benefits paid during January 1990 totalled \$1,286 million², up 9.0% over January 1989. During this period, the average weekly payment increased 7.2% to \$232.07, while the number of benefit weeks increased 1.8% to 5.5 million.
- A total of 389,000 claims² (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in January 1990, up 14.6% over the same month a year earlier. This increase is mainly the result of a greater number of working days in January 1990 than there were in the same month last year.

¹ The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

² Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The January 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, \$13.70/\$137), containing data for November and December 1989, and January 1990 will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	January 1990	December 1989	November 1989	January 1989	January 1990/ December 1989
Seasonally Adjusted					% change
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	980,380	1,034,554	970,293	933,191	-5.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,325	4,645	4,409	4,393	-6.9
Beneficiaries -					
Regular benefit (000)	900 ^p	900 ^p	891 ^r	895 ^r	0.0
					January 1990/ January 1989
Unadjusted					% change
Benefits					
Amount paid (\$000)	1,286,475	1,010,677	862,239	1,179,714	9.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,544	4,453	3,938	5,447	1.8
Average weekly benefit (\$)	232.07	226.98	218.95	216.58	7.2
Claims received (000)	389	333	366	339	14.6
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,233 ^p	1,085 ^p	982 ^r	1,233 ^r	0.0
Regular benefits	1,077 ^p	928 ^p	824 ^r	1,083 ^r	-0.5

^p Preliminary figures

^r Revised figures

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada

Third Quarter

1989 Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy in the third quarter of 1989 reached 2 668 petajoules (PJ)¹, up 15 PJ (0.6%) over the corresponding quarter in 1988. The composition of the production changed between these corresponding quarters with the importance of natural gas and its by-products increasing from 36.1% to 38.4%, and with coal increasing from 14.7% to 15.2%. Offsetting these increases were declines in the importance of crude oil, which fell from 37.2% to 35.3%, and electricity, from 11.7% to 10.9%.
- Imports of energy products during the third quarter of 1989 reached 551 PJ, up 18 PJ (3.4%) over the same period a year earlier. Within this amount, crude oil increased 20 PJ (7.6%) and coal declined 31 PJ (19.0%). For the first nine months of the year, imports of crude oil were up 53 PJ (7.0%) to 813 PJ, while coal imports declined 31 PJ (9.7%), to 294 PJ.
- Energy exports for the quarter were down 10 PJ (0.9%) from the level a year earlier, to 1 106 PJ. Declines were reported for: crude oil, down 31 PJ to 358 PJ; coal, down 4 PJ to 227 PJ; and electricity, down 10 PJ to 26 PJ. Exports of natural gas and its by-products were up 38 PJ, to 374 PJ. For the first nine months of 1989, crude oil exports were 1 090 PJ, a decline of 107 PJ, or 8.9%, from the level a year earlier. Natural gas exports for the same period were 1 159 PJ, or 8.1% higher than in the first nine months of 1988.
- The amount of energy available to Canadians to meet the final energy demands during the third quarter was 1 350 PJ, an increase of 13 PJ (0.9%) over a year earlier. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 75 gigajoules (equivalent to approximately 2 160 litres of motor gasoline), 1.4% above that of a year earlier.
- In the third quarter, industrial energy demand, including that used for non-energy purposes, declined 2 PJ, or 0.3% from the 1988 level, to 670 PJ. For the same period, farm and residential use, excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuels, decreased 1 PJ, or 0.8%, to 157 PJ. Commercial and government use, excluding aviation fuels, increased 4 PJ (2.1%), to 178 PJ. In the transportation sector, including all aviation fuel use, an increase of 9 PJ, or 1.9%, was recorded, bringing the total for transportation use to 504 PJ.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

The third quarter 1989 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-Demand in Canada* (57-003, \$30.25/\$121) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

¹ To give the reader an idea of what is meant by energy expressed in these terms, 1 PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Software Statistics

1988

Highlights

- Total software sales in 1988 were \$2 billion. Packaged software accounted for 71% of this total.
- Software produced outside of Canada comprised over 54% of packaged software sales. Three-quarters of this foreign-produced software came from parents of subsidiaries operating in Canada.
- Software imports were \$399 million, while exports were \$306 million. However, since an unknown amount of imported software bypasses distribution channels, the former figure is an under-estimate of total software imports.
- Sales of software for mini-computers and mainframes comprised 57% of software revenues.
- Software accounted for 20% of revenues of firms surveyed.

These results come from a special study of Canadian software production and distribution in 1988. The survey covered firms whose major activity was the production of software and computer services and wholesalers of computer equipment and software. While these results are not exhaustive, the most important industries earning revenues from software sales were covered.

The results will be released by the end of March in *Service Industries Bulletin* (63-015, Vol. 1, No. 3, \$6.75/\$40.50). This bulletin includes tables showing source and disposition of software by type of firm, by geographic region (according to province of head office), and by size of software sales. Four types of firm are distinguished: Canadian subsidiaries of foreign software producers; Canadian software producers; computer equipment manufacturers (or their Canadian subsidiaries); and other wholesalers. Distribution flows from the four groups of supplying firms to six purchasing sectors are described.

For further information on this release, contact Craig Gaston (613-951-2196) or Ed Therriault (613-951-3491), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Gypsum Products

February 1990

Manufacturers shipped 20 473 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in February 1990, down 7.2% from the 22 071 thousand square metres shipped in February 1989 and down 4.8% from the 21 508 thousand square metres shipped in January 1990. Year-to-date shipments were 41 981 thousand square metres, down 6.0% from January-February 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The February 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant increase from January 1989, except in the case of oats, where marketings decreased significantly. Deliveries for January 1989 and January 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	553.4	1 590.5
• Durum wheat	40.9	167.1
• Total wheat	594.2	1 757.6
• Oats	107.9	58.2
• Barley	364.6	681.6
• Rye	5.2	30.8
• Flaxseed	20.4	23.9
• Canola	167.7	294.6
• Total	1 260.0	2 846.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, \$13.10/\$131) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Telecommunications Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989

Telelobe Canada and CNCP Telecommunications reported quarterly revenue of \$147.2 million in the fourth quarter of 1989, up 21.4% over the same period in 1988. Operating expenses were \$139.8 million, up 9.1% over the fourth quarter of 1988. Net operating revenue was \$7.4 million, compared to -\$6.9 million in the fourth quarter of 1988.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of the *Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics* (56-001, \$7.80/\$47) is scheduled for release the week of April 9. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Division. ■

Residential Care Facilities

1987-88

Statistics and indicators from the Annual Survey of Residential Care Facilities are now available for the 1987-88 reporting year.

For this survey, residential care facilities include all institutions with a minimum of four beds and offering the services of nursing homes, homes for the aged, physically handicapped or disabled, emotionally disturbed children, alcohol and drug addicts, delinquents, transients, transition homes and children's facilities.

Information collected relates to the residents, personnel and finances of these facilities. The data are compiled by provinces, principal characteristic of the predominant group of residents and bed size.

For more information on this release, contact Judith Dowler (613-951-1643, Health Care Section, Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight – Quarterly Survey

Fourth Quarter 1989

The results of the Motor Carriers of Freight Quarterly Trucking Survey, covering the activities of the 40 largest carriers of the for-hire trucking industry in the fourth quarter of 1989, are now available.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

**The
Daily**

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

✓ **The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1986.**

Catalogue number 15-201

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$42).

✓ **The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy in Constant Prices, 1986.**

Catalogue number 15-202

(Canada: \$40; Other Countries: \$42).

✓ **The Sugar Situation, February 1990.**

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin, Vol. 18, No. 16: Pack of Processed Lima Beans, 1989.**

Catalogue number 32-023

(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), January 1990.**

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$9.50/\$95; Other Countries: \$11.40/\$114).

✓ **Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, January 1990.**

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$6.80/\$68; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$82).

✓ **Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1990.**

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, February 1990.**

Catalogue number 43-010

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, February 1990.**

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).

✓ **Touriscope - International Travel, January 1990.**

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$5.80/\$58; Other Countries: \$6.40/\$64).

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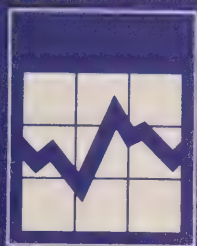
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: APRIL 1990

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April		
3-4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1990
3-4	Retail Trade	January 1990
3-4	Wholesale Trade	January 1990
4	Building Permits	December 1989
4	Help-wanted Index	March 1990
6	Labour Force Survey	March 1990
6	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1990
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1990
9	New Housing Price Index	February 1990
10	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	February 1990
12	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1990
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1990
20	The Consumer Price Index	March 1990
24	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1990
25	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1990
25	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1990
26	Security Transactions with Non-residents	February 1990
27-May 2	Retail Trade	February 1990
27-May 2	Wholesale Trade	February 1990
27	Field Crop Reporting Series - No. 3: Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	
30	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1990
30	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1990
30	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1990
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1990
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1990
30	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	January 1990
30	Major Release Dates	May 1990

The May 1990 release schedule will be published on April 30, 1990. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by the command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 29, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

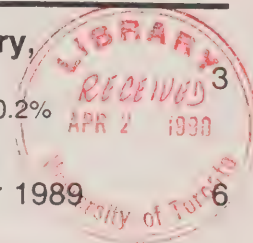
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry, January 1990**

Gross Domestic Product decreased 0.2% in January, following gains of 0.2% in December and 0.5% in November.

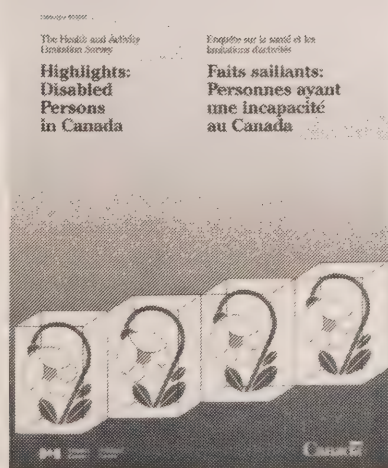
- **Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1989**

Property and casualty insurers reported a loss before income taxes and extraordinary items of \$97 million. This compared to a profit of \$146 million in the fourth quarter of 1988.



(Continued on page 2.)

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey - Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada 1986-87



There are 1,767,640 disabled adults aged 15 to 64 in Canada, almost 56% of whom reported having a total income of less than \$10,000 in 1985, 13% an income of \$30,000 or more. Some 51% reported that they were not in the labour force.

Of the 1,026,915 disabled persons aged 65 years and over residing in households, 30% reported living alone.

The Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a comprehensive survey of persons with disabilities in Canada, today releases *Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada* (82-602, \$25), its **new publication which profiles Canada's** disabled population residing in households.

This profile includes selected demographic data as well as information on the nature and severity of disability, lifestyle, out-of-pocket expenses, income, and the barriers encountered in everyday activities. Data are presented for various age groups, at the Canada, province and territory level.

For a copy of *Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada* (82-602, \$25), contact your nearest Regional Reference Centre or Janet Pantalone (613-951-0025), Post-Censal Surveys Program.



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

- **Sales of Refined Petroleum Products, February 1990** 8
Seasonally adjusted, sales of refined petroleum products decreased 3.0% from January 1990.
 - **Annual Survey of Manufactures, 1987** 9
The total value of shipments and other revenue rose 6.9% to \$314.3 billion in 1987, from \$293.9 billion a year earlier.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost, by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)
January 1990

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, at 1981 prices, decreased 0.2% in January, following gains of 0.2% in December and 0.5% in November. Output in January stood 2.0% above the level of January last year. Production of goods declined 0.8%, while output of services advanced 0.3%.

Goods Producing Industries

A sharp cutback in motor vehicle manufacturing, following several months of sluggish sales and accumulating inventories, was the most important factor contributing to the decline in goods output. As well, output by public utilities fell substantially, as mild weather in January followed colder than normal temperatures in November and December. These, and smaller declines in agriculture and fishing, were partially offset by an advance in construction.

The cutback in motor vehicle production was the major contributor to a 1.3% decline in manufacturing output. Large-scale layoffs went into effect in January in the motor vehicle industry, and some assembly lines were shut down for most of the month. Automobile and truck production fell 31%, the largest monthly decrease since January 1982. Preliminary information, however, indicates a large increase in production of motor vehicles in February. Automobile exports fell 23% in January, following a 13% decline in December. Similarly, truck exports were down 5%, after a 6% decline in December. Unit sales of motor vehicles advanced 8.8% within Canada in January, but the gain was mostly in sales of imported vehicles.

Motor vehicle production was also cut sharply in the United States (-33%). Canadian manufacturers of motor vehicle parts and accessories were affected by the cutbacks in both countries, as output fell 14% and exports were down almost 20%.

Elsewhere in manufacturing lower output was reported by manufacturers of primary metals, furniture and fixtures, clothing, and beverages. Machinery and equipment, paper and allied products, chemicals, and printing and publishing industries all recorded higher output in January.

Following strong growth due to cold weather in November and December, output by public utilities

decreased 4.9% in January, when milder weather resulted in lower production of both electric power and natural gas.

Construction output was up 1.3% in January, with residential and non-residential building activity accounting for most of the gain.

Services Producing Industries

Output of services producing industries advanced 0.3% in January, with gains recorded by transportation and storage, communication, wholesale trade, community, business and personal services industries and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate services declined.

Much of the growth in the transportation and storage industry resulted from increased handling and shipments of grain during the month. Output of storage industries increased 33% as receipts and shipments by grain elevators were up substantially. Output of railway transport was up 1.9%, with railway carloadings of both wheat and other grain products rising almost 45% above the December level. Wheat exports increased 36%. The increased movement of wheat and grain products was also reflected in a substantial increase in water transport activity.

Output of communication industries increased 1.6% on the strength of gains by telecommunication carriers and postal services.

Following growth of 0.9% in November and 1.4% in December, wholesale trade rose 0.7% in January, due mostly to gains by wholesalers of industrial machinery and equipment, and farm machinery and equipment.

An increase of 8.8% in the number of motor vehicles sold in Canada accounted for most of the increase of 0.3% in retail trade.

Finance, insurance and real estate services fell 0.4% in January, following a flat December. Most of the decrease occurred among real estate agencies and brokers as the resale housing market softened. Reduced activity by security brokers and dealers and by stock exchanges also contributed to the decline.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4664-4668.

Order the January 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, \$12.10/\$121), scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

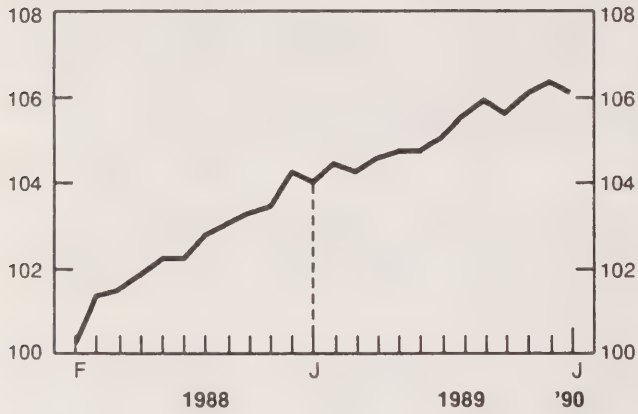
For further on this release, contact Ron Kennedy (613-951-3673), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ☐

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1981 prices

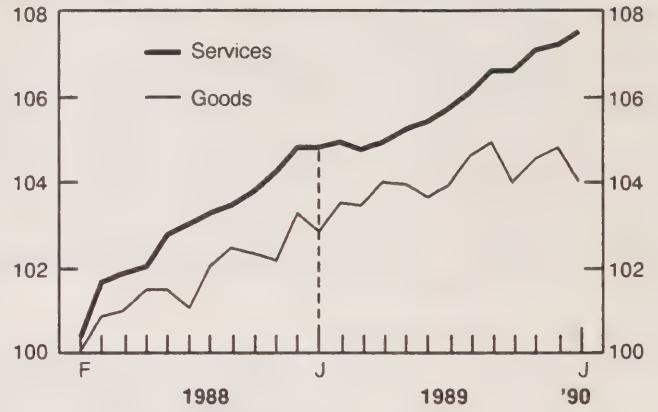
Total Economy

Index (January 1988 = 100)



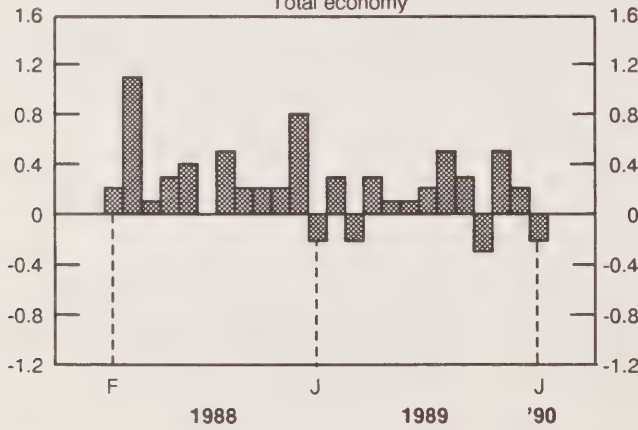
Goods and Services

Index (January 1988 = 100)



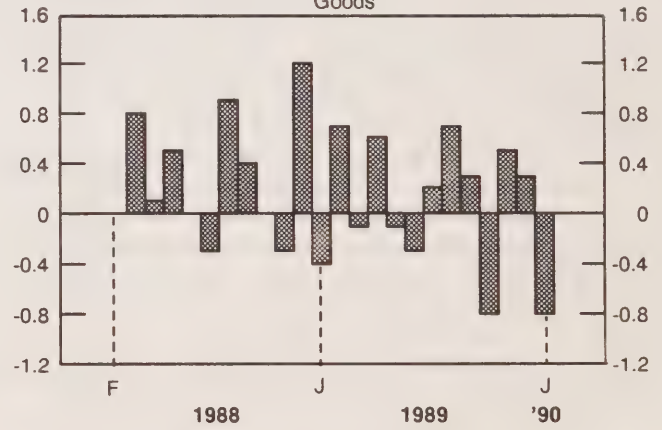
% change

Total economy



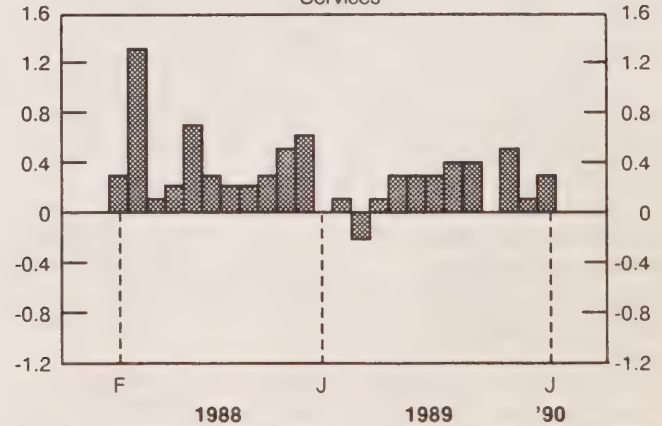
% change

Goods



% change

Services



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1981 Prices
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(\$ millions)

	1989				1990
	January	October	November	December	January
Total Economy	407,512.5	413,726.5	415,777.7	416,501.4	415,875.5
Business Sector:					
Agricultural and related services industries	8,951.3	10,043.9	9,907.0	9,743.9	9,674.9
Fishing and trapping industries	800.2	644.9	612.3	541.4	523.2
Logging and forestry industry	2,883.2	2,726.3	2,653.2	2,753.8	2,755.2
Mining, quarrying and oil well industries	22,774.9	22,886.6	23,204.2	22,999.5	23,008.8
Manufacturing industries	78,481.7	78,509.6	78,778.0	78,929.3	77,889.6
Construction industries	31,304.5	32,599.2	32,624.3	32,693.8	33,109.2
Transportation and storage industries	19,215.4	19,603.8	19,745.3	19,216.4	19,538.2
Communication industries	13,253.0	14,352.2	14,496.2	14,597.0	14,827.2
Other utility industries	11,468.0	11,156.8	11,545.2	12,150.0	11,556.0
Wholesale trade industries	25,481.2	25,035.3	25,258.3	25,609.5	25,799.5
Retail trade industries	26,222.8	26,149.8	26,426.2	26,433.4	26,509.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	59,865.3	61,471.5	61,717.4	61,700.9	61,428.0
Community, business and personal services	41,809.0	42,802.4	43,004.6	43,135.0	43,218.3
Non-business Sector:					
Mining industries	86.3	74.3	70.7	69.5	66.0
Manufacturing industries	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0
Forestry services industry	326.9	336.5	335.3	340.1	337.2
Transportation industries	1,574.6	1,585.4	1,577.0	1,579.4	1,590.0
Communication industries	49.2	48.0	44.4	44.4	43.2
Water systems industry	560.5	568.9	567.7	571.3	573.6
Insurance and other finance industry	418.5	429.3	430.5	432.9	435.6
Government service industry	24,240.9	24,662.1	24,709.0	24,814.6	24,837.6
Community and personal services	37,697.1	37,991.7	38,022.9	38,097.3	38,107.2
Special aggregations:					
Business sector:	342,510.5	347,982.3	349,972.2	350,503.9	349,837.1
- goods	156,663.8	158,567.3	159,324.2	159,811.7	158,516.9
- services	185,846.7	189,415.0	190,648.0	190,692.2	191,320.2
Non-business sector	65,002.0	65,744.2	65,805.5	65,997.5	66,038.4
- goods	694.8	691.2	686.4	688.8	687.6
- services	64,307.2	65,053.0	65,119.1	65,308.7	65,350.8
Goods producing industry	157,358.6	159,258.5	160,010.6	160,500.5	159,204.5
Services producing industry	250,153.9	254,468.0	255,767.1	256,000.9	256,671.0
Industrial production	113,419.4	113,244.2	114,213.8	114,767.6	113,142.0
Non-durable manufacturing industries	33,169.7	33,497.1	33,505.5	33,414.6	33,602.4
Durable manufacturing industries	45,312.0	45,012.5	45,272.5	45,514.7	44,287.2

Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989

Property and Casualty Insurers

Property and casualty insurers reported a loss before income taxes and extraordinary items of \$97 million in the fourth quarter of 1989, reflecting higher claims. This compared to a profit of \$146 million in the fourth quarter of 1988 and a profit of \$78 million in the fourth quarter of 1987.

The underwriting loss grew to \$656 million in the fourth quarter, compared to a loss of \$376 million a year earlier and a loss of \$390 million for the fourth quarter of 1987.

Net investment income rose to \$559 million, compared to \$552 million a year earlier and \$468 million for the fourth quarter of 1987.

The annual underwriting loss for 1989 rose to \$1.4 billion, nearly double the loss of \$774 million for 1988. Net investment income earned during 1989 increased to \$2.1 billion, from \$1.9 billion in 1988. Income before taxes and extraordinary items decreased to \$761 million from \$1.1 billion in 1988.

Investment Funds

Sales of investment funds increased to \$4.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1989, compared to \$3.0 billion a year earlier. Redemptions were \$3.1 billion, compared to \$3.2 billion the year before. Consequently, sales outpaced redemptions by \$974 million, in contrast to a year earlier when redemptions outpaced sales by \$199 million.

For 1989 as a whole, sales exceeded redemptions by \$1.2 billion, in contrast to 1988, when redemptions were greater than sales by \$304 million.

Total assets of funds at market value were \$35.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1989, compared to \$30.7 billion registered a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3883-3886.

Order the fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, \$42/\$168), available in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-9851), Financial Institutions Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Financial Institutions

Fourth Quarter 1989

	Fourth Quarter 1989	Change from Third Quarter 1989	Change from Fourth Quarter 1988	
	millions of dollars			%
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	77,062	2,983	11,747	17.9
Total assets	119,798	3,974	14,968	14.2
Deposits	107,028	4,067	13,378	14.2
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages	94,828	4,989	16,408	21.1
Total assets	117,517	6,213	23,129	24.6
Deposits	99,571	6,581	23,785	31.4
Financial Corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and Commercial	5,574	-202	36	0.6
Consumer	8,832	156	1,311	17.4
Wholesale financing	4,182	414	16	0.3
Personal loans	1,237	215	156	13.2
Total assets	23,952	1,080	2,180	9.6
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	5,194	71	405	8.5
Total assets	6,305	16	558	9.7
Investment Funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	32,375	458	875	3.0
Market	35,621	396	2,446	8.0
Total Portfolio:				
Cost	31,451	445	933	3.3
Market	34,698	383	2,504	8.3
Property and Casualty Insurance Companies				
Net premiums earned	3,207	35	111	3.6
Underwriting gains	-656	-428	-280	...
After-tax income before extraordinary transactions	-45	-287	-204	...
Total Assets	29,676	289	2,010	7.3

Further information will appear in Financial Institutions, Fourth Quarter 1989. (\$42/\$168 per year)

... Figures not appropriate.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

February 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Preliminary estimates of February sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.9 million cubic metres (m³), a decrease of 3.0% from January and the second consecutive decline of this year.

All four of the main products contributed to the monthly decrease. After closing out 1989 with three successive monthly gains, motor gasoline sales posted a second consecutive decline, as volumes dropped 2.3% below January levels. Following a gain of 4.6% in January, diesel fuel sales were down 3.3%. Light fuel sales (-4.6%) were down for the fourth time in the last five months, while heavy fuel sales fell 6.0%, a fourth consecutive decrease.

Unadjusted

Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products decreased 1.9% from February 1989, to 6.5 million m³ sold. Results for the four main products were mixed. Motor gasoline sales were down 1.4% from February 1989, while heavy fuel sales recorded a decrease of 11.3% from the same period. Diesel fuel sales rose 5.2% above February 1989 volumes, while light fuel sales registered a modest increase of 0.5%.

Following this February decrease, total product sales for 1990 lag by 2.0% behind volumes recorded in the first two months of 1989. Within this total, diesel fuel sales have climbed 4.4%, while sales of light fuel oil have declined 0.3% and motor gasoline by 2.2%. Heavy fuel sales are down 2.8% from last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The February 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, \$17.30/\$173) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	November 1989	December 1989	January 1990 ^r	February 1990 ^p	February 1990/ January 1990
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Seasonally Adjusted					
Total, All Products	7 256.2	7 364.5	7 164.5	6 949.4	-3.0
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 930.7	2 944.8	2 895.3	2 829.1	-2.3
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 449.6	1 441.3	1 507.4	1 458.2	-3.3
Light Fuel Oil	532.6	677.1	562.9	537.0	-4.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	884.0	793.7	778.7	732.1	-6.0
	February 1989	February 1990	January- February 1989	January- February 1990	Cumulative 1990/1989
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Unadjusted					
Total, All Products	6 634.2	6 505.0	13 663.1	13 406.1	-2.0
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 487.6	2 452.2	5 070.1	4 958.3	-2.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 178.9	1 240.4	2 386.6	2 492.0	4.4
Light Fuel Oil	904.1	908.5	1 942.0	1 936.3	-0.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	874.0	775.1	1 785.1	1 735.1	-2.8

^p Preliminary.

^r Revised.

Annual Survey of Manufactures

1987

The total value of shipments and other revenue rose 6.9% to \$314.3 billion in 1987, from \$293.9 billion a year earlier, according to preliminary figures. Total value added increased 10.2% to \$118.5 billion.

The number of persons employed by these manufacturing establishments increased by 3.1% to 1.86 million, with their total wages and salaries rising 6.3% to \$51.8 billion.

The accompanying table shows selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

For further information on this release, contact R. Staveley or G. Welsh or H. Villeneuve (613-951-9497), Industry Division. Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1987* (31-203, \$61). □

1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures - Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province

Province	Number of estab- lish- ments	Total activity					
		Employees		Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale	Value of shipments and other revenue	Value added
		Number	Salaries and wages				
\$'000							
Newfoundland	318	18,627	397,423	97,528	1,181,306	2,056,117	786,407
Prince Edward Island	134	3,518	60,589	7,579	276,639	416,729	137,733
Nova Scotia	761	37,700	904,642	155,234	3,528,073	5,629,641	1,977,995
New Brunswick	691	32,439	838,687	253,059	3,715,621	6,018,550	2,092,485
Quebec	11,184	520,471	13,443,594	2,067,000	40,411,844	72,608,489	30,287,550
Ontario	15,109	956,400	27,488,737	3,007,220	109,406,283	174,969,963	62,678,358
Manitoba	1,186	54,031	1,284,561	165,220	3,904,361	6,992,457	2,910,052
Saskatchewan	810	19,772	516,865	110,302	2,050,042	3,522,989	1,371,214
Alberta	2,590	78,220	2,278,685	438,604	11,275,650	17,242,833	5,538,627
British Columbia	3,969	142,512	4,610,679	751,600	13,450,792	24,805,204	10,708,896
Yukon	15	101	2,359	227	3,647	9,069	5,204
Northwest Territories	23	227	5,426	569	26,586	47,181	20,755
Canada 1987	36,790	1,864,018	51,832,248	7,054,140	189,230,844	314,319,221	118,515,276
Canada 1986 ^r	38,380	1,808,716	48,749,085	6,999,645	178,740,310	293,937,278	107,581,862
Percentage Change	-4.1	3.1	6.3	0.8	5.9	6.9	10.2

^r Revised.

Note: components may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canada-United States Comparison for Selected Service Industries

1985 to 1987

Now available is the first comparison of Canada and United States information on service industries selected from business, leisure and personal services. The information compared includes industry receipts, annual growth rates and per-capita earnings presented in Canadian dollars.

The Volume 1, Number 2 issue of the *Service Industry Bulletin* (63-015, \$6.75/\$40.50) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Pagnutti (613-951-2195), Services, Science and Technology. ■

Steel Primary Forms (Steel Ingots)

Week Ending March 24, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 24, 1990 totalled 291 525 tonnes, an increase of 7.4% over the preceding week's total of 271 365 tonnes, but down 5.0% from the year-earlier level of 306 867 tonnes.

The cumulative total in 1990 was 3 206 974 tonnes, a decrease of 12.7% from 3 672 466 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.9 million tonnes, an increase of 9.4% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 1.1%, while the number of cars loaded increased 2.6% over the same period last year.

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 5.8% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

February 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 398 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1990, a decrease of 14.7% compared to 2 810^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1989.

January-to-February 1990 shipments amounted to 5 098 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis), a decrease of 0.4% from 5 118^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The February 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Logging Industry, 1987.**
Catalogue number 25-201
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).
- ✓ **Coal Mines, 1988.**
Catalogue number 26-206
(Canada: \$21; Other Countries: \$25).
- ✓ **Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Service Bulletin,**
Vol. 18, No. 9: **Pack of Processed Plums, 1989.**
Catalogue number 32-023
(Canada: \$7.40/\$121; Other Countries: \$8.90/\$145).
- ✓ **Service Industry Bulletin, Canada-United States**
Comparisons for Selected Service Industries,
1985 to 1987.
Catalogue number 63-015
(Canada: \$6.75/\$40.50; Other Countries: \$8.20/\$49).
- ✓ **Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 2,**
Continuing Education in Canadian Universities,
1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: \$4.70/\$47; Other Countries: \$5.60/\$56).
- ✓ **Health and Activity Limitation Survey -**
Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada, 1986-87.
Catalogue number 82-602
(Canada: \$25; Other Countries: \$30).
- ✓ **Heritage Institutions, 1986-87.**
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: \$29; Other Countries: \$35).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

**The
Daily**

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Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

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Toll free service: 1-800-563-4255

Ontario

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136

Southern Alberta

Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708

Maritime Provinces

Advisory Services
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1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192

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Statistics Canada
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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404

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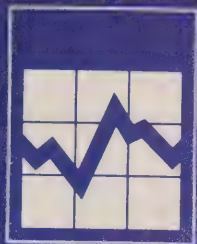
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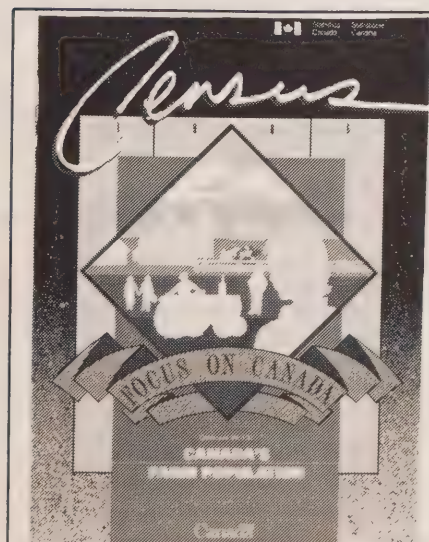
Statistics Canada

Friday, March 30, 1990

For release at 10:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1989** 3
Seasonally adjusted operating profits fell 13.2%, the third consecutive quarter of steep decline. Annual operating profits fell 16.3% below the 1988 level.
- **Raw Materials Price Index, February 1990** 5
The RMPI was up 3.4% in February, as all components increased.
- **Industrial Product Price Index, February 1990** 6
The IPPI showed an increase of 0.7% in February, bringing the annual rate of change to 0.4%.
- **Births - Canada, 1988** 8
A total of 376,795 live births were recorded in Canada in 1988, an increase of 1.9% over 1987.

(Continued on page 2.)

Focus on Canada - Canada's Farm Population 1986 Census

From the labour-intensive farms of the 1930s, to the more mechanized farms of the post-war years and to agricultural holdings as we know them today, Canada's farm sector has evolved a great deal since 1931.

One of the more important changes has been the drop in the number of small farms, which are giving way to larger agricultural holdings. Between 1931 and 1986, the number of farms dropped from 728,623 to 293,090, while the average farm size increased to 572 acres, from 224 acres. The smaller number of farms has resulted in a reduced farm population: while the farm population represented 31% of Canada's total population in 1931, by 1986 this proportion had dropped to 3%.

Canada's Farm Population (98-133, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". Turn to page 9 of today's Daily for further highlights.



MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

- **Focus on Canada – Canada's Farm Population, 1986 Census** 9
Canada's farm population has declined steadily, from 3,223,422 persons in 1931 to 890,490 persons in 1986.
 - **Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories, October-December 1989** 10
Canada's population reached 26,440,300 at January 1, 1990, for the highest annual growth rate (1.3%) of the decade.
-

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StatCan: Reference Disc

Statistics Canada's first compact disc product, the *StatCan: Reference Disc*, provides simple, rapid access to information about the Agency's printed and electronic data.

A few keystrokes on a personal computer list the identifiers for the more than 400,000 time series in the *CANSIM Time Series Data Base*. Type in an area of interest and the disc will respond with the title and description of the relevant publication(s) from the *Statistics Canada Inventory of Catalogued Publications*. The *Terminology Reference List* will give additional or alternative words to use in the search. The *Telephone Directory* is also included on this disc to provide you with the names and telephone numbers of persons to call for further assistance.

The *StatCan: Reference Disc*, with all this bibliographic information plus the easy-to-use search and display software, retails for only \$399.

For more information, contact Electronic Data Dissemination Division, Statistics Canada, 9th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 (613-951-8200).

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the fourth quarter of 1989 show that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations declined 13.2% (\$1.0 billion) from the previous quarter, to \$6.3 billion. This decrease followed declines of 12% in the preceding two quarters and reduced profits to their lowest level since the third quarter of 1986.

Sales were virtually flat at \$240.6 billion in the fourth quarter, following advances averaging \$2.2 billion in the three earlier quarters of 1989.

The profit decline was widespread as 28 of the 46 industries were down. Seventeen industries posted increases and one remained unchanged. Profits fell \$202 million (45%) in the mining industries, \$494 million (13%) in the manufacturing industries and \$268 million (9%) in the other industries (including utilities, wholesale, retail and services).

The most significant profit declines were in metal mining (\$227 million), paper (\$176 million), and transportation equipment (\$140 million). The largest operating profit increase was in petroleum and coal industries (\$100 million).

Summary for 1989

Annual operating profits fell 16.3% to \$31.4 billion in 1989, from \$37.5 billion in 1988 and \$33.7 billion in 1987. The annual profit decline was the first since 1986, when profits fell 15.6% to \$24.9 billion.

The manufacturing industries registered the largest decrease in operating profits in 1989 (\$4.1 billion), with decreases occurring in 15 of the 21 industries. Paper industry profits were down \$1.3 billion, followed by a \$0.7 billion decline in chemicals and a \$0.6 billion drop in primary metals.

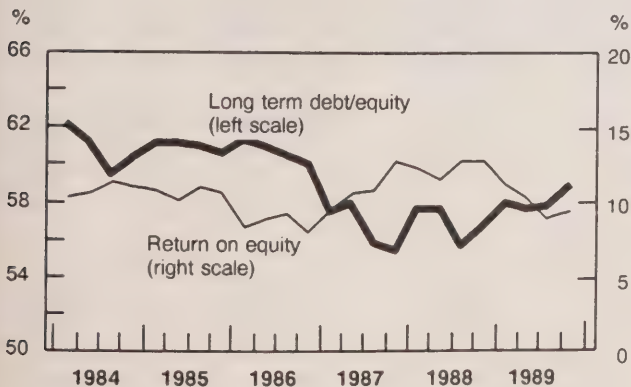
The mining industries posted a \$0.2 billion fall in operating profits in 1989, while the other industries (including utilities, wholesale, retail and services) were down \$1.8 billion.

Sales of all industries rose 4.7% to \$954 billion in 1989, from \$911 billion in 1988 and \$839 billion in 1987.

Balance Sheet Data Summary - Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 million (Unadjusted)

Total assets in the fourth quarter of 1989 increased \$7.6 billion to \$608.7 billion, compared to increases averaging \$11.7 billion in the three earlier quarters of 1989. On the liability side, bond financing was up \$5.0 billion, the largest advance since the \$5.6 billion increase in the first quarter of 1988. In total, the liabilities growth of \$7.5 billion matched the average increase of the three earlier quarters of 1989.

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



Financial Ratios

Return on Equity (Annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, increased to 9.2% in the fourth quarter, from 8.7% in the third quarter. This ratio had averaged 11.6% over the six preceding quarters. The fourth quarter improvement in this ratio was due to higher dividend income and capital gains.

Long-term Debt-to-equity: This ratio rose to 58.9% in the fourth quarter, from levels averaging 57.7% in the three earlier quarters of 1989 and 56.9% in 1988. The increase in the fourth quarter was due to a \$2.8 billion rise in long-term debt, while total equity was little changed (up \$0.1 billion).

More detailed statistics for the 46 industry groups are now available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791, 4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

The fourth quarter 1989 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, \$50/\$200) will be available the second week in May. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1989

(\$ billions)

	Fourth Quarter 1989	Third Quarter 1989	Second Quarter 1989	First Quarter 1989
A. Corporations with Assets Exceeding \$10 Million				
Current Assets	171.8	171.9	167.7	164.1
Short-term Investments	21.1	21.4	20.2	20.0
Accounts Receivable	71.9	72.4	69.7	68.1
Inventories	65.5	65.0	64.9	64.0
Current Liabilities	141.9	136.7	134.8	133.3
Bank Loans	20.2	20.9	20.7	20.1
Accounts Payable	75.9	72.3	71.1	70.4
Short-term Commercial Paper and Bankers' Acceptances	21.6	20.5	20.0	20.0
Working Capital (Current Assets minus Current Liabilities)	29.9	35.2	32.9	30.8
Long-term Investments	115.0	113.8	110.5	108.2
Fixed Assets	298.9	293.3	286.6	282.1
Total Assets	608.7	601.1	585.9	574.2
Long Term Debt	140.2	137.4	133.1	131.9
Bank Loans	33.7	33.7	34.2	34.1
Bonds	66.6	61.6	58.4	54.8
Shareholders Equity	238.0	237.9	231.2	228.0
Share Capital	110.9	111.2	106.9	105.8
Retained Earnings	111.7	112.3	110.0	107.5
Capital Expenditures	14.2	11.4	11.3	9.6
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	137.8	138.4	136.1	134.8
Operating Profits	3.8	4.9	5.9	6.8
Pre-tax Profits	8.3	8.3	9.2	10.0
After-tax Profits	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.3
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity)%	9.2%	8.7%	10.1%	11.0%
Long-term Debt/Equity %	58.9%	57.7%	57.6%	57.9%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	240.6	240.5	236.7	236.0
Operating Profits	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.5
Pre-tax Profits	11.8	11.7	12.7	13.7
After-tax Profits	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.9

Raw Materials Price Index

February 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1981=100) rose 3.4% between January and February 1990, to a preliminary level of 103.6. The index excluding the mineral fuels component rose 1.6%, the first increase since last August. All seven components of the RMPI rose in February. Main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index continued rising (6.0%), due to an estimated 7.3% increase in crude oil prices.
- The animal and animal products index rose 1.9%, as hog prices, which had fallen in January, recovered by 12.5%.
- The vegetable products index rose 2.5%, its second increase after falling through most of 1989. As in January, the main contributors were sugar, up 6.5%, citrus and tropical fruits, up 21.8%, and potatoes, up 4.2%.
- The non-ferrous metals index was up 1.9%, its first increase since last October, as increases in copper (5.3%) and lead (5.8%) prices outweighed continued declines in other base metal prices. Prices for precious metals, which have been rising since the fall, were up 4.8% in February.

Annual Change

The RMPI was 5.3% higher in February 1990, than a year earlier, due to the increase in oil prices. The index excluding mineral fuels was 4.6% below its level of a year ago. Apart from mineral fuels, only the

animal and animal products and wood indexes were higher than a year ago. Main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 23.7%, due to an increase of 29.9% in crude oil prices. Natural gas and coal prices were only about 1% above their levels of a year ago.
- The non-ferrous metals index was 21.3% below its level of February 1989, due to lower price levels for virtually all base metals. In contrast, precious metal prices were 8.2% higher than the previous year.
- The animal and animal products index, which has fluctuated over the last 12 months, was 3.3% higher, due to higher prices for hogs (up 21.8%) and fresh fish (up 9.3%). Cattle prices were at the same level as last year.
- Despite recent increases, the vegetable products index was still 5.3% below its level in February 1989. Though fruit, vegetable and sugar prices were significantly higher than a year ago, these increases were more than offset by lower prices for grains (down 12.1%), and for oilseeds, which, led by soybeans (down 24.6%), were 15.1% lower than a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1980.

The February 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1981 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index February 1990 ¹	% Change	
			February/January 1990	February 1990/1989
Raw materials total	100	103.6	3.4	5.3
Mineral fuels	45	95.0	6.0	23.7
Vegetable products	11	89.5	2.5	-5.3
Animal and animal products	20	117.4	1.9	3.3
Wood products	8	132.1	0.2	1.4
Ferrous materials	2	101.3	2.1	-9.1
Non-ferrous metals	11	100.8	1.9	-21.3
Non-metallic minerals	3	131.5	0.2	-2.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	55	110.8	1.6	-4.6

¹ These indexes are preliminary.

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1981=100) increased 0.7% to 131.3 in February 1990, from January's level of 130.4. This is the second consecutive monthly increase in the index as a whole. Only two groups of products showed a decrease this month, primary metal products (0.3%) and meat, fish and dairy products (0.4%). These were more than offset by the estimated increase of 2.5% for petroleum and coal products and the impact of the increased value of the American dollar on a number of product groups. A majority of the increases registered this month were the result of the temporary 3.8% increase, in February, of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on prices of exported goods and products; mainly affected were autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (2.0%), paper and paper products (1.8%) and lumber, sawmill and other wood products (1.1%).

Since February 1989, the IPPI has risen 0.4%, while in January it was showing a decline of 0.3%. From 3.9% in March 1989, the year-to-year rate had been steadily declining during the last year. The intermediate goods index continued to show an almost steadily declining rate of annual change, from 5.1% in March 1989 to -2.2% in January and -1.7% in February 1990. This was largely due to declines in the price of non-ferrous base metals, which contributed to lowering the annual rate of change for first-stage goods from 12.5% in March 1989 to -10.5% in February. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates of 2.5% in March 1989 and now hovering around 3% (3.6% in February). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was -0.6%.

Highlights

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 2.5% during the past month, largely as a result of higher prices for gasoline and fuel oil. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 13.3%.
- As it has almost every month since the beginning of 1989, the primary metal products index declined 0.3% in February, mainly in response to price decreases of 9.1% for nickel products and 1.4% for aluminum products. With an increase of 3.3%, the copper and copper alloy products helped moderate the overall decline. During the past 12 months, the primary metal products index has fallen 16.9%, with decreases ranging from 63.7% for nickel products to 9.0% for other non-ferrous metal products, but only 1.3% for the iron and steel products. No component registered an increase.
- The index for meat, fish and dairy products edged down 0.4% in February, due to a decrease of 0.9% registered by the primary meat products component. This mainly reflected price reductions for fresh or frozen varieties, of 6.9% for turkeys, of 1.7% for chickens and 1.1% for beef and veal.
- The index for beverages rose 1.2% in February, due mainly to an increase of 1.7% for alcoholic beverages. This reflected higher prices for ale, beer, stout and porter (1.5%) and alcoholic beverages, distilled (2.3%). During the last 12 months, the beverages index has moved up 3.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1960-1967 and 1970.

The February 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, \$17.30/\$173) will be available towards the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1981 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance ¹	Index ² February 1990	% Change	
			February/ January 1990	February 1990/1989
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	100.0	131.3	0.7	0.4
Total IPPI excluding Petroleum and Coal products³	89.3	134.7	0.6	-0.6
Intermediate goods	61.6	127.6	0.6	-1.7
First stage intermediate goods	14.6	121.4	0.4	-10.5
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	129.5	0.7	1.3
Finished goods	38.4	137.1	0.8	3.6
Finished foods and feeds	10.3	141.6	0.2	2.4
Capital equipment	10.2	139.4	0.9	3.4
All other finished goods	17.9	133.9	1.1	4.5
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.7	128.3	-0.4	0.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	7.0	132.0	0.4	0.7
Beverages	1.9	160.4	1.2	3.4
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	173.0	0.5	5.3
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	2.8	135.3	0.0	0.8
Textile products	2.4	122.0	0.1	1.9
Knitted products and clothing	2.4	131.0	0.2	2.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.3	129.3	1.1	3.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.5	148.1	0.3	3.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	145.7	1.8	1.4
Printing and publishing	2.4	162.8	0.4	2.8
Primary metal products	8.8	119.9	-0.3	-16.9
Metal fabricated products	5.3	138.1	0.1	2.4
Machinery and equipment	4.8	138.7	0.3	3.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	11.6	133.7	2.0	2.7
Electrical and communication products	5.0	137.1	0.0	0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.5	145.5	0.0	2.2
Petroleum and coal products ³	10.7	103.4	2.5	13.3
Chemical, chemical products	7.1	130.4	0.3	-5.0
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.3	142.2	0.4	1.6
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.8	83.9	0.6	-10.3

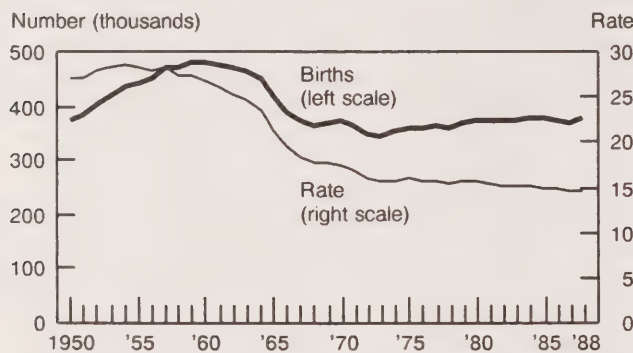
¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1981 Input/Output table.² Indexes are preliminary.³ This index is estimated for the current month.

Births – Canada

1988

A total of 376,795 live births were recorded in Canada in 1988, an increase of 1.9% over 1987. The 1988 crude birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) of 14.5 was slightly higher than the 1987 rate of 14.4. The total fertility rate (the average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years of life), based on fertility experience of the current year, increased slightly to 1.69 in 1988, from 1.66 in the previous year.

Births and Crude Birth Rates¹, Canada, 1950-1988



¹ Live births per 1,000 population.

Provincial Details

The 1988 crude birth rates for the provinces in descending order were: Alberta, 17.5; Saskatchewan, 16.6; Manitoba, 15.7; Prince Edward Island, 15.4; Ontario, 14.6; British Columbia, 14.4; Nova Scotia, 13.8; New Brunswick, 13.5; Newfoundland, 13.2 and Quebec, 13.0. The rates for the two territories were 20.1 for the Yukon and 30.0 for the Northwest Territories. From 1987 to 1988, the crude birth rate increased by 0.7% for each of Ontario and British Columbia and by 2.4% for Quebec; it remained unchanged for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba and decreased by 1.1% for Alberta, by 1.2% for Saskatchewan and 3.6% for Newfoundland. For the two territories, the increases were 2% for the Northwest Territories and 2.6% for the Yukon.

In 1988, the total fertility rates for the provinces ranged from a low of 1.5 for Quebec, to a high of 2.1 for Saskatchewan - information for Newfoundland was unavailable. The rates for the territories were 2.1 for the Yukon and 3.2 for the Northwest Territories.

These facts and more information on births in Canada are now available.

To obtain data on further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1746) or Gerry McLean (613-951-1637), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Focus on Canada Series – Canada's Farm Population

1986 Census

Canada's farm population has been declining steadily since 1931, from 3,223,422 persons in 1931 to 890,490 persons in 1986.

The farm population is defined as all persons who are members of a farm operator's household and living in a rural area. In 1986, Ontario was the province with the largest absolute farm population (232,790 persons), followed by Alberta (178,115) and Saskatchewan (161,495). However, the proportion of the farm population in relation to the total provincial population was highest in Saskatchewan (16%), followed by Manitoba and Prince Edward Island (8%), and Alberta (7%). In all other provinces, the farm population represented less than 3% of the total provincial population.

Canada's Farm Population (98-133, \$10) presents a brief historical review of changes in the farm population and a more extensive analysis of the demographic, social, and economic differences between the farm and non-farm populations. Using data from the 1986 Census, the study compares the farm and non-farm populations across such areas as education, labour force participation, occupation, income, and family size.

Highlights

- The average family income of farm families was \$33,563 in 1985, compared with an average income of \$37,975 for non-farm families.
- In 1985, average total income for persons 15 years and over was lower in the farm population (\$12,429), than in the non-farm population (\$15,980).

- A much larger percentage of the farm population had obtained a high school diploma or certificate in 1986 (44%), than in 1971 (14%).
- Agricultural occupations are not limited to persons belonging to the farm population. In 1986, 548,215 persons were enumerated as having agriculture-related occupations; 45% of them were from the non-farm population.
- The majority of farm operators (81%) belonged to the farm population, while 64% of agricultural workers belonged to the non-farm population.
- Unpaid family workers represented 11% of the farm labour force, with slightly more than 75% of unpaid family workers being women.
- Forty-four percent of persons in the farm population indicated farm net income as the major source of their income.
- The average size of farm families decreased slightly between 1981 and 1986, from 3.8 persons to 3.6 persons.
- Among families with children, 35% of farm families and 20% of non-farm families had more than two children.

Canada's Farm Population is one of 16 publications in the *Focus on Canada Series*. This series highlights social trends and issues based on results from the 1986 Census of Population. *Canada's Farm Population* is a bilingual publication illustrated with a series of tables and graphs.

Focus on Canada – Canada's Farm Population (98-133, \$10) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release please contact Marcelle Dion (613-951-0065), Agriculture Division or your nearest regional reference centre.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

October-December 1989

Highlights

- Canada's population reached 26,440,300 at January 1, 1990, representing an annual growth rate of 1.3%, the highest rate of the decade. The growth in 1989 was essentially attributable to immigration (190,933), the most significant level since 1974 (218,465), while emigration remained relatively stable at 37,857.
- Among all provinces, British Columbia experienced its highest annual growth rate (2.6%) since 1980 (3.0%). This was not the case for Saskatchewan, as it recorded its lowest annual growth rate (-0.6%) of the 1980s. The only provinces that did not register population growth exceeding that of the previous year were Prince Edward Island and Ontario. For Ontario, this was mainly the result of the large number of interprovincial migrants leaving the province (97,468), the highest since 1981 (109,122).
- Although Quebec ranked third after Alberta and British Columbia in population growth, the province had the highest increase in the number of births. Alberta presented the highest crude birth rate among the provinces in 1989 (18.0 per 1,000), Quebec was eighth (13.6 per 1,000), ahead of New Brunswick (13.5 per 1,000), and Newfoundland (12.8 per 1,000), whereas in 1988 it was in last place with 13.0 per 1,000.

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories at January 1, 1990 are now available as follows:

	Number (in thousands)	Annual Growth Rates (%)
Canada	26,440,300	1.3
Newfoundland	572,600	0.5
Prince Edward Island	130,600	0.8
Nova Scotia	889,100	0.6
New Brunswick	722,200	0.9
Quebec	6,736,200	1.0
Ontario	9,667,600	1.5
Manitoba	1,086,600	0.3
Saskatchewan	1,001,600	-0.6
Alberta	2,448,900	1.6
British Columbia	3,105,700	2.6
Yukon	25,800	1.1
Northwest Territories	53,500	1.7

Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Available on CANSIM: quarterly population estimates, matrix 1; annual population, matrix 60; immigration, matrices 2, 3 and 397; emigration, matrix 6516; births, marriages and deaths, matrices 4, 5 and 6; interprovincial migration (Family Allowances) matrices 5731 and 6982; and (Revenue Canada) matrix 6981.

Please note that estimates of population from June 1, 1987 to May 31, 1988 have been finalized and updated from June 1, 1988 to October 1, 1989.

These estimates will appear in the following publications: *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, \$7.50/\$30) (forthcoming in the next few weeks) and *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories* (91-210, \$29) - (forthcoming in Fall 1990).

For more detailed information, please contact your nearest regional reference centre. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact E. Sander (613-951-1746), the Canadian Centre for Health Information; for other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1988 (Component Method)

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1988 are now **available on CANSIM: matrices 006486 and 006496 (population); 006487 and 006497 (births); 006488 and 006498 (deaths); 006489 and 006499 (immigration); 006490 and 006500 (emigration); 006491 and 006501 (inter-provincial in-migration); 006492 and 006502 (interprovincial out-migration); 006493 and 006503 (intraprovincial in-migration); and 006494 and 006504 (intraprovincial out-migration).**

Please note that the estimates are produced using the component method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1988 (Component Method)* (91-212).

For further information, please contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 21, 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.1 million tonnes, an increase of 9.1% over the same period last year.

Piggyback traffic decreased 8.8% and the number of cars loaded decreased 3.4% from the same period last year. .

The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.1% higher than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Cement

February 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 526 387 tonnes of cement in February 1990, an increase of 8.4% over the 485 407 tonnes shipped a year earlier and an increase of 8.1% over the 486 791 tonnes shipped in January 1990.

January-to-February 1990 shipments reached 1 013 178 tonnes, up 7.3% over the 943 996 tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .

The February 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

RRSP and Investment Databases

1988

The 1988 RRSP database contains information derived from income tax returns. The package contains data on the number of taxfilers and the aggregate dollars contributed to RRSPs. Also included are other socio-economic characteristics such as the age, the median total income of taxfilers, etc. for close to 23,000 postal code areas in Canada.

The 1988 Investment Portfolio Database, which also is derived from income tax returns, offers information on investment income. There are also other distributions of taxfilers by age, the percentage of those with an income greater than \$35,000, or those with an income greater than \$50,000 and the median total income.

Both packages – available on either diskette or magnetic tape – can be purchased for all of Canada and for each province or territory.

For further information, contact the Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720). ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

February 1990

Production of process cheese in February 1990 totalled 6 228 693 kilograms, a decrease of 19.3% from January 1990, but an increase of 4.0% over February 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 13 946 633 kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 11 069 381 kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 305 579 kilograms, a decrease of 32.6% from January 1990 and a decrease of 27.0% from February 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 758 761 kilograms, compared to the 991 702 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The February 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, \$4.70/\$47) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

January 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for January 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The January 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, \$52.50/\$525) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Animal and Poultry Feeds

December 1989

Data on animal and poultry feeds for the second half of 1989 are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Animal and Poultry Feeds - Semi-Annual* (32-004, \$6/\$12) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

For-hire Trucking Survey

1988

The results of the 1988 For-Hire Trucking Survey are now available. In 1988, the industry earned \$6.95 billion in revenues from inter-city traffic. This was an increase of \$588 million or 9.2% over the levels recorded in 1987.

For further information contact Steven Mozes (613-951-2527), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

- ✓ **Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations, 1988.**
Catalogue number 53-219
(Canada: \$16; Other Countries: \$19).
- ✓ **Retail Trade, November 1989.**
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: \$16.80/\$168; Other Countries: \$20.20/\$202).
- ✓ **Labour Market Activity Survey – Canada's Unionized Workers: A Profile of their 1986 Labour Market Experience.**
Catalogue number 71-214
(Canada: \$11; Other Countries: \$13).
- ✓ **Focus on Canada Series: Canada's Farm Population, 1986 Census.**
Catalogue number 98-133
(Canada: \$10; Other Countries: \$11).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is now in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Daily**

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of April 2 - 6
(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
<hr/>		
April		
4-6	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1990
4	Retail Trade	January 1990
4	Wholesale Trade	January 1990
4	Building Permits	December 1989
4	Help-wanted Index	March 1990
6	Labour Force Survey	March 1990
6	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1990

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